

|| OM namo bhagavate vasudevaya OM ||

1 Sage Garga went to Gokula as per the words of Vasudeva; He was the purohit of the Yadavas; He conducted those Samskaras to Lord Krishna and Balarama that were appropriate for Kshatriyas.

2 Sage Garga said this - "O Nanda! Your son is no less than Lord Vishnu in any of the attributes; All of you shall be taken care of by him and you shall obtain excellent happiness".

3 When he said thus, Nanda became extremely joyous; Sage Garga returned back; After that, Lord Krishna, the primordial Being, got together with this older brother and went around, his feet thereby purifying the land of Gokula.

4 Once, in order to remove the illusion in his mother's mind that He was a kid, Lord Krishna, the Lord of all, ate some mud even as people were watching.

5 When the mother scolded Him, He replied - "O Mother! I did not eat any mud. See for yourself" and then He opened His mouth; She saw the entire Universe made of the primordial nature and all its manifestations; In this way, Lord Krishna displayed his unimaginable and excellent capabilities and made her realize his true capacity and instantly ended that vision, once she understood it strongly.

6 In this way, Lord Krishna, even though he is the embodiment of infinite knowledge and bliss, followed the way of the world and showed his acts by walking on the land of Gokula.

7 Once, when the infinitely capable Lord Krishna was drinking milk from the breast of Yashoda, she lowered him to the ground so that she could take care of the milk which was spilling over on the oven; Then, He broke a pot containing curds.

8 Lord Krishna picked up the butter that was coming out of the curds that was churned, the butter shining like a full moon, and ate it secretly.

9, 10 Lord Krishna acted in that matter, even though He was like fire to Adharma, in order to teach the excellent Swadharma to the Devatas that when Devatas are born on earth, it is appropriate for them to behave according to the Yuga and according to the age and also as appropriate to their lineage.

11 The Lord, who takes avatara as human, animals and other forms, even though is always One and the same, acts as if He undergoes childhood, youth and other stages and performs acts appropriate to those ages.

12 When He takes avatara as Brahmin, King, cow-herd and other forms, He performs the duties appropriate to those Varnas in order to teach the Devatas.

13 Even then, the Lord still displays His natural strength which can never be equalled by other Devatas and also exhibits His qualities again and again.

14 After that, Lord Krishna, the Lord of the world, saw that His mother picked up a stick and started running; That lady started chasing Him, the One who can not be held even by the mind.

15 Lord Krishna, the Lord of all and the One with huge steps, noticed the tiredness of His mother and, in order to show that He is bound by His devotees, got caught by her.

16 When Gopika (Yashoda) picked up a rope to tie Lord Krishna, the One who is eternally liberated, the One who is supremely capable, the rope proved insufficient to bind Him.

17 Even when rolls of rope were put together, it proved insufficient for that endless body of Lord Krishna, who was merely displaying infancy.

18 After having displayed to all that He can never be subject to binding, the Lord of all and the bearer of the world Himself got bound by a small rope used to tie a calf.

19 The Lord of all, Lord Krishna, thus showed the Dharma that it is the duty of a son to be under the control of one's mother; He then brought down a pair of Arjuna trees that had grown so tall that they were as if touching the skies; The two of them were actually children of Devatas.

20 Previously, two people known as Dhuni and Chamu had got together with Putana and along with Shakatasura had performed a penance to please Parvati; Parvati had granted all four of them the boon that they will not be killed by anyone.

21 After that, Trunavarta had performed a similar penance; He too had obtained the boon of invincibility; All three of them had been killed by Lord Vishnu in the form of the child (Lord Krishna)

Note: The three of them here refers to Putana, Trunavarta and Shakatasura.

22 Dhuni and Chamu had taken shelter in the two Arjuna trees; Lord Krishna killed them too when he brought down the trees; The trees too had been born due to a curse!

23 Previously, the two sons of Kubera had stood naked in front of Sage Narada; "Both of you take birth as trees immediately" - Sage Narada had cursed them thus.

24 Therefore, they obtained their original forms due to the grace of Lord Krishna, as they were noble souls inherently; They worshipped the Lord and returned to their world.

25 The Gopalakas started watching Lord Krishna, the One who liberated Nalakoobara and Manigreeva, with awe and surprise.

26 Lord Krishna, the son of Nanda, desired to go to Vrundavana; He created many wolves, which were equal in strength to tigers, out of his hair follicles (the gap in the skin holding the hair).

27 The people of Gokula, who were troubled by crores of such wolves, took Lord Krishna, the One who is eternally blissful, with them and left for Vrundavana.

28 Lord Krishna, the Lord of all, the One with immeasurable joy, the Lord of Indira, made Nanda and others happy in Vrundavana with his extra ordinary acts.

29 Having got together with Balarama, the one who had soft radiance on his beautiful face which

exceeded the glow of the moon, Lord Krishna became a cow-herd; What surprise!

30 Lord Krishna killed a Daitya who was the assistant of Kamsa and was in the form of a calf, and who had become invincible due to Shiva's boon, by smashing him against a tree; Later, an assistant of Kamsa, by name Baka, approached Lord Krishna, the One who is all powerful.

31 He (Baka) who was protected by Shanmukha's boon swallowed Lord Krishna; He immediately brought Him out as the Lord started burning like fire inside Baka's stomach; After that, seeing Baka rush towards Him in order to kill with his beak, the Lord held his beak.

32 Lord Krishna, who had tender hands like sprouts, immediately held the two parts of the beak and split that bird-like-Daitya into two; Brahma and others showered flowers on the Lord and praised Him; In the evening, He returned to Vraja along with His older brother.

33 In this way, Lord Krishna, the One with lotus-feet, was worshipped by the best of Devatas and lived comfortably amongst the cow-herds and grew up to be of six years of age; The Lord, who is the maintainer of all, started taking care of the cows in the large areas of Vrundanavana that were full of thick bushes.

34 Lord Krishna, the One with unimaginable strength, once left his brother Balarama and went to the banks of the river Yamuna, along with groups of cow-herds and their cows, and started enjoying; Noticing the sorrow that the cow-herds would get in future, He left behind his older brother in order to let them know of His greatness.

35 Knowing that the serpent Kaaliya had become indefatigable due to the boon of Brahma, and also knowing that it had the strength of poison that was unbearable to anyone apart from Garuda, Lord Krishna protected the cows and the cow-herds that had died by drinking the poisoned water.

36 Those cows and cow-herds were all revived by the divine nectar that was the sight of the Lord; Later, Lord Krishna climbed the Kadamba tree that had high branches and tied His upper cloth to His waist; He then rubbed His shoulders with His hands and jumped into the poison-filled water from a great height.

37 Kaaliya was perturbed with the force with which the Supreme Personality Lord Krishna dived; Due to his poison, the water in the thick forests rose; The water sprayed over a distance of 100 Dhanus with terrible waves that were mixed with the poison; But how could that be an issue for the One with infinite strength?

38 Kaaliya, the ignorant, came with his followers to Lord Krishna who had churned the river Yamuna, and bit Him; He tied his Lord with his body; But the Lord of all, Krishna, tolerated the mistakes of His devotee.

39 Then, seeing the evil omens, all the groups of Gopas rushed towards the river even though Balarama convinced them a lot; Seeing the sorrow of his great band of followers who believed in Him, Lord Krishna started crushing Kaaliya even though he was His devotee.

40 Lord Krishna started dancing on the high hoods of the serpent; Brahma and others started showering flowers on Him and praised Him; Kaaliya was extremely pained and he started bleeding from his mouth and mentally resorted to the shelter of Narayana.

41 Due to the special (and strange) dance of Lord Krishna, the umbrella like hoods of the Naga got damaged; He fell unconscious spitting blood from his mouth; Looking at the state of the Naga, his wives came to Lord Krishna, the primordial Guru of the world, and prayed to Him.

42 Having been prayed upon by them, and by him (Kaaliya), Lord Krishna gave them confidence and, having sent him away from the waters of the Yamuna, made the river free from poison; All the Devatas, Siddhas, Sadhyas and others praised this act of Lord Krishna greatly.

43 There was no limit to the joy of Balarama and the other Gopalakas; Having stayed there overnight on the banks of the Yamuna, along with them, the lotus-eyed Lord Krishna consumed the great forest fire that emerged at night, in order to protect the Gopalakas.

44 In this way, when Lord Krishna, the One with unlimited divine strength, the One without birth, stayed in Gokula and performed divine acts that were not even in the realm of thinking for Devatas and Asuras, the people of Gokula were presented a danger in the form of a tree, that was an asura by name Ugra.

45 Merely by the smell of his poison, humans, animals and all other beings were falling ill with various diseases and dying; The asura, who had the only goal of destroying the world, was impossible to be killed due to the boon of Brahma.

46 When even Balarama got affected by the strength of that mighty poison, Lord Krishna cured him merely by His touch; The Lord destroyed the asura, who was in the form of the tree, along with all his associates, who too had taken the form of trees.

47 At the same time, He also destroyed the Rakshasas who had taken the form of cows and had become invincible due to the boon of Brahma and He burnt those trees as well; The Lord Padmanabha, along with Balarama, enjoyed in the waters of the Yamuna, and quickly relieved Gokula of all diseases.

48 Lord Krishna then killed seven asuras, who had taken the form of oxen and had obtained the boon of Shiva and thus had become extremely powerful and valorous and therefore could not be brought under control by anyone else; He then quickly obtained Neela, the daughter of Kumbhaka, who was the brother of Yashoda.

49 She had performed a penance in her previous janma thinking thus - "I should become the first wife of Lord Krishna; I should unite with Lord Krishna before even all the other excellent women"; Therefore the Lord accepted her as the first one.

50 Lord Krishna married Neela even before His upanayana; He also married those Gopa women who were excellent Apsaras as they had obtained a boon asking thus - "We should be granted your union even before your upanayana".

51 Once, the associates of Lord Krishna, asked Him, along with Balarama - "Please let us have the excellent ripe Tala fruits"; When they requested thus, Lord Krishna, along with Balarama, went to the plantation of Tala trees which had become out of reach for the Gopas due to the asura Dhenuka.

52 Dhenuka was an evil daitya; Due to the boon of Vigneshha, he had obtained long life and great strength; He was also always eager for fights; He used to remain intoxicated always; Noticing that Balarama was getting the fruits to drop from the trees, he rushed there.

53 Balarama caught the hind legs of Dhenuka when he tried to kick him; Balarama smashed the rakshasa, who was in the form of a donkey, against the Tala trees and killed him; As soon as the evil donkey-formed rakshasa was destroyed, all the other donkeys in the plantation started rushing towards Lord Krishna and Balarama, making loud and disturbing noises; All of them were killed by Lord Krishna and Balarama.

54 Having thus killed the donkey-formed Rakshasa, who had become invincible by others due to the boon of Vigneshwara, the Lord of Lakshmi, the One who is complete with Pourusha and other attributes, gave the excellent fruits to His people.

55 Once, when the Gopa kids were playing in two teams, a Daitya by name Pralamba, having been sent by Kamsa, came there; When Lord Krishna's team started winning, he, having been defeated, picked up Balarama in his ferocious form and left from there.

56 Balarama, who was scared, started chanting the name of Lord Krishna; In order to fill strength in him, Lord Krishna reminded Balarama that He himself was present in Balarama also; Balarama regained his strength with this and he smashed the Rakshasa, who was flying in the sky, with his fist and killed him.

57 When he was killed, the groups of Suras, who were extremely satisfied, named Rama as Baladeva; Lord Krishna, the Ocean of infinite attributes, once again drank the deadly forest fire and saved the Gopas and the cows.

58 Once the accompanying friends of Lord Krishna, when they had gone very far away, requested him thus - "All of us are suffering from extreme hunger"; Lord Krishna, the One who is the complete satisfier of all desires said thus - "There is a group of Brahmins close by who are performing a Yaga. Go and ask them".

59 Those Gopas went to them and returned back to Lord Krishna without their desires being fulfilled; Then the Lord spoke thus - "Go to their wives and tell them that I sent you"; They did the same; The wives of the Brahmins came running to Lord Krishna.

60 Those wives of the Brahmins, with the only intention of serving Lord Krishna, gave up their husbands, sons and other relatives and came running towards Him holding six types of food in their hands; Lord Krishna sent them back; Only one lady, who was prevented by her husband, gave up her life and reached the abode of Lord Vishnu.

61) Then, Lord Krishna got together with the cowherds and ate that food. The Lord of all went to Gokula

and enjoyed there. Over here, the brahmins realized that they made a big mistake by violating Lord Krishna's orders and atoned for it.

62) Lord Krishna noticed that the cowherds were preparing for worshipping Indra and stopped the same. The Lord, the One without any destruction, did so in order to ensure that Indra does not think of HIM as a mere human and also to relieve him of his misconception.

63) The Lord engaged them in HIS own worship by telling them "The worship of the hill is the best dharma for us"; The Lord took a huge form and received their worship which included a variety of food preparations and drink.

64) Indra, having forgotten that Lord Krishna was verily the beholder of the chakra Himself, ordered the clouds to shower huge rains on the cowherds; The clouds, being instructed thus, showered rains that were as big as the trunks of elephants, so as to cause the destruction of Gokula.

65) Noticing that the entire Gokula was suffering a lot because of the rains, Lord Padmanabha lifted that big mountain with only his left hand, which resembled the stem of a lotus plant; All the cowherds entered that mountain along with their cows.

66) Noticing that the entire Gokula was being protected effortlessly by Lord Krishna, even though he rained an enormous amount of water for 7 days, Indra recollected that Lord Krishna was indeed the avatara of the Supreme Lord Hari. He took to the refuge of the lotus-feet of the Lord of Yadus.

67) The thousand eyed Indra, along with the entire group of cow-herds, rushed to Lord Krishna, the One who is the ocean of infinite auspicious attributes, the One who is worshipped by Shiva and who is the Guru of Brahma, the One who is greater than the best and One who has immense radiance, and praised Him with mantras from the Upanishads.

68) O Lord Krishna! the One who has supreme strength! This world has been created by You, the One who has infinite radiance! You are the One who sustains all of this! In the end, You are the One who destroys all! All the bindings and liberation of this world are also due to You! There is none equal to you anywhere!

69) "O Lord! Only you can excuse my childishness. I am ever dependent upon You" Having been saluted by Indra thus, Lord Krishna said "I have always forgiven you. I brought interruption to your worship only to warn you"

70) Lord Indra, the lord of the entire group of cows, performed abhisheka to Lord Govinda, the One full of auspicious attributes, and returned. The gopas, whose doubts went away with the episode of Govardhana Uddharana, went to Lord Krishna, the Lord of all words, and prostrated before Him.

71) From then on, the entire group of cowherds realized that Lord Krishna was "Narayana Himself". They offered even more worship to Him, the One with lotus-like-eyes, after listening from Nanda that Sage Garga had revealed that "Krishna is the same as Narayana".

72) After having seen that Balarama had killed the demon Pralambasura, the one who could not be killed due to the boon of Skanda, the cowherds were convinced that Balarama too was a special devata. They offered special worship to him as well.

73) Lord Krishna married those gopa-kanyas who had undertaken the katyayini vrata with the sole intention of obtaining HIM as their husband; He also gave joy to those gopa-strees who were wives to others already but had great desire to come to the LORD.

74) Lord Krishna obtain 10 lakh sons out of these gopa-strees and they came to be known as "Narayana"; All of them were gopas but were originally from the devata-gaNa; All of them had taken birth on earth as the Lord's sons due to their great bhakti in HIM

75) Due to the boon given to them (gopa-strees) by HIMSELF earlier, even before Balarama and even before HIS own upanayana, Lord Krishna had great enjoy during the nights; LORD is the chintamani that ensures fructification of all requests and HE is verily without even a trace of inauspiciousness!

76) During those full-moon nights, when Vrundavana was filled with the fragrance of lotus and mallika flowers, the gopikas used to get immersed in listening to the sweet music coming out of the face of Lord Mukunda; During one such time, a Yaksha came over there

77) The name of that Yaksha was shankhachooda; He was protected by the boon of Rudra and was the servant of Kubera, who was Rudra's friend; He was extremely powerful and cruel; He caused a lot of unrest amongst the gopikas and was killed by Lord Krishna with a hit from HIS palm; Lord Krishna took away a gem that he possessed

78) Another asura, by the name of Arishta and by nature against Lord Krishna, came to Gokula in the form of an ox; He couldn't be defeated by anyone due to the boon of Shiva and was Kamsa's servant; Seeing him threaten the cows, Lord Krishna invited him to a fight quickly

79) Arishtasura pounced upon Lord Krishna with his terrible and sharp horn; But Lord Krishna, the One who is full of strength and the One who is all-capable, caught hold of his horn and shoved it to the earth and killed him just like how one sacrifices an animal at the altar of yagnas

80) Another asura, by the name of Keshi, was sent by Kamsa and approached Lord Krishna in the form of a horse; Due to the boon of Parvati that sinner could not be defeated by anyone; Lord Krishna kept his shoulders in his mouth; the shoulders started growing inside his mouth

81) That asura of evil mind tried to eat it (the arms of the Lord); His mouth, teeth and lips got broken and he suffocated; His body was split into two and he fell down dead; Brahma, Rudra, Indra, Surya and all the other devatas sang praises of Lord Krishna

82) A son of Maya, by the name of Vyoma, had obtained extreme longevity due to the boon of Brahma; He caught all the gopalakas and jailed them inside a cave; Krishna, the Lord of Sri, killed him like an animal and brought all of them out of the cave

83) In this way, when Lord Krishna, the Lord of all worlds and the One with limitless capabilities was living in gOkula performing unique deeds which none else could do, Sage Narada went to Kamsa and informed him that whatever vasudEva had done earlier was a part of devata karya.

84) Upon hearing this, Kamsa, who was always into cruel acts, got up with immense anger and immediately imprisoned vasudEva along with devaki. He then sent Akroora in a chariot to bring Lord Krishna, along with Balarama and the other gopas.

85) Akroora was a deva gandharva by name kishora who had taken avatara to perform special seva of Lord Hari. He had the special amsha of swayambhuva manu in him. IN addition, he also had the avesha of brahma and was a great scholar.

86) He, who always used to be engaged in excellent and worshipful activities, was born in the vrishni lineage as Akroora. He was the minister of Kamsa. Upon hearing Kamsa's order, he became extremely delighted at the prospect of getting to see Lord Krishna, and felt immensely satisfied.

87) Akroora accepted the excellent chariot given by Kamsa and proceeded towards gokula, while always thinking of the lotus-like feet of bhagavanta that are worshipped by even brahma, during the journey. As he saw the earth embossed by the foot-imprints of the Lord (at gokula) from far itself, he started dancing with joy!

88) Akroora enjoyed that pious place, by rolling on it with great joy, knowing that the dust and earth over there was significant as they had obtained contact with the Lord's form, the dust being capable of destroying of all sins, and the very same dust was also to be seen in the lightning like shining crowns of brahma, rudra indra and other devatas (in other words, brahma rudra and others bowed down to the feet of Lord Krishna)

89) After that he saw Lord Krishna, the primordial guru of the world herding the cows along with His elder brother. Seeing the One who never undergoes any destruction and the One who is always full of joy, Akroora fell at the feet of the best amongst men!

90) Krishna, the Lord of the Yadus, along with his brother, made Akroora get up and took him to His house. He treated him with all the upacharas. Even though He is the embodiment of endless and eternal knowledge, He asked Akroora about the developments, as a matter of worldly engagement.

91) Lord Krishna, who is verily Lord Padmanabha Himself, and is the One with a body that never ages, got to know about Kamsa's intentions. IN the morning, he climbed up the chariot along with Balarama and Akroora. Together with the gopas, he reached the banks of the Yamuna in that chariot.

92) Akroora made Lord Krishna and Balarama, the ones who are worshipped in all the worlds, stay in that excellent chariot and got down to the River Yamuna quickly. He had his bath there following the methods prescribed in the shastras. When he was immersing himself in the river, he had the vision of Lord Krishna in the form of shesha-shaayi (resting on Ananta), the best amongst all Purushas.

93) Akroora, who was a large-hearted daani, was also siddha in the agharmarshana mantra. He used to

have darshana of only shesha every day (during his agharmarshana). That day, it was very special that he saw Lord Hari as well. Seeing the child-form of Lord Krishna in front of Sesha, he wondered if Lord Krishna was not in the chariot and turned towards the chariot.

94) He found Lord Krishna in the chariot too. Once again, he immersed himself into the water and saw Lord Krishna sleeping on the vast body of Sesha and His feet being worshipped by Brahma, Rudra, Indra and other devatas, and being accompanied by Lakshmi.

95) He worshipped Lord Krishna, the One who is never destroyed, the One who is Padmanabha, with the best of the stutis and once the vision stopped he got back to the chariot. Along with Balarama and Lord Krishna, the One who is endless and One who is full of auspicious guNas, he reached Madhurapuri in the evening.

96) To start with, Lord Krishna, the One with infinite valor, sent off Akroora and then joined Balarama and the other accomplices and went around the city to inspect the same. The residents of the city got very curious and worshipped Him a lot.

97) Sri Krishna saw a washerman, who was very dear to Kamsa, and who had conquered death with the boon of Parvati, approaching on an elephant and asked him for clothes. The washerman started abusing Lord Krishna. At that moment, Lord Krishna smashed him with his palms and sent him to Yama.

98) Lord Krishna, the One whose strength never reduces, having thus killed the washerman took those clothes which were excellent for Himself. He then gave some clothes to Balarama, and few others to his fellow gopas. He then laid the remaining clothes on the roads (of Madhura) and started walking on them,

99) Lord Krishna has a body which is pure knowledge and is the embodiment of inherent and complete bliss. He does not have difference between Himself and his organs or parts. He is without growth or destruction. He can never be understood completely. Yet he emulated the ordinary beings of the world and got himself decorated/attended-to by a barber.

100) Then Lord Krishna, the One who is independent and without any end, received a garland from Sudama. Even in their original forms, the barber and Sudama were the barber and garland maker for Lord Hari in vaikunTa. Hence they had taken avatara on earth in the same form to serve Lord Krishna.

101) Lord Krishna granted both of them all their desires in abundance in this world, and saropya mukti as boon in the other world. Thereafter, He started walking in the raajamaarga and saw a woman with a bent back (trivakra), carrying gandha that was fit for use by kings.

102) As soon as He asked, Trivakra immediately gave Him all the gandha. Lord Krishna, along with his elder brother, applied all the gandha upon themselves. He immediately straightened her back as a blessing. After being prayed upon repeatedly, Lord Krishna said "I will come at a suitable time" and left the place with a charming smile.

103) Lord Krishna, the One who was the resort for even the full moon and its group (of stars), the One

who stole (everyones) hearts due to his radiance, the One who had radiance which exceeded that of numerous excellent suns, the One who had a body which was happiness itself, the One who was wearing peetaambara, the One who was wearing gold-like beautiful garlands, the One who was the ocean of beauty, the One who was the ocean of infinite auspicious attributes, walked on that raajamaarga!

104) Lord Krishna reached the weapons-store. Lord Krishna, the One who is perfect eternally and One who is full of infinite strength, then lifted the bow which was given by Shiva and was never strung by anyone. He lifted that bow of Kamsa forcefully, and brought it near his chest and broke it into two right in the middle even as He was stringing it.

105) That bow, which was till date unbroken by even the suras and asuras, made a terrible sound as soon as it broke, as if brahmanda itself had cracked. Even though Kamsa was very courageous, he lost all his energy as soon as he heard the sound, and fell down on the ground.

106) Having destroyed the entire army that was sent by Kamsa, Lord Krishna along with Balarama joined the group of Nandas and others. He spent the night as willing, after consuming rice along with milk.

107) Kamsa's heart started pounding heavily out of extreme fear. Early in the morning, he seated himself on a high pedestal in the midst of the group of (other) kings. Numerous people from the land, and town, seated themselves in smaller seats along with their wives.

108) Kamsa placed a big elephant called Kuvalayapeeda along with its mahout at the entrance of the stadium. Inside of the stadium he placed valorous wrestlers like Chanoora, Mushtika and others and desired to control Lord Krishna. What a surprise!

109) Kamsa had an intolerable army which was 20 akshouhinis in size. It was extremely strong and due to the boon of Shiva it was invincible (by others). He also had a younger brother called Suneetha, who was an asura named Vruka in his previous life.

110) In his previous life, Kamsa had 7 brothers, all of whom had taken birth as his brothers now too. They had joined the army and were inside the stadium. These great sinners saw Lord Krishna and Balarama entering the stadium, and possessed their weapons intending to win the battle against the Lord.

111) On the other hand, Lord Krishna, after the sun rose, joined Balarama and others, and approached the main entrance of the stadium, while being worshiped by devatas, in order to eliminate the asuras. Lord Krishna is the most valorous One. He possessed extreme strength and was capable of doing all things extremely well.

112) Lord Krishna, the best guru of the world, arrived there and saw the powerful elephant, which was protected by the boon of Shiva, standing there. Seeing it at the entrance of the evil Kamsa's stadium, he addressed the mahout and said "O sinner! vacate this place quickly"

113) Having been condemned in that way by the most-capable Lord Krishna, that mahout, whose ego

had bloated due to Shiva's boon, and who had become incapable of being killed by anyone, directed the elephant and made it rush against Lord Vasudeva, the One with endless greatness!

114) Lord Krishna played around with the elephant for a while; He then held its trunk, pulled it to the ground, stomped on its chest and pulled out both its tusks. He hit the mahout with those tusks; The mahout (too) died.

115) Lord Krishna, having killed that elephant, which was invincible, along with its mahout, placed the tusks on his shoulders. Lord Krishna, the One who has natural and infinite strength and is without any defects, was joined by his elder brother Balarama; Having been decorated with the blood of that elephant, he entered the midst of the stadium.

116) As soon as Lord Krishna, the personification of strength and valor, and the chief Guru of the world entered the stadium, all the knowledgeable ones became filled with joy. At the same time, all the ignoramuses became sad. Just like how lotuses bloom and kumuda flowers wither upon the sun's rise.

117) When he saw Lord Krishna, One who resides all over this world, entering the stadium, a wrestler by name Chanora, who had become invincible due to the boon of Shiva, said thus in order to please Kamsa – "O Madhava!"

118) "Brahmins proclaim that King is himself God. One who does that which pleases the King is bound to achieve all. Therefore, for the pleasure of the King, let us both wrestle (with each other). Let the powerful Balarama wrestle with MushTika"

119) When he said, Lord Krishna mockingly said "Let it be so" and got down to fight with him. The Lord of the devatas wrestled with him for one muhurtha and then held His enemy by his legs.

120) Lord Krishna, the One with exceeding amount of strength that none can bear, lifted him though he had a physique that was like the vajra that cannot be pierced. He swung him many hundreds of times in the air, smashed him to the ground and stomped on him. He (Chanora) fell down like a mountain that crumbled.

121) All the men there, and the groups of devatas in the sky, started praising Lord Krishna, the One who is the best amongst even the excellent ones. Then, in a similar fashion, MushTika also fell down dead after his head was smashed by the firm fist of Balarama.

122) Thereafter, two wrestlers named Koota and Kosala were killed by Lord Krishna, and another wrestler named Chala was killed by Balarama. Kamsa's brothers namely Suneetha and others were killed by Balarama with the parigha weapon.

123) Having witnessed the destruction of his people by the two of them, the sinner Kamsa ordered his army, which was invincible and full of valor due to the boon of Shiva by saying "Throw these two out and punish them severely" and sent them (the army).

124) Upon hearing their King's orders, that invincible army of 21 akshouhinis took up various weapons

and surrounded Lord Krishna, the One with infinite strength – it was just like how a pack of foxes keep a lion in their midst.

125) Knowing fully well that Lord Krishna has infinite strength and is the Lord of all, Mahendra (Indra) still sent his own chariot full of weapons to the Best amongst all, as a service to Him. It was just like how people fill the ocean with arghya though it is already full of water.

126) Climbing that chariot of His, that which was sent by Indra and driven by Matali, Lord Krishna destroyed the entire army of Kamsa with numerous weapons, just like how Sun destroys darkness with his sharp rays.

127) When his entire army was thus destroyed, Kamsa picked up his sword and shield and wished to face Lord Krishna. At that very time, he saw the brave Lord Krishna rushing towards his high seat in order to pounce on him.

128) Lord Krishna started circling Kamsa without giving him any chance just like a preying eagle. Lord Krishna pulled him and held him in His hands. Holding Kamsa's hair with this left hand, He hit his head with the right hand.

129) Due to that hit from Lord Krishna, Kamsa's crown slipped. His ear-rings fell down. His chest ornaments fell down on the ground and his cloth slipped from the waist. The situation of Kamsa who was caught at the hands of Lord Krishna, who was Narasimha Himself, was very pitiable.

130) Lord Krishna, the Lord of Devatas and the One with infinite strength, dragged down Kamsa from his royal seat. Kamsa, the one who had never lost to anyone, the one who had extreme valor and strength and the one who was protected by the boons of Brahma and Rudra, fell down on the ground. Lord Krishna kicked him with both His legs.

131) Lord Hari's bandhu 'Vayu' who was residing in Kamsa's body, left him and took refuge in the body of Lord Krishna. Another sinful daitya who was in the same body was dragged by Lord Krishna even as Brahma and other devatas were watching.

132) Due to his hatred of Lord Hari, the primordial Guru of the entire universe, the evil minded Kamsa joined those others such as Putana who were already eliminated, and went to Andhantamas. In the same way, other haters of Lord Hari will also always end up in Tamas.

133) If one does not have devotion in Lord Hari, then even if he has extreme devotion to Brahma, Rudra and other devatas and even if he is an ocean of all dharmas, as per the purport of all shastras, such a person will definitely reach Andhantamas which is full of sorrow without a trace of comfort and from where there is no return.

134) On the other hand, one who knows Lord Hari with a firm mind as the One who is the Lord of Brahma Rudra and others, as the One who is the reason behind creation, sustenance, destruction and salvation at all times, as the One who alone is independent and as the One who is the Lord of even Mahalakshmi, such a person will attain liberation.

135) Therefore one should always chant the name of Lord Hari with firmness and great devotion, after knowing that the Lord of ramaa is full of infinite auspicious attributes, that He is free from all defects, and that the group of devatas are devotees of Him albeit in gradation (i.e. their devotion is proportional to their position in the hierarchy or taratamya)

136) Lord Krishna, after having killed Kamsa with His own capability, enjoyed greatly the shower of praises and flowers by Brahma, Rudra and other devatas.

137) It is only from the point of view of the material world that one says Lord Hari felt joyous as He is always the personification of happiness. It is just like saying the Sun has risen even though the Sun remains the same always.

138) Lord Hari is an ocean of infinite knowledge and happiness. He is of an excellent form which is always shining. He is free from all defects. He is verily the personification of auspicious attributes.

|| End of chapter 13, known as 'Kamsa Vadha', from the Mahabharata Tatparya Nirnaya, composed by Srimadanandatirtha Bhagavatpada ||

|| Sri Krishnaarpanamastu ||