



MANTRA JAM

WITH MADAN SUNDAR DAS
EVERY FRIDAY @ 7 PM



All glories to Srila Prabhupada

EPISODE 1

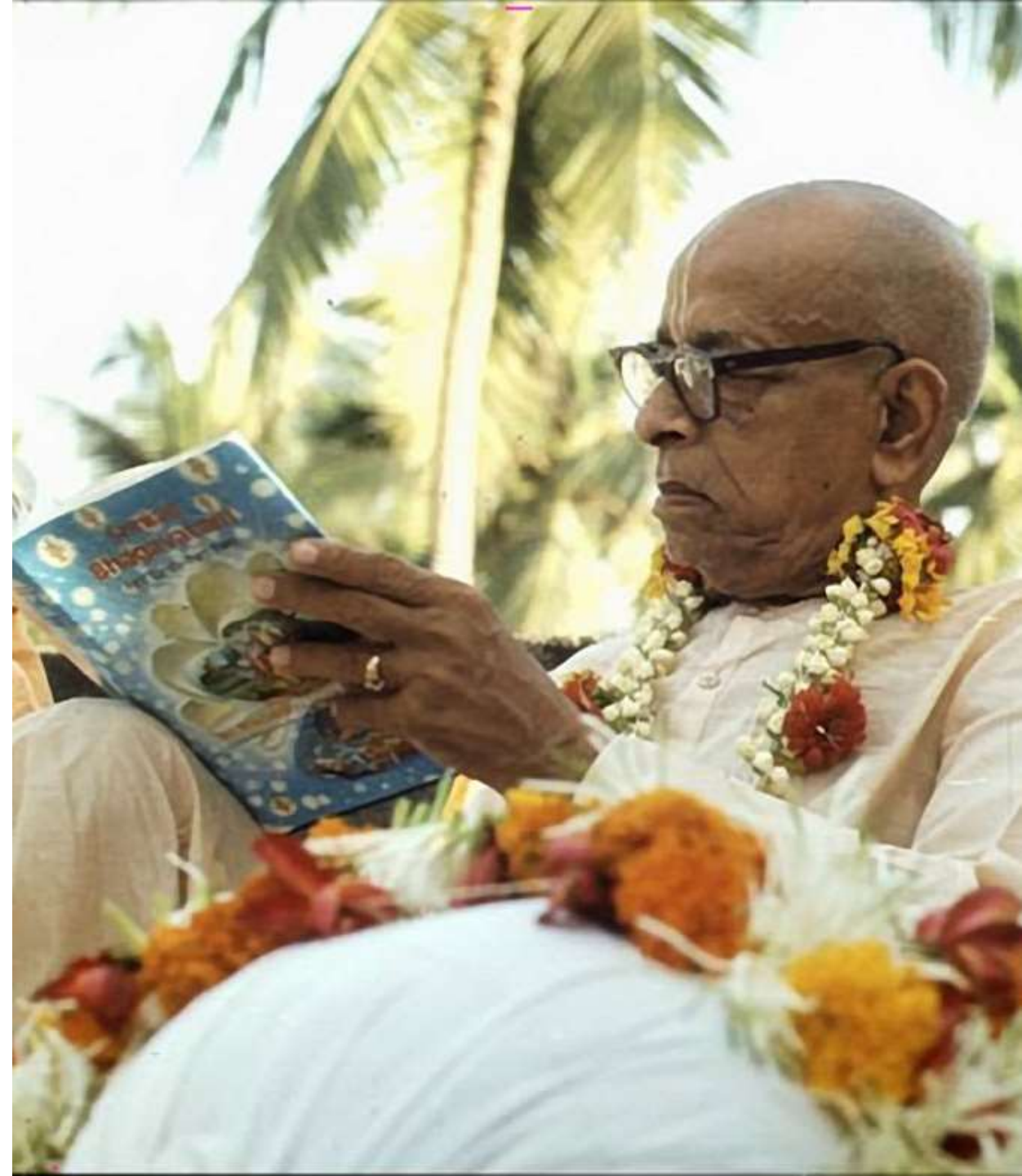


Explanation of All Vedic Literature

We should understand that Srimad-Bhagavatam is the real explanation of the Brahma-sutra and it is compiled by Vyasadeva himself. **In the Garuda Purana it is said**

"The Srimad-Bhagavatam is the authorized explanation of Brahma-sutra, and it is a further explanation of Mahabharata. It is the expansion of the gayatri mantra and the essence of all Vedic knowledge. This Srimad-Bhagavatam, containing eighteen thousand verses, is known as the explanation of all Vedic literature."

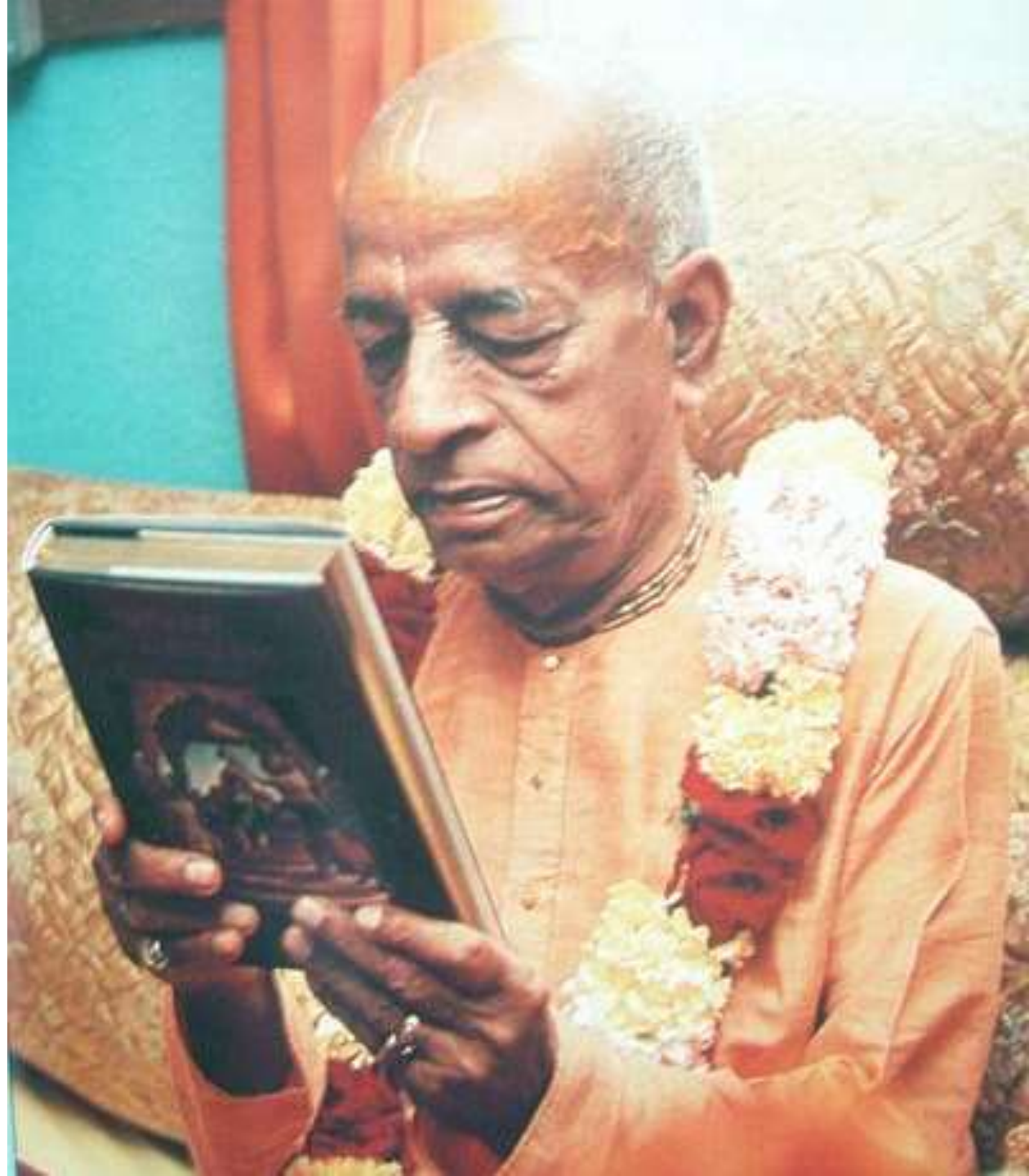
(Teachings of Lord Caitanya, Chapter 23)



Supreme Vedic Literature

“The meaning of the Vedanta-sutra is present in Srimad-Bhagavatam. **The full purport of the Mahabharata is also there.** The commentary of the Brahma-gayatri is also there and fully expanded with all Vedic knowledge. Srimad-Bhagavatam is the supreme Purana, and it was compiled by the Supreme Personality of Godhead in His incarnation as Vyasadeva. There are twelve cantos, 335 chapters and eighteen thousand verses.”

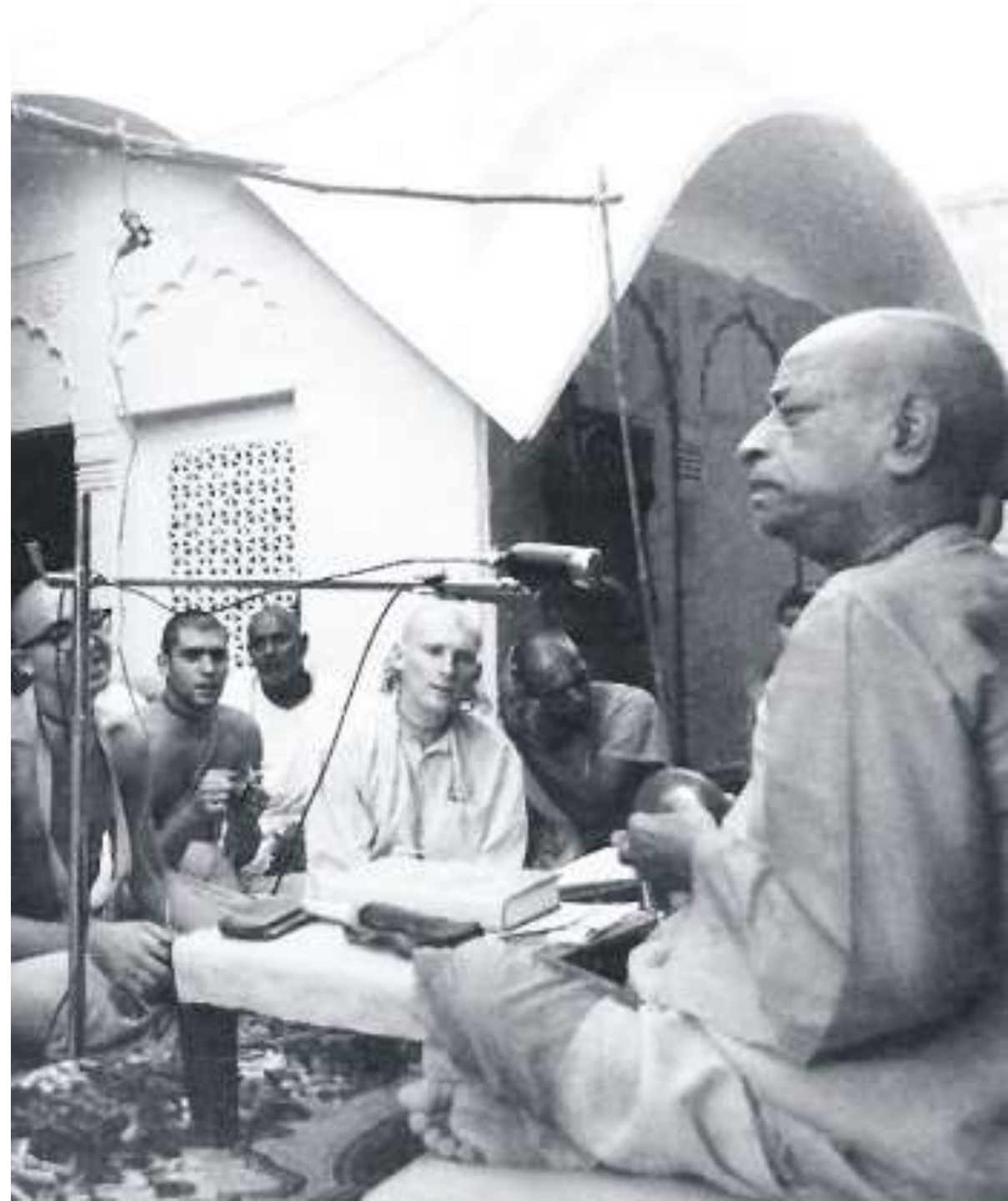
(Sri Caitanya Caritamrita, Madhya-lila, Chapter 25, Text 143-144, Translation)

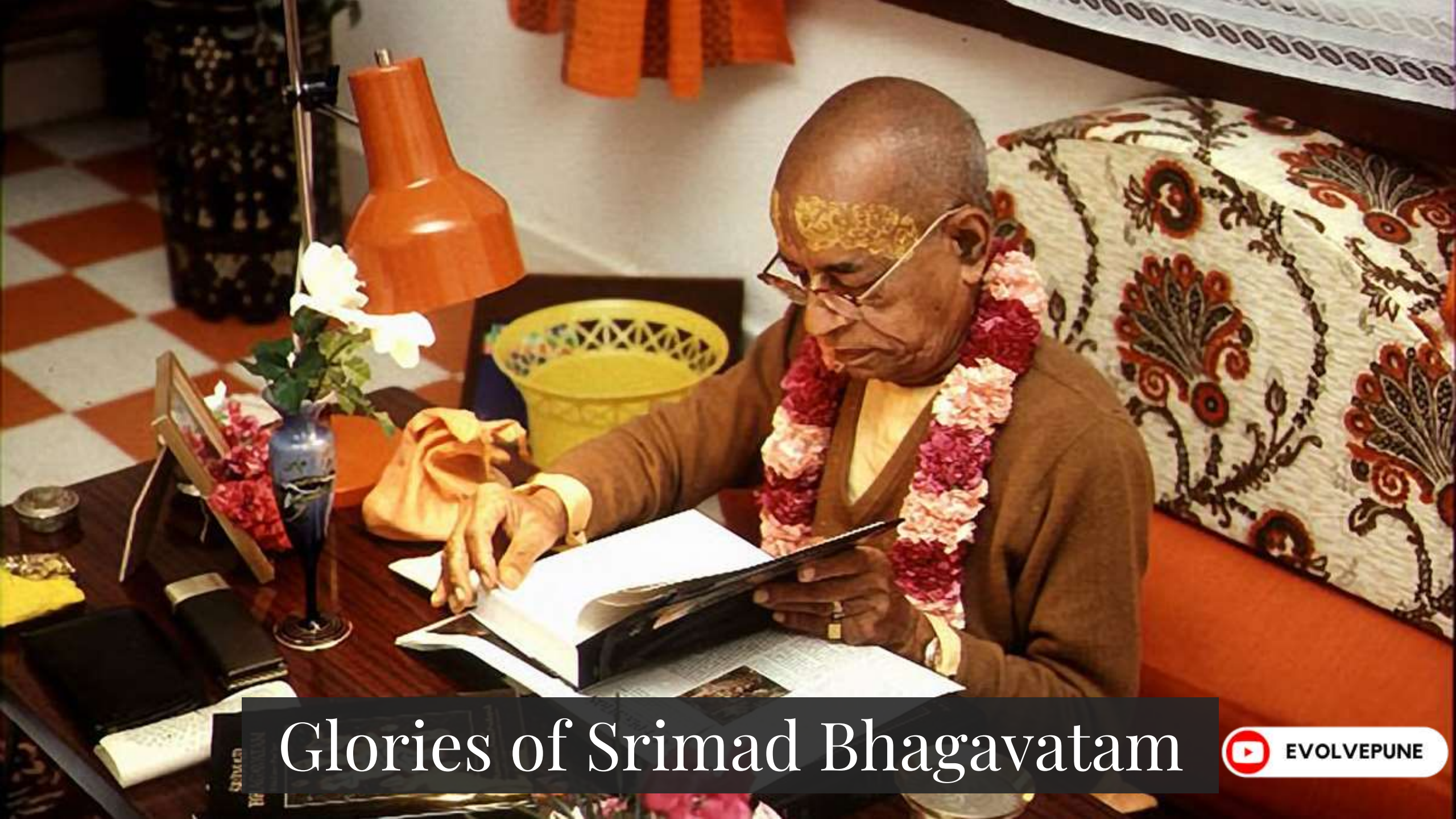


RESULT OF RECITING AND HEARING SRIMAD-BHAGAVATAM

The whole Srimad-Bhagavatam, eighteen thousand verses, very difficult to pronounce even and what to speak of memorizing, were narrated very easily just like reading some printed book. He narrated the whole subject matter of Srimad-Bhagavatam continuously for seven days and *Maharaja Pariksit* also understood the subject matter very clearly. Both of them were so meritorious that they attained the highest goal of life, namely the Lotus Feet of Lord Sri Krsna simply by reciting and hearing respectively.

(Letter to Bali-mardana — Tokyo 25 August, 1970)





Glories of Srimad Bhagavatam

çrémad-bhägavataà puräëam amalaà yad vaiñëavänääà priyaà
yasmin päramahaàsyam ekam amalaà ji änaà paraà géyate
tatra ji äna-viräga-bhakti-sahitaà naiñkarmyam äviñkåtaà
tac chåëvan su-paöhan vicäraëa-paro bhaktyä vimucyen naraù

Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam is the spotless Purāṇa. It is most dear to the Vaiṣṇavas because it describes the pure and supreme knowledge of the paramahaṁsas. This Bhāgavatam reveals the means for becoming free from all material work, together with the processes of transcendental knowledge, renunciation and devotion. Anyone who seriously tries to understand Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam, who properly hears and chants it with devotion, becomes completely liberated.

SB 12.13.18

PRAYERS



näräyaëaà namaskåtya
naraà caiva narottamam
devéà sarasvatéà vyäsaà
tato jayam udérayet

Before reciting this Srimad-Bhagavatam, which is the very means of conquest, one should offer respectful obeisances unto the Personality of Godhead, Näräyaëa, unto Nara-näräyaëa Rsi, the supermost human being, unto mother Sarasvati, the goddess of learning, and unto Srila Vyäsadeva, the author.

nañöa-präyeñv abhadreñu
nityaà bhägavata-sevayä
bhagavaty uttama-çloke
bhaktir bhavati naiñöhiké

By regular attendance in classes on the Bhägavatam and by rendering of service to the pure devotee, all that is troublesome to the heart is almost completely destroyed, and loving service unto the Personality of Godhead, who is praised with transcendental songs, is established as an irrevocable fact.

kãñëäya väsudeväya
devaké-nandanäya ca
nanda-gopa-kumäräya
govindäya namo namaù

Let me therefore offer my respectful obeisances unto the Lord, who has become the son of Vasudeva, the pleasure of Devaki, the boy of Nanda and the other cowherd men of Vrndävana, and the enlivener of the cows and the senses.

SB 1.8.21

Why & how Srimad Bhagavatam manifested?

वेदाङ्गाः कृष्णरामात्मंगतो निवृत्तोज्वरज्ञापोर्येषांते १७ सदयास्मितं वीरुणां यस्मिन् तत्र १८ प्रवयसो ह्यपि। अतिश

सत्तजितान्ममाश्वास्य विदेशावासकथितान्। न्यवासयत्स्वगेहे
 पुत्रिवैः संतप्य विशुद्धत १६ कृष्णसंकर्षणभुजैर्गुणालम्बुमनी
 रथाः। गृहेषु रेसिरे सिद्धाः कृष्णरामात्तज्वराः १७ वीरुत्तोऽह
 रहः प्रीतासुकुं दवदनां बुजं। नित्यप्रमुदितेण जं श्रीमत्सदय।
 स्मितवीरुणां १८ तत्र प्रवयसो य्वासनुवानोति बलोजसः॥
 पिवंतो ह्यै मुकुं दस्यसुखां बुजसुधां मुहुः १९ अथ न देसमासा
 घृत्तगवान्देवकीसुतः। संकर्षणाश्च गजेन्द्रपरिषज्ये दमूचत् २०
 पितर्युवाभ्यां स्निग्धात्प्रापोषितौ लानितौ तृशं। पित्रोरभ्यधिकाप्री
 तिरात्मजघ्नात्मनो पिहि। २१ रामकृष्ण



पितं वलमीजश्रयेषांते १८ तृशं आत्मनोप्याधिकेन पोषितौ। नचाश्रयमेतदित्याहा। पित्रोरिति। आत्मनो देहादप्यात्मजे
 घृत्यधिकाप्रीतिरिति २१

Thank you

Sublime Living

EVOLVE

High Thinking

