

After the battle of Kurushetra, when Lord Krishna was preparing to leave Hastinapura, Uttara, the mother of Parikshit Maharaj, hurried toward Lord Krishna in fear.



Parikshit Maharaj

To protect the progeny of the Kuru dynasty, Lord Krishna covered the embryo of Uttara by His personal energy.

After the disappearance of Lord Krishna from the material world, Yudhisthira Maharaj enthroned Parikshit Maharaj as the king of the world and retired to the forest.

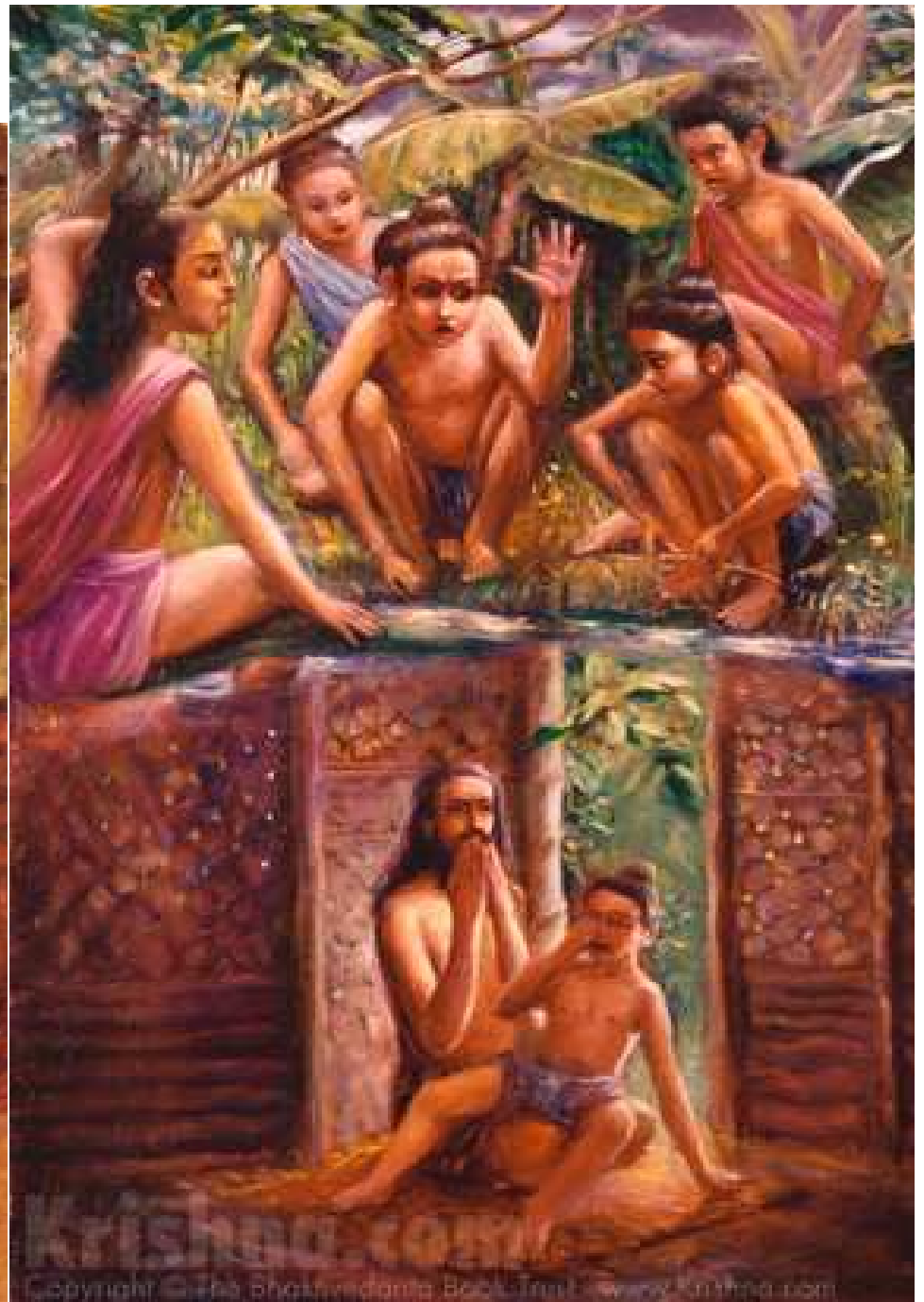


As the emperor of the world, Parikshit Maharaj was a powerful ruler and even chastised Kali

Once when Parikshit Maharaj was hunting, he became extremely fatigued, hungry and thirsty. While searching for a reservoir of water, he entered Shamika Rishi's hermitage.



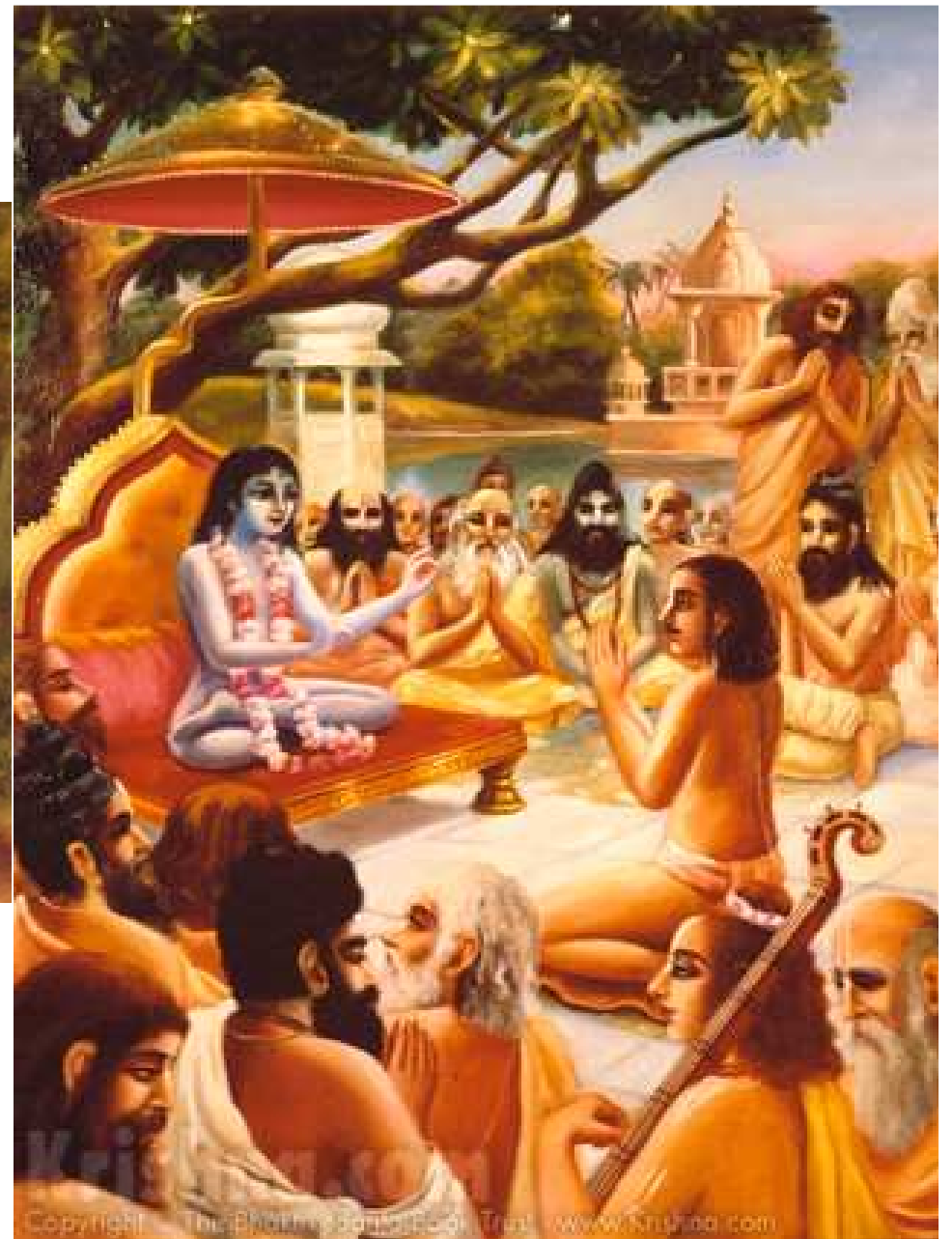
When Parikshit Maharaj was not received by any formal welcome, he picked up a lifeless snake and angrily placed it on the shoulder of the sage.



When the Rishi's son heard of his father's distress, he cursed Parikshit Maharaj to die in seven days.



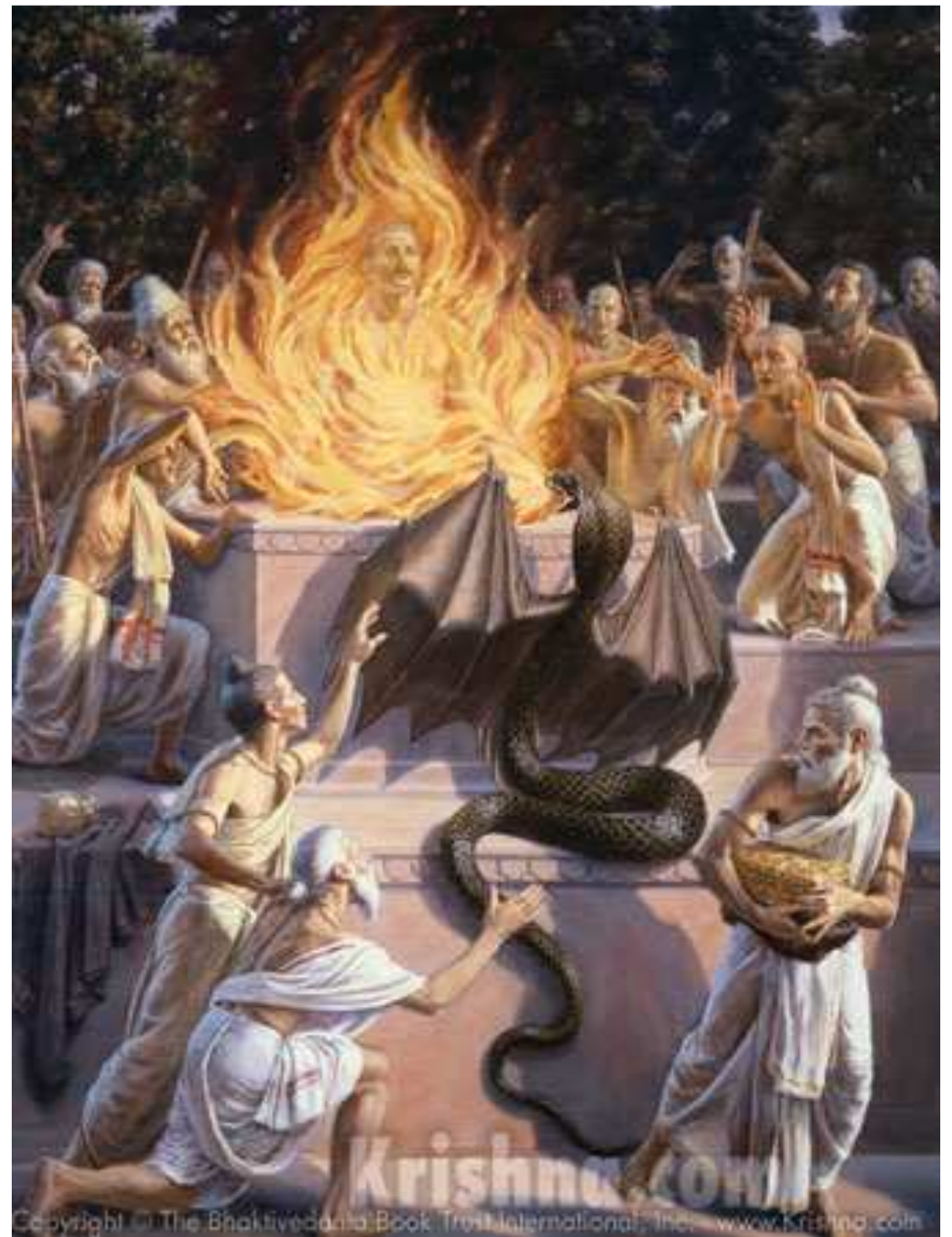
Hearing about the curse, Parikshit Maharaj left for forest to fast till death and accepted Sukhdeva Goswami as his spiritual master and inquired from him submissively.



Sukhdeva Goswami instructed the Srimad Bhagavatam to Parikshit Maharaj.



Parikshit Maharaj attained perfection by hearing the Srimad Bhagavatam.



After hearing the Srimad Bhagavatam, Parikshit Maharaj passed away while meditating on Lord Krishna.

ei-bāro karuṇā koro vaiṣṇava gosāi
patita-pāvana tomā bine keho nāi

jāhāra nikaṭe gele pāpa dūre jāy
emona doyāla prabhu kebā kothā pāy

gaṅgāra paraśa hoile paścate pāvan
darśane pavitra koro-ei tomāra guṇ

hari-sthāne aparādhe tāre hari-nām
tomā sthāne aparādhe nāhi paritrāṇ

tomāra hṛdoye sadā govinda-viśrām
govinda kohena-mora vaiṣṇava parāṇ

prati-janme kori āśā caraṇera dhūli
narottame koro doyā āpanāra boli'

emona durmati, saṁsāra
bhitore,
poḍiyā āchinu āmi
tava nija-jana, kono
mahājane,
pāṭhāiyā dile tumi

doyā kori' more, patita
dekhiyā,
kohilo āmāre giyā
ohe dīna-jana, śuno bhālo
kathā,
ullasita ha'be hiyā

tomāre tārite, śrī-kṛṣṇa-
caitanya,
navadwīpe avatār
tomā heno koto, dīna hīna
jane,
korilena bhava-pār

vedera pratijñā, rākhibāra
tare,
rukma-varna vipra-suta
mahāprabhu nāme, nadiyā
mātāya,
saṅge bhāi avadhūta

nanda-suta jini, caitanya
gosāi,
nija-nāma kori' dān
tārilo jagat, tumi-o jāiyā,
loho nija-paritrān

se kathā śuniyā, āsiyāchi,
nātha!
tomāra caraṇa-tale
bhakativinoda, kāñdiyā
kāñdiyā,
āpana-kāhinī bole

kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! he!
kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! he!
kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! rakṣā mām!
kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! kṛṣṇa! pāhi mām!
rāma! rāghava! rāma! rāghava! rāma! rāghava! rakṣā mām!
kṛṣṇa! keśava! kṛṣṇa! keśava kṛṣṇa! keśava! pāhi mām!

gaurāṅga karuṇā koro dīna hīna jane
mośamo patita prabhu nāhi trībhūvane

dante trṇa dhari gaura ḍāki he tomare
kṛpā kari eso āmār hṛdaya mandire

jadi dayā nā karibe patita dekhiyā
patita pāvana nāma kisera lagiyā

paḍechi bhava tuphāne nāhika nistāra
śrī carana taranī dāne dāse kara pāra

śrī kṛṣṇa caitanya prabhu dāser anudāsa
prārthanā karaye sadā narottama dāsa

gaurāṅga tumi more dayā nā chāḍiha
āpana kariyā rāṅgā caraṇe rākhiha

tomāra caraṇa lāgi saba teyāginu
śītala caraṇa pāyā śaraṇa lainu

e kule o kule mui dilu tilāñjali
rākhiho caraṇe more āpanāra bali'

vāsudeva ghoṣe bale caraṇe dhariyā
kṛpā kari rākha more pada-chāyā diyā

gāy gorā madhur sware
hare kṛṣṇa hare kṛṣṇa kṛṣṇa kṛṣṇa hare hare
hare rāma hare rāma rāma rāma hare hare
gṛhe thāko, vane thāko, sadā 'hari' bole' ḍāko,
sukhe duḥkhe bhulo nā'ko, vadane hari-nām koro re

māyā-jāle baddha ho 'ye, ācho miche kāja lo 'ye,
ekhona cetana pe'ye, 'rādhā-mādhav' nām bolo re

jīvana hoilo śeṣa, nā bhajile hṛṣikeśa
bhaktivinodopadeśa, ekbār nām-rase mātō re