



Dhruva Maharaj was the son of King Uttanapada.



Once, Dhruva Maharaj, was trying to get on the lap of his father. Suruci, his stepmother, became very envious of him and said that he was not qualified to sit on his father's lap.

Dhruva Maharaj



Dhruva Maharaj, became very angry because of the strong words of his stepmother. He immediately went to his mother who also advised him to worship the Supreme Lord by going to the forest.

On the way to the forest, Dhruva met Narada Muni. Dhruva told him of his desire to achieve a kingdom more exalted than his father and grandfather.



Narada Muni tried to dissuade Dhruva but then seeing his determination, He instructed Dhruva

Dhruva requested Narada Muni to advise him of an honest path to follow by which he could achieve his life goal.



Dhruva meditated as instructed by Narada Muni and completely controlled his senses and their objects, and fixed his mind, upon the Supreme Lord.



Due to Dhruva's intense meditation the living beings felt suffocation. So the demigods took shelter of Lord Vishnu.



On the plea of the demigods, the Lord Vishnu got on the back of Garuda, who carried Him to the forest to see His servant Dhruva.



When Dhruva saw his Lord just in front of him, he offered Him obeisances and respect.

Lord Vishnu touched His conchshell to the forehead of Dhruva, who stood before Him with folded hands.



At that time Dhruva became perfectly aware of the Absolute Truth. Dhruva offered his prayers to the Lord and then returned to his fathers kingdom.

Later, when King Uttanapada saw that Dhruva was suitably mature to take charge of the kingdom, he enthroned Dhruva as emperor.



Dhruva Maharaj waged a battle against the Yakshas for having killed his brother.

Dhruva Maharaja ruled over this planet for thirty-six thousand years.



In due course, Dhruva Maharaj retired to the forest and meditated on the Supreme Lord. A beautiful airplane carried Dhruva Maharaj and his mother, Suniti, to the spiritual world.

jaya rādhe, jaya kṛṣṇa, jaya
vṛndāvan
śrī govinda, gopīnātha,
madana-mohan
śyama-kunḍa, rādhā-kunḍa,
giri-govardhan
kālindi jamunā jaya, jaya
mahāvan
keśī-ghāṭa, baṁśī-baṭa,
dwādaśa-kānan
jāhā saba līlā koilo śrī-nanda-
nandan
śrī-nanda-jaśodā jaya, jaya
gopa-gaṇ
śrīdāmādi jaya, jaya dhenu-
vatsa-gaṇ
jaya bṛṣabhānu, jaya kīrtidā
sundarī
jaya paurṇamāsī, jaya ābhīra-
nāgarī
jaya jaya gopīśwara
vṛndāvana-mājha

jaya jaya kṛṣṇa-sakhā baṭu
dwija-rāj
jaya rāma-ghāṭa, jaya rohiṇī-
nandan
jaya jaya vṛndāvana-bāsī jata
jan
jaya dwija-patnī, jaya nāga-
kanyā-gaṇ
bhaktite jāhārā pāilo govinda-
caraṇ
śrī-rasa-maṇḍala jaya, jaya
rādhā-śyām
jaya jaya rasa-līlā sarva-
manoram
jaya jayojwala-rasa sarva-
rasa-sār
parakīyā-bhāve jāhā brajete
pracār
śrī-jāhnavā-pāda-padma
koriyā smaraṇ
dīna kṛṣṇa-dāsa kohe nāma-
saṅkīrtan

sri-krishna-caitanya prabhu doya koro more
toma bina ke doyalu jagat-samsare

patita-pavana-hetu tava avatara
mo sama patita prabhu na paibe ara

ha ha prabhu nityananda, premananda sukhi
kripabalokana koro ami boro dukkhi

doya koro sita-pati adwaita gosai
tava kripa-bale pai caitanya-nitai

ha ha swarup, sanatana, rupa, raghunatha
bhatta-juga, sri-jiva ha prabhu lokanatha

doya koro sri-acarya prabhu srinivasa
ramacandra-sanga mage narottama-dasa