

Mausala Parava Chapters 1-8

Chapter 1

The birth of Metal Pestle

After the great war of Kauravas and Pandavas it was during the thirty sixth year of Yudhisthira's rule he saw many bad omens in his kingdom. Dry and hot winds were blowing with blazing effects. Sparks of fire were raining. Shower of meteors was attacking the earth. The Sun was covered with dust. At the time of dawn every one was witnessing the dance of human trunks here and there. The appearance of the Sun and the Moon was frightening. After a few days of such happenings the king Yudhisthira came to know that the race of Yadavas was destroyed in an internal battle and lord Krishna also was killed by a hunter. This news was a cause of endless grief to Pandavas.

On hearing about this incident Janamejaya was curious to know about further details of the destruction of the race of Yadavas and also that of the departure of Sri Krishna. The sage Vaisampayana began to narrate the details.

Sri Krishna's rule at Dvaraka was for a span of thirty years after the end of the great Mahabharata war. During his rule Yadavas were very joyous, rich and healthy. There were no troubles for them from any corner. As they had no work to do and there was no proper discipline among them Bhojas, Vrishnis and other sub-sects of Yadavas started quarrelling with one another.

All-round degeneration set in the Yadavas who became arrogant and indulged in unrestrained self-indulgence and luxury.

One day some sages came to Dvaraka to visit Krishna. Some of the Yadavas in playful mood dressed up Samba, one of the sons of Krishna, as a pregnant woman and presented him before the sages and said, "Oh! Kind Hearted Seers! You have the extraordinary power of foreseeing the events to come. May you clear our curiosity to know whether this woman will give birth to a male child or female child." Having known the fact the sages got annoyed with the situation and said, "This man will give birth to a metal pestle which will be instrumental in destroying the entire race of Yadavas." On the next day Samba gave birth to a metal pestle after due labor pains.

It was an unprecedented consequence of their misbehavior with the sages. The youth of Yadu race approached Sri Krishna and gave him the account of what had happened. He expressed his inability to save them from the curse of the sages. But he suggested them to grind the iron pestle into powder and mix it into the ocean. They ground it into dust till a small piece of it remained and scattered the powder in the ocean. The piece of iron also was thrown into the ocean. The powder after sometime caused the growth of heavy bushes of



rushes. That small iron piece also was picked up by a hunter and made a arrowhead with it. Yadavas for got the event of the curse and were spending their time comfortably. Drinking was strictly prohibited in the kingdom of Yadavas.

Chapter 2

Dreadful omens in the city of Dwaraka

Once Yadavas had many dreadful experiences. They were all witnessing many bad omens. Great winds were blowing. Big rats were running here and there on the roads. The horrifying sounds of owls were deafening all. Pigeons with blood-shedding feet and white wings were entering the houses of Yadavas. Headless human trunks were suddenly appearing in the four-road junctions and creating fear in all. During night time there was a common dream to all the women of Dwaraka city that a black dressed frightening woman was running through the city streets snatching away the Saubhagya Sutras of all the women. All the men were dreaming of fear-provoking eagles. Demons and other evil spirits were stealing the armours, ornaments, the flag posts of their chariots and the royal umbrellas. Under the guidance of Balarama and Krishna Yadavas wanted to perform remedial rites.

Chapter 3

Mutual slaughter of Kṛta Varma and other Yadavas

Naturally Yadavas were the lovers of festivals. So for the sake of coming out of their fears all of them from different parts of the country conglomerated on the sea shore. They were spending their time with festive zeal. All of them without any differences were feasting and dancing. Suddenly the memories of the great Kurukshetra war became a subject of attention to all. The warriors of Yadava race who took part in that war became centre of attraction to all. They were considered to be champions and historic heroes. There were two prominent persons Kṛtavarma who fought on the side of Kauravas and Satyaki who fought on the side of Pandavas. As a part of festival some of the Yadavas were in full drunken mood. Some of them started commenting against the coward deeds of Kṛtavarma for he killed the sleeping warriors. Satyaki became the leader of such speakers. Though it was a calm and cool discussion in the beginning the influence of liquor was great. Kṛtavarma took the comment as an insult and retorted it with another comment that Satyaki could be saved from Bhurisrvas only by mere grace of Arjuna. And he further added abuse that



Satyaki killed the helpless Bhurshravas whose right hand by then was cut by Arjuna.

This comment of Krtavarma greatly annoyed Satyaki he sprang into air, fell upon Krtavarma and immediately beheaded him with his sharp sword. Then the Yadavas divided themselves into many groups. They uprooted the rushes from the shore and started fighting with one another. While a group was attacking Satyaki, there came Pradyumna, a son of Krishna and joined with him to defend the attacking mob. In that group war both Satyaki and Pradyumna were killed. Srikrishna saw the death of his son and angrily started killing many Yadavas with rushes indiscriminately. All the rest of the Yadavas joined Krishna and started fighting with one another very wildly hitting with the rushes.

Chapter 4

Departure of Balarama and Sri Krishna to Vaikuntha

This fray of drunken people disturbed the moods of Balarama. He remained a mere witness of the unwanted happenings and the total destruction of Yadavas as a consequence of the curse of the sages. He lost all his worldly interests with this incident. He brooded on the aftermath of this final festival of the Yadava race. He sat in meditation to give up his life through Yogic practice. A beaming flow of light sprang from in the shape of a bright white serpent and traveled towards heaven. The Kings of snakes Karkotaka, Vasuki, Takshaka, Aruna, Kunjara, Mishri, Shankha, Kumuda, Pundarika, Naga, Dhritarashtra, Hlada, Kratha, Shitikantha, Ugrateja, chakramanda, Atishanda, Nagapravara, Durmukha, Ambarisha and others along with the lord of waters Varuna welcomed him.

Sri Krishna also was very much disturbed with this death game of Yadavas. He saw his elder brother's departure also. At a bushy place of the shore he laid down in a sleeping meditative posture. Every other part of his body except the toe of his right leg was with out any movement. On seeing the shaking toe a nearby hunter thought it be the horn of a deer and hit with his arrow which was made of the remaining iron piece of the ground pestle born out of the womb of Samba. When it hurt his toe he remembered the incident of Durvasa's visit to his house. Once sage Durvasa paid a visit to the house of Lord Krishna. The sage was offered some Payasanna. He left half of it and asked Krishna to apply it to his whole body. Krishna anointed to all his limbs except to the toes and feet with a view not insult Bramana prasada. Then the sage said that Krishna did a mistake by not applying to his toes and feet also. So he further said that



the lives of Krishna would be in his toes. Accordingly the arrow took the lives of Sri Krishna. The incarnation of Sri Krishna had such an end due to the curse of sages and also following the prophecy of Durvasa.

Chapter 5

Arjuna's Lament on seeing the pitiable condition of the wives of Sri Krishna

Daruka carried the news of Sri Krishna's departure to the Pandavas. Their grief had no end. They felt that they lost their prime well wisher, advisor and preacher. Arjuna was asked by Yudhisthira to go to Dwaraka for consoling the wives of Krishna and his aged father Vasudeva. Arjuna went to Dwaraka along with Daruka. The city seemed to him as a widowed woman. After reaching the harem he started weeping aloud on seeing the wives of Sri Krishna. Satyabhama, Rukmini and other wives of Krishna also surrounded Arjuna and wept aloud. He consoled them some how and went to the palace of his uncle Vasudeva.

Chapter 6

The Dialogue between Arjuna and Vasudeva

In spite of his grief Vasudeva received Arjuna with affection. Vasudeva's grief was boundless. He recollected the words of Sri Krishna and told Arjuna to save the people from the city which was about to merge in the ocean. Arjuna made all arrangements to take all the queens of Krishna and others out of Dwaraka which was about to dangerously merge in the ocean. Vasudeva was unable to bear the grief and died. Arjuna performed all funeral rites to Vasudeva, Balarama and Sri Krishna.

Chapter 7

The Great Merge of Dwaraka in the Ocean

Next the troops led by Arjuna started to Hastinapura. There were chariots, camels, cavalry and cows in that troop. Rukmini, Satyabhama, Jambavathi and other wives of Krishna also were along with them. Keeping all of them in front of him Arjuna was moving ahead. Each step he was laying forward the land of Dwaraka behind him was getting swallowed by the ocean. Thus the very next moment Arjuna left that city it was fully submerged in the waters of ocean.

On his way back to Hastinapura some rustic and barbarous people attacked him, looted the gold and jewellery and abducted the women. Some of the women willfully went along with them. The powerful arrows and the divine bow Gandiva could not help him in defending them. With great difficulty he could save Rukmini, Satyabhama, Jambavathi and very few other queens. After reaching Hastinapura Yudhisthira made Kritarma's son as the ruler of Mritykavarapura and the son of Satyaki as the ruler of Sarasvati. Sri Krishna's grand son Vajra was crowned as the king of Indraprastha. All the wealth and army was equally divided among those three. Rukmini, Jambavathi and other wives of Sri Krishna offered themselves to the holy pyre in the process of self



immolation as per the tradition. Satyabhama along with some other women went to the forest for observing penance.

Chapter 8

The Dialogue between Arjuna and Vyasa

Afterwards Arjuna went to the Hermitage of Vyasa and prayed to him reporting the happenings in brief. The sage directed Pandavas through Arjuna for a relentless journey. To free them from grief he said that change is the inevitable nature of time. Always new things replace the old things. Change alone is ever newest among the new things and also the oldest among the old things. Understand the relation and secret of TIME and CHANGE lead to the SELF REALIZATION. Thus he finally advised them to come out of the grief over the death of Sri Krishna and to concentrate on SELF REALIZATION. Arjuna conveyed these words to Yudhisthira.

