

श्री कृष्ण चरित्रमंजरी

Krishna Charitra Manjari is a beautiful grantha by Mantralaya Rayaru which gives the essence of entire Krishna Charitre from Bhagavatha and Mahabharatha in 28 shlokaas. Here in each sentence, he has filled it with shastra prameya. It gives many prameyaas like the Vishnu Sarvottamatva, devata taratamya, etc.



विष्णुब्रह्मादिदेवैः क्षितिभरहरणे प्रार्थितः प्रादुरासीद्
देवक्यां नंदनंदी त्रिभुवधविहितां पूतनां यो जघान ।
उत्थानौत्सुक्यकाले रथचरणगतं चासुरं पादघातै-
श्चक्रावर्तं च मात्रा गुरुरिति निहितो भूतले सोऽवतान्मान् ॥ १ ॥

Krishna roopa is saakshaat Srimannaarayana roopa, who appeared in bhooloka after being prayed by Brahma rudraadi devataas for the reduction of the burden and weight on the earth due to the presence of adharmic asuric souls. He appeared in the sacred garbha of Devaki-Vasudeva (Kashyapa-aditi) as their eighth son.

As per Krishna’s instructions, Vasudeva took him to Gokula, where he gave ananda to Nandagopa – Yashoda. In his early childhood itself, Krishna killed **Pootana**, who was sent in by Kamsa to kill all the new born children.



(Udupi Krishna with the alankara of Shakatasura Bhanjana)

During upanishkramana period, i.e., at the end of Chaturtha maasa when the birth nakshatra (janma nakshatra) falls, Yashoda had gone for the festival in temple and had kept Krishna under the shade of a cart. **Shakatasura** who came in the form of a shakata (cart) was killed by Krishna just with the kicking of his mild foot.



Another asura **Trunavarta** who came in the form of wind, lifted Krishna very high in the sky and wanted to throw him down from high in the sky. But Krishna got hold of his neck and crushed him to death and the asura Trunavarta fell on the earth.

यो मातुर्जृभमाणो जगदिदमुखिलं दर्शयन्नंकरूढो
गर्गेणाचीर्णनामा कृतरुचिरमहाबाललीलो वयस्यैः ।
गोपीगेहेषु भांडस्थितमुरुदयया क्षीरदध्यादि मुष्णन्
मृन्मा भक्षीति मातुः स्ववदनगजगद्भासयन् भासतां मे ॥ २ ॥

Krishna showed Yashoda, the entire universe, by pretendingly yawning, when she was giving milk to him. He got the name “Krishna” through pourohitya of Gargacharya. Krishna, lokareetya, used to play with other children of his age and showed unique and extra ordinary and pretended to grow like others. He used to go along with other boys, to various houses of gopikaas, to steal away the milk, curd, butter, etc which kept in big vessels, and by so doing he was blessing them as well.

His mother used to receive complaints from other neighbours that Krishna is doing all nuisances and he was eating the mud. Krishna refused to accept that he had eaten mud and when Yashoda asked him to open the mouth, to see whether he has eaten the mud or not. Krishna exhibited the entire universe, which contained mountains, rivers, seas, lands, Nandagokula, Yashoda everybody, in that tiny mouth, for the second time, which is an indication that even if he eats mud, nothing would happen to him.



दध्नो मत्रस्य भंगादुपगमितरुषा नंदपत्न्याथ बद्धः

कृच्छ्रीणोलूखले यो धनपतितनयौ मोचयामास त्रापात् ।

नंदाद्यैः प्राप्य वृंदावनमिह रमयन् वेणुनादादिभिर्यो

वत्सान् पान् वत्सरूपं ऋतुभुगरिमथो पोथयन्नोऽवतान्माम्॥ ३ ॥

Once when Yashoda was giving milk to Krishna, she stopped giving milk and went halfway for her home work. Krishna showed his anger and smashed curd and milk pots. Unable to stop Krishna of his deeds, she wanted to tie him with ropes and

with continued effort and strain; she could finally tie him with ropes to a wooden mortar, that too with his blessings only. Krishna started dragging the wooden mortar itself and dashed to a tree – Arjuna vruksha (Arjuna named tree) nearby and wherein, the two sons of Kubera, were freed from their curse. (Nalakoobara-Manigreeva had become trees due to the curse of Narada, when they took bath without dress in the Ganga River).

Krishna reached Vrundavana alongwith Nandagopa, and when an asura came in the disguise of a wolf, a servant of Kamsa, Krishna killed him. Krishna played melodious flute (venunaada) which pleased all living beings, also killed a daithya Dhenukasura, who had come in the disguise of a calf.

रक्षन् वत्सान् वयस्मैर्बकमभिनदथो तिग्मतुंडे गृहीत्वा
प्रीतिं कर्तुं सखीनां खरमपि बलतो घातयन् कालियाहिम् ।
उन्मथ्योद्धास्य कृष्णामतिविमलजलां यो व्यधाद्वावह्रिं
सुप्तानावृत्य गोष्ठे स्थितमपिबदसौ दुष्टवृक्षोऽदिव्यात् ॥ ४ ॥

Krishna protected calves and cows. He killed Bakasura who came in the disguise of a baka bird to kill Krishna, by catching hold of its nose and mouth and tore off into pieces, and brought happiness to his friends. He got killed Dhenukasura, (he had a boon from Vinayaka), who came in the disguise of a donkey by his elder brother Balarama.

Krishna came to Yamuna river, where Kaliya snake was vomiting deadly poisons and was making the people to be unconscious. He climbed the huge kadamba tree, near Yamuna river and from there he jumped at the head of the Kaliya and danced on his head and ensure that the strength of the Kaliya was smashed. As prayed by the wives of Kaliya, he freed him with a warning and sent him to Ramanaka dweepa and made the Yamuna river water poison free.

Krishna drank the forest (daavagni), which was burning the villages and saved all the trees and killed the Ugrasura, (he had a boon from brahma) an asura, came in the disguise of a forest tree.

दुर्गारण्यप्रवेष्टाच्च्युतनिजसरणीन् गोगणानाह्वयद्यो
दावाग्निं तत्र पीत्वासमपुषदनुगान् गोपकानाविषण्णान् ।
गोभिर्गोपैः परीतः सरिदुदकतटस्थोपले भोज्यमन्नं
भुक्त्वावेणोर्निनादाद्ब्रजगतवनिताचित्तहारी स माऽव्यात् ॥ ५ ॥

On their way to grazing in dense forests, some cows and calves lost their way, Krishna rescued them to come back through his melodious play of flute.

By swallowing the forest fire (daavaagni) again, he saved the gopalakaas and gopikaastrees from fire and he was surrounded by them all (gopalakaas, gopikaastrees). He told his friends to bring the food from the ladies who are performing kathyayani vratha, but they themselves brought the entire food prepared and did the samarpana at Krishna. He attracted the heart of the entire women in the world.

कृष्णोऽस्माकं पतिः स्यादिति कृततपसां मने गोपिकानां
नग्नानां वस्त्रदाता द्विजवरवनितानीतमन्नं समञ्जनम् ।
श्रातैर्गोपैः समं यो बलमथनबलवाक् स्मिन्संवृष्टौ
प्रोद्धृत्याहार्यवर्यं निजजनमखिलं पालयन् पात्वसौ माम् ॥ ६ ॥

Near Yamuna River, Gopikaas made severe penance to get Krishna as their husband through kaathyaayani vratha, and were taking bath in the holy waters of Yamuna, keeping their clothes on the banks of the river. As they were taking bath naked, Krishna took the clothes and returned them back only after they prayed with apology for having done bath naked. He also blessed them.



Once when his friends – gopalakaas were hungry, Krishna asked them to proceed to nearby place, where Brahmins were performing satya yaaga. When Brahmins

refused to give food, saying Naivedya is not over, Krishna asked his friends to go to the wives of Brahmins, who readily brought the entire shadrosapetha food.

Krishna told the gopalakaas and others to worship Govardhana hills instead of worshipping Devendra, the god of rain. Devendra, who got angry at this, ordered the clouds to give heavy unabated downpour at Gokula. Krishna lifted the Govardhana Mountain effortlessly as an umbrella, with his finger itself and protected all.

गोविंदाख्योऽथ तातं जलपतिः क्षमानीय लोकं स्वकीयं
नंदादीनां प्रदर्यं व्रजगतवनितागानकृष्टार्तचित्ताः ।
यः कालिंघां निःशायामरमयदमलज्योत्स्नया दीपितायां
चार्वंगीर्नर्मवाक्यैः स्तनभरनमिताः प्रीणयन् प्रीयतां नः ॥ ७ ॥

Devendra, who did so due to kali avesha, realised his mistake and repented at the lotus feet of Krishna and called him as “Govinda”.

Once Nandagopa on the midnight of Ekadashi day, went to Kalindi River for bath. As he was taking bath in the untimely hour, he was dragged inside the deep waters by a servant of Varuna. Krishna rescued his father by giving darshana to Varuna. Then he showed Nandagopa Vaikuntaloka.

Krishna entered the garden which had blossomed flowers, played flute during Sharad kaala on the banks of Yamuna River, which attracted Gopika women, all of them came near him with full love and reverence to him.

अंतर्धत्ते स्म तासां मदहरणकृते त्वेकया क्रीडमानः
स्वस्यंधारोहणाद्यैः पुनरपि विहितो गर्वजांत्यै मृगाक्ष्याः ।
खिन्नानां गोपिकानां बहुविधनुतिभिर्यो वहन् प्रीतिमाविः –
प्राप्तो रासोत्सवेन न्यरमयदबलाः प्रीयतां मे हरिः सः ॥ ८ ॥

Krishna sported with the Gopika women in several ways. Krishna carried one of the Gopika, to a far off place and held her on his shoulders and played with her. Some gopikaas developed slight haughtiness; Krishna wanted to teach them, disappeared temporarily off their vision. Gopikaas realised and did penance on the banks of the river Yamuna and Krishna played with them, which has been narrated in Bhagavatha through Gopigeetham, “Jayati tedhikam”. Krishna

removed all their agonies with pleasing words. Krishna played raasakreeda with them and pleased them.



हत्वा यः शंखचूडं मणिमथ समदादग्रजायार्तगोपी-
गीतानेकस्वलीलो हतवृषभमहापूर्वदेवोमरेऽः ।
केटिप्राणापहारी सुरमुनिवदनप्रार्थिताशेषकृत्यो
हत्वा पुत्रं मयस्य स्वजनमपिहितं मोचयन् मोक्षदः स्यात्॥९॥

Once when Krishna was playing with Gopikaas, an asura named Shankachuda, who had the boons of Rudra came and attacked him. Krishna killed him and took away the Ratna held on the head of the asura and gave it to his brother Balarama.

Another asura, named Aristasura, with the boon of Rudra and a servant of Kamsa came in the disguise of a bull, and troubled cows, gopikaas, gopalakaas. Krishna also killed him.

Another asura named “Kesi”, who had the boon from Parvathi, came in the disguise of an horse and wanted to swallow Krishna. But Krishna in turn pushed his hand into his mouth and made it to grow larger in size inside his mouth, thereby killed the asura.

At that time Maharshi Narada came there and prostrated Krishna to kill Kamsa and all his assistants. In the meanwhile, another asura named “Yoma”, (son of Maya), who had the boon from Chaturmukha Brahma, came in the disguise of a gopalaka. He used to carry cows and gopalakaas on his back just for playing and keep them in a mountain cave and closed them with rocks, as prisoners. Krishna also killed him and freed gopalakaas.

Krishna entered Gokula with all the gopalakaas and made all of them happy .

अक्रूराकारितो यान् ब्रजयुवतिजनान् सांत्वयित्वाभितप्तान्
स्वं रूपं मरुते स्मै विलसितमहिगं दर्शयंस्तेन वद्वः।
यो गत्वा कंसधानीं कृतरजकटिराश्वारुवेषः सुधाम्नः
प्रीतिं कुर्वन्निवक्रां व्यतनुत रुचिरां पौरमह्योऽवतात् सः॥ १० ॥

Akrura, the servant of Kamsa and a strong devotee of Krishna, was sent in by Kamsa to invite Krishna – Balarama for witnessing the festival of bow and arrows. Akrura came to Nandagokula and narrated the intentions of Kamsa and invited Krishna-Balarama, who sat in the Chariot brought in by Akrura.

Separation of Krishna from Gopikaas made them miserable and they tried to stop Krishna from going to Mathura. On their way, in the Yamuna river, when Akrura went for dipping in water for ahneeka, he had the darshana of Mula roopa of Srihari sleeping on the bed of Shesha. He also saw him sitting on the chariot. Krishna blessed Akrura.

After reaching Mathura, Krishna saw a dhobhi (rajaka), and demanded politely for some clothes. But the dhobi refused to give. Krishna killed that dhobi by removing his head and took few clothes for him which are suitable to him and also distributed some amongst the gopalakaas.

Krishna also accepted ‘flower maala’ from Sudhama. He also blessed Trivakre, the servant of Kamsa, who offered him gandha. He turned that ugly women into diven beauty. Krishna also gave darshana to all who were willing to see him, he also gave sandal paste (gandha) given by Trivakre to all his friends.

आर्वं भङ्क्त्वा धनुर्यो बलमपि धनुषो रक्षकं कुंजरं तं
मल्लांश्चाणूरपूर्वानपि सहसहजो मर्दयंस्तुंगमंचात् ।

भोजेऽं पातयित्वा व्यसुमकृत निजान् नंदयन् प्राप्य गर्गात्
द्वृजं संस्कारमाप्तो गुरुमथ विदिताऽषविद्योऽवतान्नः ॥ ११ ॥

Krishna killed Kuvalayapeeda named elephant and its trainer. Krishna broke the Shivadhanassu, which belonged to Shiva. He also killed the daithyaas who to protect the shivadhanassu. Balarama killed Mustikasura and Krishna killed Chanura, the two wrestlers who attacked them. Krishna pulled Kamsa from his seat and killed him. They killed the entire army of Kamsa which came to wage war. Krishna made all good and satwic soul with joy. Krishna had upanayana through Gargacharya.

Krishna learnt 64 vidyas in 64 days from Sandeepinacharya in Avantipura.

दत्त्वा पुत्रं प्रवक्त्रे प्रतिगतमधुरः सांतव्यन्नुद्धवास्या-
द्वोष्टस्थान् नंदपूर्वानरमयदबलाप्रीतिकृद्यः शुभस्य ।
अक्रूरस्याथ तेन प्रतिविदिपृथातापुत्रकृत्यो जरायाः
सूनुं निर्भिन्नसेनं व्यतनुत बहुऽो विदूतं नः स पयात् ॥ १२ ॥

Krishna after learning 64 vidyas in 64 days from Sandeepinacharya, wanted to give Gurudakshine to him and asked him as to what he needed. Sandeepinacharya told him that he had lost his son, when they were taking bath in Prabhasa Kshetra. He asked Krishna to bring back their dead son. Krishna went in his chariot to Prabhasa kshetra, there he was informed by Varunadeva that the child is with Panchajana, a daithya who was in the disguise of shanka. Krishna killed the daithya Panchajana, and wore the panchajanya shanka. Then he went to Yamaloka, there he saw the child. Yamadharma on seeing Krishna welcomed him with all honours and returned the dead child of Sandeepinacharya, which Krishna returned to his guru as Gurudakshine and again reached Mathura.

Krishna sent in Uddava to Nandagokula to give pleasing soothing words to Nandagopa, Gopikaas, etc. Then he went to the house of Trivakre, whom he had blessed before the killing of Kamsa and blessed her with a son, who went on to become the chariot driver of Bheemasena.

He went to Akrura's house and took his seva and made him happy. He learnt about the Pandavaas from Akrura.

As Krishna had killed Kamsa, his wives, the daughters of Jarasandha had become widow. Jarasandha unable to tolerate attacked Krishna. Krishna won the battle many times over Jarasandha, the father in law of Kamsa, who came there with 23

akshouhini sainyaas each time, and made him to run away all times, showing his back to battle field.

पुर्या निर्गत्य रामादथ सहमुसली प्राप्य कृष्णोभ्यनुज्ञां
गोमंतं चापि मौलिं खगपतिविहितां वासुदेवं सृगालम् ।
हत्वा त्रात्रुं च पुर्यामधिजलधि पुरीं निर्मितां बंधुवर्गान्
निन्ये यः सो वतान्नाः प्रमथितयवनो मौचुकुंदाक्षिवहेः ॥ १३ ॥

Krishna left Mathura and alongwith his brother Balarama, proceeded to Gomantaka Parvata, as per the permission from Parashurama. Krishna held in head the crown brought by Garuda after recovering from Bali. Bali had stolen it from Vaikunta from the head of Srihari, who pretended as if he is sleeping.



Krishna killed Srugala Vasudeva, who was residing in the hills of Gomantaka parvata, at the town of Karaveerapura, Srugala Vasudeva was earlier born as demon with the name “Dhundhu” as the son of Madhu. Krishna expected Jarasandha to attack Krishna again. In order to avoid unnecessary killing of his army by Kalayavana and Jarasandha, Krishna created a city named “Dwaraka” inside the sea for 12 yojanaas and kept his army safely there.

Krishna came off the city of Mathura without any weapons and came near to Kalayavana and then started running. Kalayavana chased him. Krishna ran and ran and reached at a far off mountain’s cave, where, Kalayavana also followed

him. There Muchukunda Maharaja was sleeping after getting blessed from gods for complete rest. He further had a boon that anyone who makes him wake and disturb his sleep would be burnt to sleep. As soon as Krishna entered the cave, he disappeared. Kalayavana seeing somebody sleeping there, mistook him as Krishna and made him to wake up. But it was Muchukunda, who came off his sleep and Kalayavana was burnt alive.

राज्ञा संस्तूयमानो हतयवनबलो भीतवन्मागधेऽाद्
गोमंतं प्राप्य भूयो जितमगधपतिर्जातः तांताग्निः ।
आगत्य द्वारकां यो हृदिकसुतगिरा ज्ञातकौंतेयकृत्यः
पटयत्स्वादायभृष्मी नृषु युधि जितवान् भूभृतः प्रीयतां नः॥१४॥

After the killing of **Kalayavana**, Krishna blessed **Muchukunda**, and reached Mathura. He reached the complete army of Kalayavana. Again, he defeated the army of Jarasandha. Krishna pretended as though he is afraid of Jarasandha and reached the top of Gomantaka hills. **Jarasandha** came there and hit the mountain with fire so that Krishna and Balarama both could be killed by fire. Krishna just pressed the mountain playing, which went deep by his pressure and water came out which destroyed the fire.

Krishna reached Dwaraka. There he heard through Krutavarma, that Pandavaas had arrested Drupada Maharaja at Panchala.

Krishna got the news that Kundinapura king had announced the swayamvara of Rukmini, who had sent in a letter through a Brahmin to Krishna requesting him to come and take her. But her brother Rukmi had promised Rukmini to be married to Shishupala. Krishna pleased with the letter from Rukmini mounted on the chariot and reached Kundinapura alongwith his Balarama and his army. Bhishmakaraja was pleased. When Rukmini went for worshipping Parvathi, surrounded by many servants, reached Ambika Temple. On her return from the temple, Krishna lifted her and placed in his chariot and moved. Shishupala got angry at this. Asuras like Salva, Jarasandha came to battle, Krishna defeated them all.

वैरूप्यं रुग्मिणो यो कृत मणिसहितं जांबवदेहजातां
सत्यां तेनैव युक्तामपि परिजगृहे हस्तिनं कुल्यहेतोः ।
यातो व्यस्यात्र सत्याञ्चमथ समगाद्द्वारकां सत्ययेतो
द्रुष्टुं पार्थान् सकृष्टान् द्रुपदपुरमगाद्विद्धलक्ष्मान् स पायात्॥१५॥

Krishna married Rukmini as per shastra after Krishna half shaved (disfigured) the head of Rukmi with his arrow. Then he went to Dwaraka with **Rukmini**. He brought back Syamantaka Mani which was with Jambavan. Satrajita had pleased Surya and obtained **Syamantaka Mani**, which was worn by Prasena, the younger brother of Satrajit. When he had gone for hunting, a lion had killed him taken away the Syamantaka. **Jambavan**, a boar, killed that lion and took Syamantaka ornament. Satrajit not finding the Gem thought that Krishna might have taken the Gem. Krishna in order to prove that he has not taken it, went in search of the Gem, entered the cave, he found it with Jambavan, a Ramavatara devotee, (of Tretayuga) and fought with him.

After several days of fighting, Krishna finally showed him his Ramaroopa, which made Jambavan repent for having fought with him, he not only returned the Gem but also got married **Jambavathi**, his daughter to Krishna. He returned from the cave and reached Dwaraka alongwith Jambavathi. Krishna handed over the Syamantaka Mani to **Satrajita**, who repented for having doubted at Krishna. He pleaded Krishna to marry his daughter **Satyabhama**, (another Lakshmi avatara) which Krishna accepted.

Krishna heard that Pandavaas were burnt alive in the lac palace. Krishna went to Hastinavathi to give consol Pandavaas, Dhrutarashtra, etc.

Krishna heard through **Akrura** that **Shatadhanva** had killed Satrajit for the sake of getting Syamantaka. He returned to Dwaraka.

Drupadaraja announced the swayamvara of his daughter “**Draupadi**”, Krishna also proceeded to the Panchala Desha. He blessed Pandavaas.

कृष्णः प्राप्याथ सत्राजिदहितवधकृद्यः श्वफल्कस्य सूनौ
रत्नं संदृश्य रामं व्यधित गतरुषं द्रष्टुकामः प्रतस्थे ।
इंद्रप्रस्थस्थपार्थानथ सहविजयो यामुनं तीरमायन्
कालिंदीं तत्र लब्ध्वा यमसुतपुरकृत् पातुमां द्वारकास्थः ॥१६॥

Krishna again reached Dwaraka. Came to know that Satrajitha, his father in law was killed by Shatadhanva and as such, he went after him to kill him. But Shatadhanva kept the Gem with Akrura and ran way more than 100 yojanaas. Krishna chased him so fast and caught him in the forest of Mithila and cut his head with his Sudarshana chakra. But he could not find Syamantaka Mani with Akrura

also. When they could find the Syamantaka Mani with Shatadhanva, Balarama got angry and misunderstood at Krishna and went to Mithila Nagara.

Krishna performed the final ritual of Satrajit. Akrura on hearing the death of Shatadhanva left Dwaraka out of fear. Krishna invited both Balarama and Akrura who had left Dwaraka to return. Krishna showed Syamantaka Mani with Akrura to Balarama and cleared his doubt. At Dwaraka, people were affected by various diseases, which Krishna blessed them and cleared off all the diseases of Dwaraka people. Krishna gave the Syamantaka Mani to Akrura himself.

Krishna went to Indraprastha to see Pandavaas, alongwith his brother Balarama and stayed with them during that rainy season.

Once Krishna and Arjuna went on hunting in the forest, and reached the banks of Yamuna River. There he came across Kalindi, the daughter of Surya, who was on a deep penance to get a good husband. Krishna built a city titled “Purandarapura” for Dharmaraja, from Vishwakarma, the god’s construction engineer, which was equivalent to Indraprastha in size. Then he went to Dwaraka and married Kalindi, brought all happiness to her.

यो जहे मित्रविंदामथ दृढवृषभान् सप्तबद्ध्यापि नीलां
भद्रां मद्रैः कन्यामपि परिजगृहे ऽक्रविज्ञापितार्थः ।
ताक्ष्यान् रूढः सभायो हिमगिरिः खरे भौमदुर्गं समेस्य
छित्वा दुर्गाणि कृत्वा मुगलमरिणा देवतेऽः स माऽव्यात् ॥१७॥

Krishna married **Mitravinda**, his mother-law’s daughter in a Swayamvara, also married Nila, the daughter of **Nagnajit**, after killing 7 daithyas, who had come in the disguise of a bulls, with strong horns, by tiding them all with the ropes. Krishna also married Bhadra, the daughter of **Shrutakirthi** of Kekaya Kingdom. He also married **Lakshanadevi**, the daughter of Madraraja, in a swayamvara.

Devendra was very much disturbed by the attacks of **Narakasura** and approached Krishna for save him from his worries. **Narada** Maharshi brought the Parijatha flower and presented to Rukmini. This made Satyabhama to pretend angry at Krishna. As such, he went on the Garuda alongwith Satyabhama and went and on the way cut the Giri Durga by his Gada and dried up the Jaladurga by wind, also destroyed Agni Durga through Varunaashtra. Krishna killed Mura, named asura, who was the Minister of Narakasura, who came to fight him, by removing his head with his Chakrayudha and got the name “Murari”.

त्रिंशत्पंचावधीद्यः सचिववरसुतान् भूमिजेनातिघोरं
युद्धं कृत्वा गजाद्वैर्हरिः क्षत्रिरसं तं व्यदाद्भूस्तुतोऽथ ।
कृत्वा राज्येऽस्य सूनुं वरयुवतिजनान् भूरिऽश्चारुवेषान्
प्रापय्य द्वारकां सो कृत मुदमदिते कुंडलाभ्यामवेन्माम् ॥१८॥

Krishna after killing Mura, the Chief Minister, he also killed PeeTha, Nishumba, Hayagreeva, and Panchajana named ministers of Narakasura. All these five Ministers, had seven children each. Krishna killed all the 35 (7 x 5) sons of the Ministers. Now Narakasura, who was the son of Bhumidevi, staged a fierce war with Krishna. Narakasura had the blessings of boon from Brahma. Krishna and Satyabhama both fight with him and Narakasura was killed by Krishna's Chakrayudha. Krishna was praised by Dharadevi. Krishna appointed Bhagadatta, the son of Narakasura as his successor and made the pattabhisheka to the kingdom of **Prakjyotisha**. (Bhagadatta is the avatara of Kubera. Narakasura had illegally snatched the elephant called Supratika from Kubera. To get it back, he had born as the son of Narakasura).

Krishna also released 16100 ladies who were kept in prison by Narakasura , they all prayed Krishna to marry them, Krishna agreeing to marry them all, sent them all to Dwaraka. Actually these 16100 ladies are Agniputras who had done penance to Vayudevaru, to have the sparsha of Krishna, and Vayu had blessed them to get stree janma. All these were girls were born in a royal family and was snatched away by Narakasura and kept in prison. Krishna also brought back the kundala which was snatched by Narakarsura and returned to Aditidevi at Swargaloka.

इंद्राराध्योमरेन्द्रप्रियतममगमास्थ देवान् विजित्य
प्राप्याथ द्वारकां यः सुतमतिरुचिरं रुग्मिणीजाः प्रपेदे ।
भ्रातृव्यं पौंड्रकाख्यं पुररुधमतनोत् कृत्तरीर्षं तदीया-
पत्योत्पन्नां च कृत्यां रथचरणरुचा कालयन् कामधुक् स्यात्॥१९॥

While returning from Heaven, Krishna entered the gardens of Devendra, where Parijatha Tree was there which had branches of gold and could bestow all our desires. Satyabhama on seeing the tree demanded Krishna to take that to Dwaraka (loka vidambanartham – she herself is Kalpavriksha, kamadhenu) and install there. Krishna plucked the tree and placed it on Garuda and were flying to Dwaraka. Now, the security men of Devendra came to fight with Krishna. Devendra also joined them, due to asuravesha. Krishna defeated all the security personnel, gods alongwith Devendra. Now, it is the term of Devendra to realise his mistake and

repented for his deeds to oppose Krishna, he presented a momento of Maniparvatha and Krishna blessed Devendra and returned home. Krishna planted the Parijatha Tree at the house of Satyabhama.

Krishna did the penance to Rudra to get a son. He got Pradyumna, the avatara of Manmatha and with avesha of Vishnu. (Here one must note that Krishna did penance to Rudra only loka reethya. Krishna need not do penance to anybody. It was only a blessing on Rudra.) Rudra had prayed before Krishnavatara to Srihari that, Krishna shall do penance at Rudra to get a son, so that his name would be famous. In order to bless him only, Krishna did the penance.

Shambarasura, a daithya as guided by sage Narada, kidnapped Pradyumna, the child, and threw him in a sea. There it was swollen by a big fish. When a fisherman caught that big fish, he gave it to Shambarasura, who handed it over to his cook for cooking. But Ratidevi born as Mayavathi, who was in the palace of Shambarasura saved Pradyumna. (Earlier Ratidevi had termed Draupadi as ardhangi of panchapati, and she was cursed by Chaturmukha to born as Mayavathi). Pradyumna killed Shambarasura and returned to Dwaraka alongwith Rathidevi.

Vasudeva had a son by name Poundrika vasudeva, (Avesha of Vena), who was born to the daughter of Kashiraja. (Even though he was Vasudeva's son, he was the king of Kashiraja, as he was given as per putrikaputra nyaya). He was opposing Yadavaas and Krishna. When Krishna was away from Dwaraka, Poundrika Vasudeva attacked Dwaraka, Balarama and other Yadavaas fought with him and defeated Poundrika Vasudeva, who returned to Kashirajya. When Krishna returned to Dwaraka, Poundrika Vasudeva invited Krishna to come to Kashiraja for a fight, which Krishna readily accepted and removed his head from Sudarshana chakra.

Sudakshina, the son of Poundrika Vasudeva, did the penance to Rudra, with the sankalpa of destroying the Dwaraka, received the most fiercest Agni with asuravesha, named “Kritya” and sent it with the direction to destroy Dwaraka. Krishna in turn sent in Sudarshana Chakra which destroyed Sudakshina and the Agni.

कृष्णः सूर्योपरागे निजयुवतिगणैर्भार्गवं क्षेत्रमाप्त-
स्तत्रायातान् स्वबंधून् मुनिगणमपि संतोष्य यज्ञं स्वपित्रा ।

योऽनुष्ठाप्याथ नैजं पुरमथ वदितानेकतत्त्वानि पित्रे

मातुः पुत्रान् प्रदर्याकृत हितमहितं मे पनुद्यात् स ईडाः॥२०॥

Once during Suryagrahana, Krishna came to a punyakshetra called “Samantha panchaka”, alongwith his wives and children, and Yadavaas, (Samantha panchaka was a pit created by Parashurama after killing all the wicked kshatriyas by filling in with their blood.) There all the Pandavas, Nandagopa and other sages like Vasista also came. Krishna asked Vasudeva to perform a yajna thrice with the holy saints as ritwicks. Then he returned to Dwaraka.

Krishna preached his father the version of Bhagavantha, paramathma, jagat janmaadi karanatva, etc.

Devaki prayed Krishna to see her lost six sons, who were killed by Kamsa. Krishna went to Sataloka. He brought all the six children and showed to his mother. (All these six children were earlier sons of sage Marichi. These children had joked at sage Devala, who had cursed them to be born as the sons of Kalanemi. These children did penance to Chaturmuka Brahma for Avadhyatva. Hiranyakashipu who came to know about these got angry, that even though he is there, these people have done the penance to Brahma. He also cursed these Marichi putras to be killed by their father only. Then they entered the shareera of Kalanemi. When he was asleep, Durgadevi pulled one by one in the garbha of Devaki. These Devaki putraas were killed by Kamsa, the avatara of Kalanemi.

Devaki had offered milk to these children through stanyapaana, which enabled them to have their sins removed.

रुग्मिण्या नर्मवाक्यैररमत बहुभिः स्त्रीजनैर्योथ पुत्रा-

नेकैकस्यां प्रपद्य दडा दडा रुचिरान् पौत्रकानप्यनेकान् ।

पौत्रस्योद्वाहकाले भृहकुपितबलाद्रुग्मिणं घातयित्वा

नन्दन् योषिद्वेणेन प्रतिग्रहमबलाप्रीतिकारी गरिर्मे ॥ २१ ॥

Krishna stayed with Rukmini in a private apartment (antha:pura), which was decorated with various flowers, ornaments, and was sitting in hamsatoolika talpa, made of several ratnas and sticks. Similarly in the other antha:puras also, Krishna lived with other patnees and was giving happiness to them all. Krishna does not need any sukha from his wives, but he is giving sukha to his wives. He is svaramana.

Krishna got 10 male child and one female child from all the wives. It is a rare case, which can be seen only in Srihari. He got from all 16108 wives, the same number of children, that too in the same proportion. Whether it is possible for anybody other than Srihari?

Krishna got married all his children with suitable brides/grooms. Anirudha was born to Pradyumna. In order to get Aniruddha married to the grand daughter of Rukmi, Krishna Balarama went to the kingdom of Rukmi. Aniruddha's marriage was celebrated. Rukmi and others staged a war against Krishna-Balarama. Balarama killed Rukmi in the fight when he was insulted. Then Aniruddha and his wife, Krishna, Balarama returned to Dwaraka.

नानारत्नप्रदीप्तासमविभवयुतद्व्यष्टसाहस्रकांता-
गेहेष्वनन्तान् यानः क्व च जपमृगयादीनी कुर्वन् क्वचिँ ।
दीव्यन्नक्षैर्ब्रुवाणः प्रवचनमपरैर्मन्त्रयन्नेवमादि-
व्यापारान् नारदस्य प्रतिसदनमहो दर्शयन् नः स पायात् ॥२२॥

Srihari (Krishna) is doshadoora, ananta kalyana gunaparipoorna. He is sarvottama, sarvatrayyapta, he is vandhya even by Rama – Brahma, rudraadi sakala devaas. Even Lakshmi is unable to understand about Srihari. Sage Narada knows about the Srihari Tatvaas and his mahimaas. But still he wanted to make the world know as to how Srikrishna lives with 16000+ wives and keeps them all happy. Narada went only for loka kalyanartham and not for testing to the various houses of Krishna.

Krishna's palace was decorated with precious jewels and ornaments. Krishna gave darshana to Narada in different places in different style. In one of the houses, he was doing the bhojana; in the other he was sitting in a hamsatoolikatalpa, he was served by his another wife; in the other house he was doing sandhyavandana; in the other wife's house he was playing with some games; in other house he was sitting with friends and relatives and doing vedavyakhyana upanyasa; in the other house he was doing the pooja of his own idols; in other house he was meeting with Uddava and other ministers. In this way, he was showing and proving that he is not an ordinary man, he is sarvottama. All these were happening in one Roopa and Narada was delighted at the achintyatmaka shakthi of Sri Krishna and prostrated before him.

प्रातर्ध्यायन् प्रसन्नः कृतिनिजविहितः सत्सभां प्राप्य कृष्णो
दूतं राज्ञां प्रतोष्यामरमुनिविदिताऽोषकृत्यः प्रयासीत् ।
ऽाक्रप्रस्थं चमूभिर्बहुविभवयुतं बंधुभिर्मनितोयं
भीमेनापात्य बार्हद्रथमथ नृपतीन मोचयन् मे प्रसीदेत् ॥ २३ ॥

Krishna used to get up early in the morning at 4 am itself. He used to wash and clean his feet, face, etc and would start meditation of Srihari, who is none else than Himself. This he performed to show the world that everyone has to do the pooja, sandhyavandana, etc, invariably. Krishna used to consult with Yadavas and other ministers in the sabha “Sudharma”. At that time came sage Narada, who told about the Pandavaas in Indraprasta, and invited Krishna to come for Rajasuya Yaga by Yudhistira, Krishna went alongwith all his 16108 wives, grandchildren, and with golden chariots, etc., to Indraprasta.

He went to the city of Jarasandha alongwith Bheema-Arjuna, in the disguise of a Brahmin, to ensure the smooth functioning of Rajasuya Yaga. There a fierce fight was staged with Bheema-Jarasandha for 15 days and Bheema killed Jarasandha. He freed all those kings who are arrested by Jarasandha. Krishna was praised by all the kings and for all of them Sri Krishna saw that they take pure holy bath.

पुत्रं राज्यस्य कृत्वा ऽश्विंसमथो चेदिराजं विधाय
प्रोद्यंतं राजसूयं यमसुतविहितं संस्थितं यो विधाय ।
ऽाक्रप्रस्थात् प्रयातो निजनगरमसौ साल्वभंगं समीक्ष्य
कब्धोघ्नन्नब्धिगं तं ऽिववरबलिनं यान् पुरं पातुनित्यम् ॥ २४ ॥

After Bheemasena killed Jarasandha, he installed Sahadeva, (he is swaroopa of putratapa Rudra, a devotee of Srihari) the son of Jarasandha as the king of Magadha and went to Indraprasta for Dharmaraja’s Rajasuya Yaga. During Rajasuya Yaga, everybody decided to give “agrapooja” to Krishna, even though there was Vedavyasadevaru, Parashurama, Bheeshma, Dronaas, etc. Shishupala, Krishna’s cousin and the king of Chedi kingdom, strongly opposed giving agrapooja to Krishna. He scolded Krishna in many abusive languages. Krishna was counting his sins and scolding at him. Finally when he completed 100 scoldings at Krishna, he removed Shishupala’s head with his Sudarshana chakra. Thus, he ensured the smooth functioning of Rajasuya Yaga.

After the entire Yaga is over, he stayed there for some time in Indraprasta and returned to Dwaraka. When Krishna was in Indraprasta, Saalva, another Krishna

Dweshi, attacked Dwaraka and destroyed many parts of Dwaraka. After reaching Dwaraka, Krishna realised that it is the cruel work by Saalva. Krishna went in search of Saalva, who is a daithya, born to Brahmadata, and had the blessings of Rudradevaru. Saalva was staying in a special vimaana named “Soubhagya” and was travelling above the sea. (Earlier he was staying in Balichakravarthi and giving him asura svabhava to Bali). Krishna killed Saalva with Sudarshana Chakra and returned to Dwaraka.

विप्रादाकर्ण्य धर्मं वनगतमनुजैः सांतयित्वैत्यसर्वा-
नभ्येत्य द्वारकां यो नृगमथ कुजनिं दिव्यरूपं चकार ।
गत्वा वैदेहगेहं कतिपयदिवसांस्तत्र नीत्वातिभक्तं
संतोष्य द्वारकां यान् बहुबलसमितो यन्नुपप्लाव्यमव्यात्॥ २५ ॥

Once, Srikrishna was seated in “Sudharma” hall and at that time he got a message that Duryodhana was doing many injustices and adharmic activities and sent Pandavaas to forest for 12 + 1 year stay. He alongwith Satyabhama, went to the forest to meet Pandavaas to console them.

On the way, Krishna blessed **Nrugaraja**, who was staying in a upavana in the disguise of a reptile. That Nrugaraja had fallen in a well where there is no water. He had become a reptile due to the curse given by brahmins. Once, a Brahmin’s cow had entered this king’s goshala. This was not noticed by the king. But the king thinking that the cow was of him only, he had given it as a daana to some other brahmin. As such, Nrugaraja had become a reptile. Yadaava boys who were playing near the well tried to lift him off the well, but failed. Now, Krishna lifted him and gave him a beautiful body. After this Krishna explained and did upadesha of the consequences of Brahmahatya and other insults to Brahmins.

Krishna went to Videha rajya to see the devotees Bahulaswa and Srutadeva. He went to both the houses in two different roopaas and accepted the pooja offered by both and stayed there for a few months in the palace of Bahulaswa and made them happy and returned to Dwaraka.

Krishna having heard that Pandavaas completed their stay in forest successfully and agnathavasa and defeated Kauravaas in Uttaragograhana and that the Pandavaas have reached Upaplavya City, Krishna went himself to Upaplavya city and was worshipped by Pandavas.

दौत्य कुर्वन्ननंता निजरुचिरतनूर्दर्शयन् दिव्यदृष्टे-
गीतातत्त्वोपदेष्टाद्रणमुखविजयस्याचरन् सारथित्वम् ।
नीत्वा कैलासमेनं पटुपतिमुखतो दापयित्वास्त्रमस्मै
भीमेनापात्य दुष्टं क्षितिपतिमकरोद्धर्मराजं तमीडे ॥ २६ ॥

Pandavas requested Krishna to meet Kaurava king as an ambassador to pursue for their portion of kingdom. Krishna went to Hastinavati and met Dhritarashtra as the ambassador of Pandavas and asked for the return of the portion of the Pandava's kingdom. Duryodana protested and tried to arrest Krishna. Krishna brief Dhritarashtra as to the effects of the war, gave divyadruti and gave his darshana to him. It was inevitable to find the war in Kurukshetra, wherein Krishna came in as the saarathy of Arjuna, gave him Geetopadesha. He sent in Arjuna in his dream to Kailasa and got the Paashupata from Rudradevaru for Arjuna. One must note that Shiva is the guru for Indradevaru. Through Bheemasena devaru, Duryodana was killed and Arjuna was crowned as the King of Hastinavati.

प्राप्तः स्थानं यदूनां प्रियसखमकृतावाप्तकामं कुचेलं
कुर्वन् कर्माश्वमेधं निजभवनमथो दर्शयित्वार्जुनाय ।
पुत्रान् विप्राय दत्त्वासहस्रजमसौ दंतवक्रं निपात्य
प्राप्याथ द्वारतां स्वां समवतु विहरन्नुद्धवायोक्ततत्त्वः ॥ २७ ॥

After Kurukshetra were, Krishna returned to Madura, blesses his baalya friend Kuchela with ashtaishwarya, while doing Ashwamedha Yagna, Krishna showed Anantasana to Arjuna on his way to bring the guruputra. Krishna killed dantavakra reached Dwarake, gave upadesha to Uddava.

रक्षन् लोकान् समस्तान् निजजननयनानंदकारी निरस्ता-
वद्यः सौख्यैकमूर्तिः सुरतरुकुसुमैः कीर्यमाणोऽमरेंद्रैः ।
सिद्धैर्गन्धर्वपूर्वैर्जयजयवचनैः स्तूयमानोऽत्र कृष्णः
स्त्रीभिः पुत्रैश्च पौत्रैः स जयति भगवान् सर्वसंपत्समृद्धः ॥ २८ ॥

Krishna remained at Dwaraka to protect the entire world, gave happiness to all his devotees. Krishna is dosha rahita, Anandaadi gunaparipoorna, he was well praised by siddha chaaruna, Gandharvaad. Victory is always with Krishna, who lived with his wives, children, grandchildren at Dwarake.

॥ इति श्री कृष्णचारित्रमंजरी लेशतः कृता ।
राघवेन्द्रेण यतिना भूयात् कृष्णप्रसाददा ॥ २९ ॥
॥ इति श्री राघवेन्द्रतीर्थकृत श्रीकृष्णचारित्र्यमंजरी ॥

Thus Rayaru ends the Krishna Chaaritrya Manjari with Krishna prasaada only.