

Guru Parampara

Song Name: Krsna Hoite Caturmukha
Official Name: Guru Parampara
Author: Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati Thakura
Language: Bengali

LYRICS:

(1)
kṛṣṇa hoite catur-mukha, hoy kṛṣṇa-sevonmukha,
brahmā hoite nāradera mati
nārada hoite vyāsa, madhwa kohe vyāsa-dāsa,
pūrṇaprajña padmanābha gati

(2)
nr̥hari mād̥hava-baṁśe, akṣobhya paramahaṁse,
śiṣya boli' aṅgikāra kore
akṣobhyera śiṣya jaya-tīrtha nāme paricaya,
tāra dāsye jñānasindhu tore

(3)
tāhā hoite dayānidhi, tāra dāsa vidyānidhi,
rājendra hoilo tāhā ha'te
tāhāra kiṅkora jaya-dharma nāme paricaya,
paramparā jāno bhālo mate

(4)
jayadharmā-dāsye khyāti, śrī puruṣottama-jati,
tā ha'te brahmaṇya-tīrtha sūri
vyāsātīrtha tāra dāsa, lakṣmīpati vyāsa-dāsa,
tāhā ha'te mād̥havendra purī

(5)
mād̥havendra purī-bara, śiṣya-bara śrī-īśwara,
nityānanda, śrī-adwaita vibhu
īśwara-purīke dhanya, korilen śrī-caitanya,
jagad-guru gaura mahāprabhu

(6)
mahāprabhu śrī-caitanya, rādhā-kṛṣṇa nahe anya,
rūpānuga janera jīvana
viśwambhara priyaṅkara, śrī-swarūpa dāmodara,
śrī-goswāmī rūpa-sanātana

(7)
rūpa-priya mahājana, jīva, raghunātha hana,
tāra priya kavi kṛṣṇadāsa
kṛṣṇadāsa-priya-bara, narottama sevā-para,
jāra pada viśwanātha-āśa

(8)
viśwanātha-bhakta-sātha, baladeva jagannātha,
tāra priya śrī-bhaktivinoda
mahā-bhāgavata-bara, śrī-gaurakiśora-bara,
hari-bhajanete jā'ra moda

(9)
īhārā paramahaṁsa, gaurāṅgera nija-baṁśa
tādera caraṇe mama gati
āmi sebā-udāsīna, nāmete tridaṇḍī dīna
śrī-bhaktisiddhānta saraswatī

(10)
śrī-vārṣabhānavī-barā, sadā sevya-sevā-parā,
tāhāra dayita-dāsa-nāma
tāra pradhān pracāraako, śrī-bhaktivedānta nāmo,
patita-janete doyā-dhāma

TRASLATION

1) In the beginning of creation the science of devotional service was received by the four-headed Brahma from the Supreme Lord Sri Krsna. Devarsi Narada's understanding of this divine science was obtained from Brahma. The great sage Krsna Dvaipayana Vyasa, who was empowered to compile the Vedic literatures, became a disciple of Devarsi Narada. Sripada Madhvacarya, the founder of the suddha-dvaita school of Vedanta philosophy, who visited Vyasadeva at Badarikasrama in the thirteenth century to learn from him Vedanta philosophy, calls himself a servant of Krsna Dvaipayana Vyasa. Purnaprajna Tirtha [Madhva] is the guru and sole refuge of Padmanabha Tirtha.

2) The two other principal disciples of Madhva are Nr̥hari Tirtha and Madhava Tirtha. Madhava Tirtha accepted the great paramhamsa Aksobhya Tirtha as

a disciple. The principal disciple of Aksobhya Tirtha was known as Jayatirtha. Jayatirtha's service was for his disciple Jnanasindhu.

3) Dayanidhi received the science of devotional service from Jnanasindhu, and the servant of Dayanidhi was Vidyānidhi [Vidyādhiraja Tirtha]. Rajendra Tirtha became a disciple of Vidyādhiraja Tirtha. Rajendra Tirtha's servant was known as Jayadharmā or Vijayādhvaja Tirtha. In this way you should properly understand this disciplic succession.

4) The great sannyasi Sri Purusottama Tirtha received his knowledge in the service of his guru, Vijayādhvaja Tirtha [Jayadharmā]. The principal disciple of Purusottama Tirtha was Subrahmanya Tirtha. His servant was the great Vyāsātirtha [Vyāsa Raya]. Vyāsātirtha's servant was Lakṣmipati Tirtha, whose disciple was Madhavendra Puri Gosvami.

5) The chief disciple of Madhavendra Puri was Isvara Puri, and two of his other disciples were the renowned incarnations of Godhead Sri Nityananda and Advaita Acarya. Sri Caitanya Mahāprabhu, the spiritual preceptor of all the worlds made Isvari Puri greatly fortunate by accepting him as His spiritual master.

6) Mahāprabhu Sri Caitanya is non different from Sri Sri Radha and Kṛṣṇa and is the very life of those Vaiṣṇavas who follow Sri Rupa Gosvami. Sri Svarupa Damodara Gosvami, Rupa Gosvami, and Sanātana Gosvami were the givers of great happiness to Viṣvambhara [Sri Caitanya].

7) The great souls Jiva Gosvami and Raghunātha Dāsa Gosvami became very dear to Rupa Gosvami. Jiva Gosvami was a disciple of Rupa Gosvami, and Raghunātha Dāsa Gosvami, a disciple of Advaita Acarya's disciple Yadunandana Acarya, was accepted by Rupa and Sanātana as their third brother. Raghunātha dāsa Gosvami's beloved student was Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvami. Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja was an intimate friend of Lokanātha Gosvami. They lived together in Vrṇḍavana and always discussed the topics of Kṛṣṇa with one another. Lokanātha

Gosvami, a disciple of Gadadhara Pandita, had only one disciple, whose name was Narottama Dāsa. Narottama Dāsa was always engaged in the service of his guru, and he also engaged himself in the service of his guru's intimate friend. Thus he became very dear to Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvami. To serve the feet of Narottama Dāsa Thakura was the only desire of Viṣvanātha Cakravartī Thakura, who was the fourth acarya in disciplic succession from Narottama Dāsa.

8) Viṣvanātha Cakravartī Thakura was the sikṣa-guru [instructing spiritual master] of Baladeva Vidyābhusana, to whom he taught the precepts of Srimad-Bhagavatam. Jagannātha Dāsa Babajī was a very prominent acarya after Sri Baladeva Vidyābhusana and was the beloved sikṣa-guru of Sri Bhaktivīnoda Thakura. Bhaktivīnoda Thakura's intimate friend and associate was the eminent mahābhagavata Sri Gaurakisora Dāsa Babajī, whose sole joy was found in hari-bhajāna.

9) These great saintly Vaiṣṇavas are all paramahamsas, or devotees of the highest order, and they are all part of Lord Gaurāṅga's own spiritual family. Their holy feet are my refuge. I have no real interest in devotional service and I am a poor and lowly tridandī sannyasi named Sri Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvatī.

10) The renowned Sri Varsabhanavi-dayitā dāsa [the initiated name of Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvatī] is always engaged in the service of his spiritual master, Srīla Gaurakisora dāsa Babajī. His foremost disciple preacher is Sri A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, who has spread the message of Lord Caitanya throughout the world and is thus a reservoir of mercy and compassion for all fallen souls.

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