

Glossary

(The links before each entry are links to the sound files on Krishna.com. If you want to hear the pronunciation of the word, copy and paste the link into your web browser.)

A

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/abhay.mp3>

Abhay—Lit., “fearless.” The name given to Śrīla Prabhupāda at birth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/abhidheya.mp3>

abhidheya—The stage of performing regulated activities to revive one’s relationship with the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/abhijna.mp3>

abhijñā—Self-knowing, or fully cognizant.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/abhimana.mp3>

abhimāna—False identification with a material body.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/abhimanyu.mp3>

Abhimanyu—The only son of Arjuna and Subhadṛā. He was a promising heir to the Kuru dynasty but died in the Battle of Kurukṣetra while still in his teens. He left his widow, Uttarā, pregnant with Parīkṣit.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/abhiras.mp3>

abhiras—A degraded tribe of nomadic cowherds. The *gopas* of Vraja are sometimes disparagingly called Abhiras even though they are actually proper *vaiśyas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/abhiseka.mp3>

abhiseka—A ceremonial bath performed in the worship of a Deity or the coronation of a king.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/accha.mp3>

acchā—A common Hindi expression meaning, “I see,” or, “Is that so?”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/achamana.mp3>

ācamana—Purification by water and mantra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/acharya.mp3>

ācārya—One who teaches by personal example. *Ācāryas* in the pure Vaiṣṇava line instruct people and initiate them into the Supreme Lord’s devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/achintya.mp3>

acintya—Inconceivable.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/achintyasakti.mp3>

acintya-śakti—Inconceivable potency.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/achyuta.mp3>

acyuta—Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu, “who never falls.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adhibautika-klesha.mp3>

ādhibautika (*-kleśa*)—Miseries caused by other living entities.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adhidaivika.mp3>

ādhidhaivika (-*kleśa*)—Miseries caused by demigods (natural disasters, etc.).

adhikāra—Qualification.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adhikari.mp3>

adhikāri—One who is qualified.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adhira.mp3>

adhīra—One who is not sober or whose senses are not controlled.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adhoksaja.mp3>

adhokṣaja—A name of Lord Viṣṇu, meaning “He who is beyond the reach of the material senses.”

adhyātmic—Anglicized derivative of the Sanskrit word *adhyātmika*, “miseries caused by one’s own body and mind.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adhyatmika-klesa.mp3>

adhyātmika (-*kleśa*)—Miseries caused by one’s own body and mind.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adi-guru.mp3>

ādi-guru—The first spiritual master of a disciplic succession.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/adi-lila.mp3>

ādi-līla—Initial pastimes, such as the first twenty-four years of Lord Caitanya’s pastimes; the portion of the *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* recounting those pastimes.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aditi.mp3>

Aditi—Dakṣa’s oldest daughter, a wife of Kaśyapa. She gave birth to twelve sons, including the eleven principal demigods (such as Sūrya, Varuṇa, and Indra) and the Supreme Personality of Godhead Lord Vāmana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aditya.mp3>

Ādityas—Aditi’s twelve sons: Sūrya, Aryamā, Pūṣā, Tvaṣṭā, Savitā, Bhaga, Dhātā, Vidhātā, Varuṇa, Mitra, Indra, and Lord Vamana. They rule the universe as the principal demigods during the period of the current Manu, Vaivasvata.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/advaitavadis.mp3>

Advaita-vādīs—Proponents of the impersonal philosophy of “oneness,” which claims that the Absolute Truth, one without a second, is ultimately formless and that whatever has name and form is an illusion falsely imposed on that impersonal Absolute Truth. See Māyāvādīs.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/agamas.mp3>

Āgamas—See *tantras*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/agma-asura.mp3>

Agha (-*asura*)—A demon who assumed the form of a huge python, swallowed Kṛṣṇa and the cowherd boys, but was killed by Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/agni.mp3>

Agni—The principal demigod who rules fire.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/agnihotra.mp3>

agnihotra—The first and simplest Vedic fire sacrifice, to be performed daily at sunrise and sunset by initiated *brāhmaṇas*. It is also a subsidiary ritual within each of the more complex sacrifices (*yajñas*). Often the term *agnihotra* is used to indicate fire sacrifices in general.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aguru.mp3>

aguru—*Aquilaia agallocha*, a large evergreen tree with fragrant wood. An auspicious fragrance derived from the wood of the aloe tree (not the same as Aloe vera).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ahambrahmasmi.mp3>

ahaṁ brahmāsmi—Sanskrit for “I am spirit.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ahankara.mp3>

ahāṅkāra—False ego, the first and most subtle of the separated elements of material creation. By its influence, conditioned souls assume temporary material identities.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ahimsa.mp3>

ahimsa—Nonviolence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/airavata.mp3>

Airāvata—The elephant who carries Lord Indra. Airāvata appeared from the churning of the Milk Ocean and has four tusks and seven trunks.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aisvarya.mp3>

aiśvarya—majesty, opulence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ajamila.mp3>

Ajāmila—A *brāhmaṇa* whose attraction to a prostitute led him into sinful life but who was saved by his deathbed cries for his son Nārāyaṇa, cries that brought the messengers of Lord Nārāyaṇa to stop those of Yamarāja from dragging him to hell.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/akincana.mp3>

akiñcana—without material desires.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/akrura.mp3>

Akrūra—A distant relative whom Kṛṣṇa considered His uncle and who on Kāmsa’s order brought Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma from Vraja to Mathurā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/akshara.mp3>

akṣara—Lit., “imperishable,” refers to the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/alabandaru.mp3>

Ālabandāru—The Tamil name of Yamunācārya. See Yamunā (-*ācārya*).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/amalapurana.mp3>

Amala-purāṇa—lit., “spotless *Purāṇa*”; refers to *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ambarisha.mp3>

Ambarīṣa—A saintly Vaiṣṇava king famous for using all his resources and bodily activities in devotional service to the Supreme Lord. Angered by a minor accidental fault of the king’s, the sage Durvāsā tried to kill him, but Lord Viṣṇu sent the Sudarśana disc to attack Durvāsā, who finally had to beg the king’s forgiveness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/amrita.mp3>

amṛta—The “nectar of immortality” that demigods in Svarga drink to give them fabulously long lives.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ananda.mp3>

ānanda—Bliss or happiness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ananta.mp3>

Ananta (Ananta Śeṣa, Śeṣa Nāga)—1. An expansion of God who appears as a serpent with thousands of heads and who serves as the bed of Lord Viṣṇu. Ananta Śeṣa holds all the planets of the universe on His hoods and constantly sings the glories of Viṣṇu from all His mouths. 2. Unlimited.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ananta-sesa-naga.mp3>

anartha—Unwanted things; material desire.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/anartha.mp3>

anartha-nivṛtti—the cleansing of unwanted things from the heart.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/andhra.mp3>

Āndhras—Residents of Andhra Pradesh, the province of southeastern India above Tamil Nadu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/angada.mp3>

Aṅgada—One of the leaders of the monkey army that helped Lord Rāmacandra defeat Ravana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/animasiddhi.mp3>

aṇimā-siddhi—The yogic perfection of making oneself smaller than an atom.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aniruddha.mp3>

Aniruddha—A son of Pradyumna and grandson of Kṛṣṇa. Aniruddha’s eternal consort, Ūṣā, sequestered him in the palace of her father, Bāṇa, where Aniruddha was captured and had to be rescued by Kṛṣṇa, Balarāma, and the Yādava army. He appears in Dvārakā and Mathurā as the fourth of the original quadruple *vyūha* expansions of the Supreme Lord, and He again expands from Lord Nārāyaṇa in Vaikuṅṭha, in the second quadruple, as the ruler of intelligence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/annakuta.mp3>

annakūṭa—The ceremony of offering grains; may refer to the ceremony of offering grains to Govardhana Hill.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/annamaya.mp3>

anna-maya—According to the *Taittirīya Upaniṣad*, the lowest level of consciousness in embodied life, the level in which one lives just to eat.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/antya-lila.mp3>

antya-lilā—The last eighteen years of Lord Caitanya’s manifest pastimes; the portion of the *Caitanya-caritāmṛta* recounting those pastimes.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/anubhava.mp3>

anubhāva—The ecstatic symptoms that follow from and increase one’s main relationship with Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/anyabhilasitasunyam.mp3>

anyābhilāṣitā-sūnyam—Śrīla Rūpa Goswāmī’s definition of pure devotional service as being free from any other desire than the desire to serve Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aparadha.mp3>

aparādha—An offense, especially against the Supreme Lord or His devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/apauruseya-sabda.mp3>

apauruṣeya-śabda—knowledge from a divine source.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aprakata-lila.mp3>

aprakāṣa-lilā—Kṛṣṇa’s “unmanifest pastimes,” which go on eternally in His abodes, all simultaneously, but are invisible except to rare, fortunate souls. In contrast, His *prakāṣa*, or “manifest,” pastimes are visible to the public but only at specific times in a linear sequence of events.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aprakṛta.mp3>

aprākṛta—Transcendental, beyond creation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/apsaras.mp3>

Apsarās—The dancing girls of heaven, wives of Gandharvas, sometimes engaged by Indra to distract yogis from their meditations.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aranyakas.mp3>

Āraṇyakas—The parts of the original *Vedas* that give more esoteric explanations than do the *Brāhmaṇas*. The *Āraṇyakas* are meant for renunciants to study in the forest (*araṇya*). The *Upaniṣads* are chapters of the *Āraṇyakas* that explain the philosophical essence of the *Vedas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arati.mp3>

ārati—A standard ceremony of worship with offerings of lamps, fans, incense, flowers, bathing water, and other items. Its origin is the custom of greeting a guest to one’s home at night (*ā-rātrikam*) with a lamp.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aravinda.mp3>

aravinda—A species of lotus that blooms during the day and closes at night.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/archana.mp3>

arcana—The process of Deity worship.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arca-vigraha.mp3>

arcā-vigraha—Deity (lit. “worshipable form”).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arghya.mp3>

arghya—Water mixed with auspicious substances and offered to an honored guest, either sprinkled on their head or offered into their hands.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arishta.mp3>

Ariṣṭa—A demon who assumed the form of a bull, attacked Vraja, and was killed by Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arjuna.mp3>

Arjuna—The third of the five Pāṇḍava brothers. A great bowman, he figured prominently in winning the Kurukṣetra battle, with Kṛṣṇa driving his chariot. It was to Arjuna that Kṛṣṇa spoke the *Bhagavad-gītā* just before the battle.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arjunatrees.mp3>

arjuna trees—Two trees of the *arjuna* species that stood in the courtyard of Nanda Mahārāja until Kṛṣṇa uprooted them. Formerly sons of Kuvera, they had been cursed to stand as trees until delivered by Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arka.mp3>

arka—A large-leafed plant whose leaves are used in sacred rituals.

Ārṣṭiṣeṇa—The chief among the citizens of Kimpuruṣa-varṣa, who have bodies half human and half animal.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/artha.mp3>

artha—Economic development, one of the four standard goals of human life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arthavada.mp3>

artha-vāda—The statements of *śruti* that praise, encourage, or explain rather than enjoin ritual duties. The term is sometimes used perjoratively to indicate flowery praise that cannot be taken literally.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/arya.mp3>

ārya—A civilized human being, one who lives according to the standards of the Vedic culture.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aryama.mp3>

Aryamā—The chief of the departed forefathers residing in Pitaloka. He sometimes stands in for Yamarāja, the judge of the dead.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aryan.mp3>

Āryans—Persons living according to the cultured standards of Vedic civilization.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/aryavarta.mp3>

Āryāvarta—The “home of the Āryans,” comprising the part of India bounded by seas on the west and east, by the Himalaya Mountains on the north, and by the Vindhya Mountains on the south.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/asanas.mp3>

āsanas—Postures assumed in yoga practice to purify the body and mind; a seat.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/asat.mp3>

asat—Temporary; without factual existence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/asakti.mp3>

āsakti—Attachment for Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ashoka.mp3>

aśoka—*Saraca indica*. Blooming in early March, *aśoka* flowers are crimson and blossom in bunches. It is said to flower upon being touched by a beautiful woman’s feet.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/asoka-grove.mp3>

aśoka grove—The garden where Rāvaṇa kept Sītādevī captive, guarded by Rākṣasīs.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ashRama.mp3>

āśrama—1. The hermitage of a sage or teacher. 2. One of the four stages of spiritual development in the *varṇāśrama* social system: *brahmācarya* (celibate student life), *gṛhastha* (marriage), *vānaprastha* (retirement), and *sannyāsa* (the renounced order).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/asraya.mp3>

āśraya—Shelter.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/astanga-yoga.mp3>

aṣṭāṅga-yoga—The eight-phase system of yoga practice taught by the sage Patañjali in his *Yoga-sūtras*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ashta-sattvika.mp3>

aṣṭa-sāttvika—The eight-fold bodily transformations of ecstatic love for Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ashvamedha.mp3>

aśvamedha—The elaborate Vedic horse sacrifice.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ashvattama.mp3>

Aśvatthāmā—The son of Droṇācārya who fought against the Pāṇḍavas at Kurukṣetra. In a desperate act of revenge at the end of the battle, he killed the five young sons of the Pāṇḍavas in their sleep and tried to kill the last remaining heir, Parikṣit, in his mother’s womb.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/asura.mp3>

asura—Demon or ungodly person, who oppose the demigods and the service of the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/asuric.mp3>

asuric—Demoniac.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/astasi-flower.mp3>

atāsī flower—*linum usitatissimum*, flax, a plant with lance-shaped leaves that produces pretty sky blue or violet-blue flowers each spring and summer.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/atimukta-flowers.mp3>

atimukta flowers—a type of jasmine.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/atma.mp3>

ātmā—The individual spirit soul, an eternal fragment of the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/atmarama.mp3>

ātmārāma—Those who find their pleasure in experiencing the self.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/atma-tattva.mp3>

ātmā-tattva—Knowledge of the self.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/atri.mp3>

Atri—A Vedic sage, born of the mind of Brahma. When Atri prayed to the Supreme for a son like Him, but without a clear idea of who the Supreme is, the Lords Viṣṇu, Brahmā, and Śiva all agreed to become his sons—as Dattātreya, Soma, and Durvāsā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/avadhuta.mp3>

avadhūta—A spiritually advanced person whose activities are not restricted by social convention.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/avanti.mp3>

Avanti—One of the seven sacred cities that can bestow liberation. Kṛṣṇa’s spiritual master, Sāṅdīpani Muni, resided there, and Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma lived there as students in his *āśrama*. Avanti has become the modern city of Ujjain, in the western part of Madhya Pradesh.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/avatara.mp3>

avatāra—A “descent” of the Supreme Lord to the material world in one of His many forms.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/avatari.mp3>

avatāri—The original Supreme Lord, from whom all *avatāras* expand.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/avidya.mp3>

avidyā—Ignorance.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ayodhya.mp3>

Ayodhyā—The capital of the Kośala kingdom, inherited by Lord Rāmacandra from His ancestors. It is located in south-central Uttar Pradesh. The original Ayodhyā in the eternal kingdom of God lies above the other Vaikuṅṭha worlds and below Goloka Vṛndāvana.

B

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/babaji.mp3>

bābāji—One who devotes the major portion of his life to solitary devotional practices, especially chanting the Lord’s names.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/badarayana.mp3>

Bādarāyaṇa—See Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana Vyāsa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/badrika-asrama.mp3>

Badarikā (-āśrama)—The holy place on the banks of the Alakanandā and Sarasvatī Rivers, among the peaks of the Himalayas, where Lord Nara-Nārāyaṇa and Dvaipāyana Vyāsa reside.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/baka-asura.mp3>

Baka (-asura)—A demon who assumed the form of a crane to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Kṛṣṇa killed him by tearing apart his beak.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bakula.mp3>

bakula—*Mimusops elengi*, an evergreen tree of the Indian subcontinent, with small, shiny, thick, narrow,

pointed leaves, straight trunk, and spreading branches. Blooms between March and July with tiny, cream-colored, aromatic flowers. The flowers retain their aroma days after being picked or having fallen and therefore symbolize unwavering devotion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/baladeva-vidyabhusana.mp3>

Baladeva Vidyābhūṣaṇa—A prominent scholarly *ācārya* in the Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇava *sampradāya*. He studied under Śrīla Viśvanātha Cakravartī, by whose direction he composed *Śrī Govinda-bhāṣya*, the Gauḍīya commentary on *Vedānta-sūtra*, in the first decades of the eighteenth century.

Baladeva—See Balarāma.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bala-gopala.mp3>

Bāla-gopāla—The infant cowherd Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Balarāma-baladeva-balabhadra.mp3>

Balarāma (Baladeva, Balabhadra)—Kṛṣṇa’s elder brother, and His first plenary expansion, son of Vasudeva and Rohiṇī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bali.mp3>

Bali—King of the Daitya demons, son of Virocana, and grandson of the great Vaiṣṇava Prahlāda.

When Lord Vāmana tricked Bali into donating three paces of land and then with two steps covered the universe, Bali achieved perfection by surrendering everything he had to the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/balvala.mp3>

Balvala—A demon who disturbed the sacrifices of sages in the Naimiṣa forest. They appealed for help to Lord Balarāma, and the Lord killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/balya.mp3>

bālya—Childhood.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bana-asura.mp3>

Bāṇa (-asura)—A thousand-armed demon, son of Bali. He was a favored devotee of Lord Śiva’s. When Bāṇa’s daughter Ūṣā hid Kṛṣṇa’s grandson Aniruddha in Bāṇa’s palace, the demon arrested Aniruddha, and a battle ensued between Kṛṣṇa and Lord Śiva. Defeated, Lord Śiva begged Kṛṣṇa to spare Bāṇa’s life. Kṛṣṇa then severed all but four of Bāṇa’s arms and blessed him to become an eternal associate of Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bandhujiva-flowers.mp3>

bandhujiva flowers—red flowers used to decorate hair.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bbt.mp3>

BBT—The Bhaktivedanta Book Trust; the publishing house solely and exclusively authorized to publish Śrīla Prabhupāda’s books.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavad-bhakti.mp3>

bhagavad-bhakti—Devotional service to the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavad-gītā.mp3>

Bhagavad-gītā—The essential teachings on progressive spiritual life and pure devotion to the Supreme Lord spoken by the Supreme Lord Himself, Kṛṣṇa, to His friend Arjuna at Kurukṣetra in the last moments before the great battle. Vyāsadeva included the *Bhagavad-gītā* in the Bhīṣma-parva of the *Mahābhārata*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavan.mp3>

Bhagavān—The Personality of Godhead, who possesses in full the six opulences (*bhagas*) of perfection—strength, fame, beauty, knowledge, renunciation, and power to control.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavata.mp3>

bhāgavata—Anything related to Bhagavān, especially the Lord’s devotee and the scripture *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavata-dharma.mp3>

bhāgavata-dharma—The principles of devotional service to the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavatam.mp3>

Bhāgavatam—See *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavata-vidhi.mp3>

bhāgavata-vidhi—Devotional service expressed mainly through chanting the names of the Supreme Lord, serving His devotees, and studying *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*. In the modern age, *bhāgavata-vidhi* is recommended as the prime means of spiritual advancement, with support from the Pāñcarātric method of formal worship.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhagavat-katha.mp3>

bhāgavat-kathā—Discussions about the Supreme Lord and His devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhajana.mp3>

bhajana—Loving devotional service to the Supreme Lord, performed favorably and free from the selfish motives of profit and liberation; a devotional hymn.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhajana-kriya.mp3>

bhajana-kriyā—To practice devotional service under the spiritual master’s guidance.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhajana-kutir.mp3>

bhajana-kuṭīra—A cottage, hut, or similar place for performing one’s devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhajanandi.mp3>

bhajanānandī—A devotee who is satisfied to cultivate devotional service for himself.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhaja.mp3>

bhaja—The imperative form of “to worship.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakta.mp3>

bhakta—A devotee of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakta-vatsala.mp3>

bhakta-vatsala—A description of Kṛṣṇa’s quality of loving kindness shown toward His devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakti.mp3>

bhakti—Devotional service to the Supreme Lord. *Bhakti* in practice is the prime means of spiritual success, and perfected *bhakti*, pure love of God, is the ultimate goal of life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakti-lata.mp3>

bhakti-latā—Lit., “the creeper of devotional service.” A term used to liken the stages of a devotee’s growth in devotional service to the growth of a creeper growing upward.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakti-rasamrta-sindhu.mp3>

Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu—lit., “The Ocean of the Pure Nectar of Devotional Service”; a treatise on the science of devotional service (*bhakti*), written by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakti-rasa.mp3>

bhakti-rasa—The ecstatic taste of personal reciprocation with the Supreme Lord in pure devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakti-sastras.mp3>

bhakti-śāstras—The scriptures, headed by *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*, that teach one to render pure devotional service to the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhaktisiddhanta-sarasvati-thakura.mp3>

Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Thākura—The spiritual master of His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedānta Swami Prabhupāda; an *ācārya* in the Gauḍīya-Vaiṣṇava-sampradāya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakti-vaibhava.mp3>

bhakti-vaibhava—Understanding Kṛṣṇa’s manifestations by devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhaktivedanta.mp3>

Bhaktivedānta—A title conferred upon Śrīla Prabhupāda by the Gauḍīya Maṭh, meaning “one who has understood that the conclusion of Vedic scripture is *bhakti* (devotional service).”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhaktivedanta-institute.mp3>

Bhaktivedānta Institute—An organization within ISKCON which conducts scientific research and education in accordance with the Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇava philosophy.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhaktivinoda-thakura.mp3>

Bhaktivinoda Thākura—An *ācārya* in the Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇava disciplic succession; the father of

Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhakti-yoga.mp3>

bhakti-yoga—The spiritual discipline of linking to the Supreme Lord through pure devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhandira.mp3>

bhāṇḍira—A fig tree of the banyan species.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bharata.mp3>

Bharata—1. The second brother of Lord Rāmacandra. When Bharata’s mother, Kaikeyi, obliged her husband to send Rāma into exile and give the throne to Bharata instead, Bharata placed Rāma’s shoes on the throne and ruled as His representative until Rāma returned.

2. The eldest son of R̥ṣabhadeva. He was close to achieving pure love of God but became attracted to a helpless deer and so himself had to be born a deer. Then once again he was born as the seemingly dull brāhmaṇa Jaḍa Bharata. In this third life he instructed King Rahūgana and achieved ultimate perfection.

3. The son of Duṣmanta (Duṣyanta) and Śakuntalā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bharata-muni.mp3>

Bharata Muni—An ancient sage, author of the *Nāṭya-sāstra*, a standard textbook on drama and poetry.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bharata-bhumi.mp3>

Bhārata-bhūmi—ancient India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bharatas.mp3>

Bhāratas—The royal descendants of Bharata the son of Duṣmanta. The Kurus belong to this dynasty.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bharata-varsa.mp3>

Bhārata-varṣa—The planet earth, named after Bharata the son of R̥ṣabhadeva. In a more restricted sense, greater India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhauma-asura.mp3>

Bhauma (-asura)—A demon born of Lord Viṣṇu’s incarnation Varāha and Bhūmi, the goddess earth. He is also known as Narakāsura. After causing havoc in Indra’s heaven and on earth, he was killed by the original Viṣṇu, Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhauma-vrṇdavana.mp3>

bhauma-vṛṇḍāvana—Vṛṇḍāvana on earth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhava.mp3>

bhāva—Ecstasy in love of God. Various kinds of *bhāva* join together as the components of *prema*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhava-roga.mp3>

bhava-roga—The disease of material existence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhedabheda.mp3>

bhedābheda—The doctrine of simultaneous difference and nondifference between God and His energies. Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu taught a version of this philosophy qualified as *acintya* (“inconceivable”).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhima-sena.mp3>

Bhīma (-sena)—The second and strongest of the five Pāṇḍava brothers, a great club fighter, voracious eater, and intolerant punisher of wrongdoers. In the Battle of Kurukṣetra he fulfilled his vow to kill Duryodhana and all the Kaurava brothers.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhisma.mp3>

Bhiṣma—The son of Santanu and the sacred Gaṅgā. He was one of the twelve *mahājānas*, the great authorities on Vedic knowledge. As the elder of the Kuru warriors, he led Duryodhana’s forces in battle until felled by the arrows of Arjuna. He passed away gloriously at his own chosen moment in the presence of Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhismaka.mp3>

Bhiṣmaka—The king of Vidarbha and father of Rukmiṇī, Kṛṣṇa’s first wife.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhrigu.mp3>

Bhr̥gu—One of the mind-born sons of Brahmā. He founded a prominent family of Vedic sages.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhrigus.mp3>

Bhṛgu—The family of Vedic sages and *brāhmaṇas* founded by Bhṛgu Muni.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhumik.mp3>

Bhūmi—The earth, and the goddess who presides over it.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bhur-bhumandala-bhurloka.mp3>

Bhūr (Bhū-maṇḍala, Bhūrloka)—The middle region of the universe, which includes the planet earth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bila-svargas.mp3>

Bila-svargas—The subterranean heavenly planets, where specially empowered demons and other creatures enjoy exceptional power, health, and opulence, unaware that after a fixed duration of life they too will die.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bilvamangala-thakura.mp3>

Bilvamaṅgala Ṭhākura—A great Vaiṣṇava poet, also known as Līlāśuka. He was the author of *Kṛṣṇa-karṇāmṛta*, a book rediscovered and revered by Lord Caitanya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bimba.mp3>

bimba—*Momordica coccinia*, a vine with bright red fruit often used to describe the color of lips.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bindi.mp3>

bindi—A red dot worn on the forehead by Hindu women, signifying wedded status.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/bolo.mp3>

bolo—The imperative form of “to chant” or “to say” (Bengali).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahma.mp3>

Brahmā—The first finite living being in the material creation. He was born from the lotus growing from the navel of Garbhodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu. At the beginning of creation, and again at the start of each day of his life, Brahmā engineers the appearance of all the species and the planets on which they reside. He is the first teacher of the *Vedas* and the final material authority to whom the demigods resort when belabored by their opponents.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahma-bandhu.mp3>

brahma-bandhu—One born in a *brāhmaṇa* family but lacking brahminical qualification.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahma-bhuta.mp3>

brahma-bhūta—the liberated or spiritual platform of consciousness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmacari.mp3>

brahmacārī—A celibate boy in the student phase of spiritual life, receiving education at the residence of a spiritual master.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmacarini.mp3>

brahmacārīṇī—Feminine variant of *brahmacārī*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmajyoti.mp3>

brahma-jyoti—The spiritual effulgence of the Supreme Lord’s body. It pervades the space between the spiritual planets of the eternal kingdom of God, and it is conceived of as His impersonal aspect. Those who achieve impersonal liberation enter it, apparently losing their personal identities.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmaloka.mp3>

Brahmaloka—The highest material planet, the residence of Lord Brahmā and his associates. Also known as Satyaloka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahma-muhurta.mp3>

brāhma-muhūrta—The hour and a half just before sunrise, a time-span considered the most auspicious for daily spiritual practices.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahman.mp3>

Brahman—The impersonal, all-pervasive aspect of the Supreme Truth; the transcendental sound of the *Vedas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmana.mp3>

brāhmaṇa—A member of the most intelligent class among the four occupational divisions in the *varṇāśrama* social system.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmana-thread.mp3>

brāhmaṇa thread—A loop of six to nine threads, worn around the neck and torso of a male *brāhmaṇa*, used in chanting mantras.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmananda.mp3>

brahmānanda—The bliss enjoyed from impersonal realization of the Supreme.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmanas.mp3>

Brāhmaṇas—The *śruti* texts that explain the ritualistic sections of the original *Vedas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmarsi.mp3>

brahmarsi—A sage among *brāhmaṇas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahma-samhita.mp3>

Brahma-saṁhitā—Lord Brahmā's prayers glorifying the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmastra.mp3>

brahmāstra—An atomic weapon powered by mantra, carried by arrow, and able to be accurately aimed at a single person.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmavadi.mp3>

brahma-vādī—A seeker of impersonal realization of the Supreme.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brahmoism.mp3>

Brahmoism—The philosophy the Brhama-samaj, a reformist Hindu movement.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brighu-muni.mp3>

br̥had-mṛdaṅga—lit., “the great drum.” A phrase coined by Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura that refers to the power of publishing books as an instrument for preaching.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brhaspati.mp3>

Br̥haspati—The spiritual master of Indra and the demigods, and ruler of the planet Jupiter. He is a son of the sage Aṅgirā and grandson of Brahmā. His son is Uddhava, the great devotee of Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/brijibasi.mp3>

Brijbasi—(*var.sp., Vrajavasi*). A resident of Vṛndāvana (Vraja). This spelling also refers to the company which produces the typical religious posters and calendar art seen everywhere in India.

BTG—*Back to Godhead* magazine, the magazine of the Hare Kṛṣṇa movement.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/buddhi-yoga.mp3>

buddhi-yoga—another term for *bhakti-yoga* (devotional service to Kṛṣṇa), indicating that it represents the highest use of intelligence (*buddhi*).

C

Causal Ocean—The substance (originally a cloudlike darkness in one corner of the spiritual sky in Vaikuṅṭha) from which the material world is created. Prakṛti, material nature, resides eternally within it. To initiate the material creation, Lord Mahā-Viṣṇu glances at Prakṛti, thus agitating her to begin expanding the material elements. Viewed from inside the material universe, the same Causal Ocean appears like a surrounding shell of water and is named the river Virajā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chadar.mp3>

Chadar—A shawl.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Caitanya-mahaprabhu-deva.mp3>

Caitanya Mahāprabhu (Caitanyadeva)—The form in which the Personality of Godhead Kṛṣṇa made His advent in 1486 at Māyāpura, West Bengal, and acted in the guise of His own devotee. He taught the pure worship of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa, primarily by *saṅkīrtana*, the congregational chanting of Their names.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Caitanya-charitamrta.mp3>

Caitanya-caritāmṛta, Śrī—The biography and philosophy of Caitanya Mahāprabhu written by Śrīla Kṛṣṇadāsa Kaviraja Gosvāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chaitya-guru.mp3>

caitya-guru—The Supersoul.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chakora.mp3>

cakora—*Alectoris graeca*, the Himalayan partridge, lover of the moon, said to feed on moonrays.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chakra.mp3>

chakra—A wheel or disc. See Sudarśana *chakra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chakravaka.mp3>

chakravāka—A variety of duck, legendary lovers who must sleep apart at night and forever call to one another, “Cakava, may I come to you?” “No, Cakavī.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chakravaki.mp3>

chakravāki—The female of a particular species of duck.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chamara.mp3>

chāmara—A fan made from the hairs of a yak’s tail, usually bleached white. Used in worship and the attendance of kings, it also has the practical purpose of driving away flies.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chamasa.mp3>

chamasa—Ritual cups made of wood, used for offering *soma* juice in Vedic sacrifices.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chamatkara.mp3>

chamatkāra—Astounding.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chanakya-pandita.mp3>

Chāṇakya Paṇḍita—A legendary advisor to the Hindu king Chandragupta.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chancala.mp3>

chāñcalā—Flickering, unsteady.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chandala.mp3>

chāṇḍāla—The most degraded class of man, an outcaste.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chandana.mp3>

chādana—Sandalwood, which may be ground into a cooling paste.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chandra.mp3>

chandra—The moon and its presiding demigod, a son of the sage Atri.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chandrakantha.mp3>

chandrakānta—Moonstone.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chandravali.mp3>

Chandrāvalī—One of the principal Vraja *gopīs*, the rival of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chandrayana.mp3>

chandrāyana—The austere practice, often prescribed as atonement for major transgressions, of restricting one’s eating for one month by taking only one handful of food the first day, increasing one handful more each day for two weeks, and then again decreasing by a handful a day for the second two weeks.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chanura.mp3>

Chānūra—A wrestler of Mathurā ordered by Kāṁsa to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Kṛṣṇa wrestled him in Kāṁsa’s arena and killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chapati.mp3>

chāraṇāmṛta—The water that has bathed the feet of the Supreme Lord or His devotee. One honors *chāraṇāmṛta*, normally collected after the daily worship of the Deity, by sipping it and sprinkling it on one’s head.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/charana.mp3>

Chāraṇas—A class of minor demigods who specialize in reciting praises.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/catuhsana.mp3>

Cātuḥsana—The four Kumāras.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chatuh-sloki.mp3>

catuh-śloki—The four core verses of the *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam* (2.9.33-36), spoken by Lord Kṛṣṇa to Brahmā at the beginning of creation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chaturmasya.mp3>

cāturmāsya—the four months of the rainy season in India (approximately July, August, September,

and October). During this period, there are certain rules and regulations which are strictly followed to decrease sense enjoyment and increase remembrance of the Lord. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/caturmukha.mp3>

Caturmukha—“Four-headed” Brahmā. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vyuha.mp3>

catur-vyūha—The principal expansions of the Supreme Lord in Vaikuṅṭha. The first four *vyūhas* are Vāsudeva, Saṅkarṣaṇa, Pradyumna, and Aniruddha. The original Vāsudeva and Saṅkarṣaṇa are Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma as They appear in Mathurā and Dvārakā, and the original Pradyumna and Aniruddha are Kṛṣṇa’s first son and grandson.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chameli.mp3>

chameli—*Jasminium sambac*, Arabian jasmine.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/champaka.mp3>

champaka—*Michelia champaka*, a large tree with fragrant, pale yellow flowers. A type of jasmine. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chandra-gupta.mp3>

Chandragupta—A Hindu king renowned through history for his social and political wisdom.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chapati.mp3>

chapati—A whole-wheat, griddle-baked flatbread.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chataka.mp3>

chataka—Sparrow.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chaukidar.mp3>

chaukidar—A security guard.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chela.mp3>

chelā—Disciple.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chotaharidasa.mp3>

Choṭa Haridāsa—An associate of Lord Caitanya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/churna.mp3>

churna—A generic term for any of a variety of Ayurvedic medicinal herbal powders.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chyavan-prash.mp3>

chyavan prash—An Ayurvedic herbal tonic paste.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chintamani.mp3>

cintāmaṇi—The mystic “philosopher’s stone,” which can produce anything one desires. In Vaikuṅṭha the land is made of *cintāmaṇi* stones.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chintamanidhama.mp3>

cintāmaṇi-dhāma—The spiritual world, where everything is made of touchstone (*cintāmaṇi*).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/chitraketu.mp3>

Citraketu—A sonless king at last blessed with a son, a son who died in infancy. Enlightened by Nārada, Citraketu became spiritually advanced, but he unintentionally insulted Lord Śiva and was cursed by Śiva’s consort. Thus he took his next birth as the great demon Vṛtra.

D

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/daitya-raja.mp3>

Daityarāja—“King of the demons,” an epithet of Bali.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/daityas.mp3>

daityas—Demons descended from the children of Diti, a wife of Kaśyapa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/daksha.mp3>

Dakṣa—One of the main Prajāpatis, the forefathers of the various species of life. He was a mind-born son of Brahmā. Of his sixteen daughters, thirteen married Kaśyapa, and the youngest, Satī, married Lord Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dal.mp3>

dāl—Any of several varieties of pulses and beans used in soups and other preparations in Indian

cooking.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/damodara-krishna.mp3>

Dāmodara—Kṛṣṇa who was “bound by the waist” by His mother Yaśodā as a punishment for stealing butter.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/danavas.mp3>

Dānavas—Demons descended from the children of Danu, a wife of Kaśyapa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/danda.mp3>

danda—A staff carried by Vaiṣṇava *sannyāsīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dandavat.mp3>

dandavat—Prostration of one’s body on the ground as an expression of respect.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dantavakra.mp3>

Dantavakra—A king who attacked Kṛṣṇa to avenge the death of a demonic friend, *Śālva*, but whom Kṛṣṇa easily killed.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/darsana.mp3>

darśana—“Viewing,” an auspicious audience with a Deity or holy person.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/daru-brahman.mp3>

Dāru-brahman—The Absolute Truth manifest in a wooden form.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dasa.mp3>

dāsa—lit., “servant” (masculine). An appellation which along with a name of Kṛṣṇa or one of His devotees is given to a devotee at the time of initiation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dasaratha.mp3>

Daśaratha—The father of Lord Rāmacandra. Having promised two boons to one of his wives, he was bound to his word when she demanded that Rāma be exiled to the forest and her son enthroned instead. Daśaratha granted her request but soon died from the anguish of separation from Rāma.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dashasavamedha-ghata.mp3>

Daśāśvamedha-ghāṭa—The sacred bathing place at Prayāga where the Deity Mādhava is worshiped. At this place Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu instructed Rūpa Gosvāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dasi.mp3>

Dāsī—Feminine variation of *dāsa*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dasya-rasa.mp3>

dāsyā-rasa—The mood of servitude, one of the five direct devotional relationships with the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dattatreya.mp3>

Dattātreya—An incarnation of Lord Viṣṇu who appeared as one of the sons of Atri Muni. His instructions to King Yayāti are recorded in the Eleventh Canto of *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*, chapters 7-9.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/demigod.mp3>

demigods—Finite living beings empowered with vast intelligence and influence for administration of the material universe on behalf of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/desire-tree.mp3>

desire tree—A tree able to yield any desire. It grows in the kingdom of God, and in a lesser form in Indra’s heaven.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/devahuti.mp3>

Devahūti—The daughter of Svāyambhuva Manu, wife of the sage Kardama, and mother of the Supreme Lord’s incarnation Kapiladeva. Lord Kapila taught Devahūti the science of pure devotional service through a study of the elements of creation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/devaki.mp3>

Devakī—The wife of Vasudeva and mother of Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/devakinandana-krsna.mp3>

Devakī-nandana—Kṛṣṇa “the darling son of Devakī.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/devamaya.mp3>

deva-māyā—The external energy of the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/devarshis.mp3>

devarṣis—Sages among the demigods.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/devas.mp3>

devas—The demigods who reside in Svarga, led by Indra. They rule the universe and administer the necessities of life for its inhabitants.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/devi.mp3>

devī—“The goddess,” Durgā, Lord Śiva’s consort.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhama.mp3>

dhāma—A domain where the Supreme Lord personally resides and enjoys eternal pastimes with His loving devotees; abode.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhanvantari.mp3>

Dhanvantarī—The incarnation of Viṣṇu who appeared from the churning of the Ocean of Milk and then delivered to the demigods the nectar of immortality. He is the first teacher of the Ayur-veda, the Vedic medical science.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dharana.mp3>

dhāraṇā—Fixed mental concentration, the seventh of the eight steps in the yoga method of Patañjali. When *dhyāna*, meditation, is more deeply focused it becomes *dhāraṇā*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dharini-devi.mp3>

Dharaṇī-devī—The presiding goddess of the earth. Also called Bhūmi.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dharma.mp3>

dharma—“Religious principles,” or, more properly, individual duty. In another sense, *dharma* is the inseparable nature of a thing that distinguishes it, like the heat of fire or the sweetness of sugar.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dharmaraja.mp3>

Dharmarāja—“King of religious principles,” an epithet of Yama (the Lord of Death) and his son Yudhiṣṭhira. Yama enforces the principles of religion by punishing all transgressors, and Yudhiṣṭhira was famous for performing all his personal duties without deviation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dharma-sastras.mp3>

dharma-śāstras—The scriptures, supplementary to the *Vedas*, that teach the proper behavior for civilized human society. Some *dharma-śāstras* are in the form of concise codes (*sūtras*), and others in the form of common verse. Best known of this second group is the *Manu-smṛti* (*Manu-saṁhitā*).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dharma-vyadha.mp3>

Dharma-vyādha—A certain righteous *brāhmaṇa* who by a curse became a hunter.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhenuka-asura.mp3>

Dhenuka (-asura)—A demon sent by Kāmsa to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. He and other demons took the forms of donkeys and seized control of the Tāalavana (forest of palm trees) in Vraja. Balarāma killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhira.mp3>

dhīra—Steady, sober.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhoti.mp3>

dhoti—A single long piece of cloth, usually of cotton or silk, that is the standard garment worn on the lower part of the body by men of Vedic culture.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhrishtadyumna.mp3>

Dhr̥ṣṭadyumna—The son of Drupada. Both he and his twin sister, Draupadī, were born to help destroy the Kuru dynasty. In the Battle of Kurukṣetra he killed Droṇa, the military teacher of the Kuru princes.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhritarashtra.mp3>

Dhṛtarāṣṭra—The grand of the Pāṇḍavas. His attempt to usurp their kingdom resulted in the Kurukṣetra war.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhruva.mp3>

Dhruva—The younger son of Uttānapāda, and grandson of Svāyambhuva Manu, and great-grandson

of Brahmā. Insulted by his stepmother, Dhruva left home at the age of five and achieved perfection in six months. Lord Vāsudeva gave Dhruva his own spiritual planet at the top of the universe, called Dhruvaloka or the polestar.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhustura.mp3>

dhustura—The thorn-apple, a powerful intoxicant that induces temporary insanity.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dhyana.mp3>

dhyāna—The yogic practice of meditation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/diksa-guru.mp3>

dikṣā-guru—The spiritual master who connects one with the Supreme Lord through initiation. A disciple has only one *dikṣā-guru* but may also have any number of *sikṣā-gurus*, instructing spiritual masters.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/diti.mp3>

Diti—A wife of Kaśyapa and the mother of the demons Hiraṇyākṣa and Hiraṇyakaśipu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/divyonmada.mp3>

divyonmāda—Transcendental madness in separation from Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/draupadi.mp3>

Draupadī—The daughter of Drupada and wife of all five Pāṇḍavas. Both she and her twin brother, Dhṛṣṭadyumna, were born to help destroy the Kuru dynasty. An attempt to disrobe her in a royal assembly doomed the Kurus to annihilation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/drdha-vrata.mp3>

dṛdha-vrata—A determined vow.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/drona-vasu.mp3>

Droṇa Vasu—A resident of heaven, one of the eight Vasus, who is an empowered expansion of Kṛṣṇa's eternal father Nanda. Droṇa descended to the earth and merged into Nanda's body to join Kṛṣṇa's pastimes.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/drona-acary.mp3>

Droṇa (-ācārya)—A powerful *brāhmaṇa* who became expert in military arts. He was the military guru of both the Pāṇḍavas and the Kurus.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/duhshasana.mp3>

Duḥśāsana—The second of Dhṛtarāṣṭra's one hundred sons. Duḥśāsana, Śakuni, and Karṇa were the inner circle of advisers to Duryodhana and incited him to commit grievous wrongs against the Pāṇḍavas. Bhīma killed Duḥśāsana in the Kurukṣetra battle.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/durga.mp3>

Durgā—Lord Śiva's eternal consort, of many names and forms, who joins him in his incarnations. She is the creator and controller of the material world.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Durvāsā.mp3>

Durvāsā—A powerful sage, a partial incarnation of Lord Śiva, born as one of the three sons of Atri and Anasuya. He is famous for his angry temperament and his readiness to curse anyone who dissatisfies him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/duryodhana.mp3>

Duryodhana—The eldest son of Dhṛtarāṣṭra and chief rival of the Pāṇḍavas. He made many attempts to cheat the Pāṇḍavas of their right to the Kuru throne. After arrogantly ignoring the good advice of Bhishma, Drona, and Kṛṣṇa he perished with his ninety-nine brothers in the Kurukṣetra battle.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dushkritina.mp3>

Duṣkṛtina—An evildoer.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvadasi.mp3>

Dvādaśī—The twelfth day after the full moon and the new moon.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvaipayana-vyasa.mp3>

Dvaipāyana Vyāsa—The empowered editor of the *Vedas*. A different Vyāsa appears at the end of each Dvāpara age, when understanding of the *Vedas* becomes helplessly confused. The current Vyāsa,

Kṛṣṇa Dvaipāyana, is an incarnation of the Supreme Lord. The *Vedānta-sūtra* and *Mahābhārata* are his personal compositions, and the culmination of his literary effort is the *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvapara-yuga.mp3>

Dvāpara (-yuga)—The third of four repeating ages that form the basic cycles of universal time. During its 864,000 years, the mode of passion becomes dominant. The latest Dvāpara-yuga ended about five thousand years ago, at the time of the *avatāras* of Kṛṣṇa and Dvaipāyana Vyāsa and the Battle of Kurukṣetra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvaraka-puri-dvaravati.mp3>

Dvārakā (-purī, Dvāravati)—The eternal abode in which Kṛṣṇa fully displays the opulence of God. While descended on earth, Kṛṣṇa resettled the entire population of Mathurā in the city of Dvārakā, which He manifested by constructing it on the coast of the western Ānarta province.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvarakavasis.mp3>

Dvārakā-vāsīs—The residents of Dvārakā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvija.mp3>

dvija—A member of one of the three classes—*brāhmaṇas*, *kṣatriyas*, and *vaiśyas*—who are “twice-born” by dint of sacred-thread initiation by a spiritual master. The term is especially used in reference to *brāhmaṇas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvija-bhandhu.mp3>

Dvija-bandhu—Unworthy son of a *brāhmaṇa*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/dvidida.mp3>

Dvidida—A powerful gorilla, once an associate of Jāmbavān in the service of Lord Rāmacandra. Dvidida offended Lord Rāma’s brother Lakṣmaṇa, and because of this and the bad effect of his own brother’s association, Dvidida turned demonic. Thus in a later age he disturbed Lord Balarāma and the Lord’s consorts. Balarāma then killed him.

E

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/eka-cakra.mp3>

Ekachakra—The village in the district of Birbhum, Bengal, India, where Lord Nityānanda took his birth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ekadasi.mp3>

Ekādaśī—A day on which Vaiṣṇavas fast from grains and beans and increase their remembrance of Kṛṣṇa. It falls on the eleventh day of both the waxing and waning moons.

F

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/foodforlife.mp3>

Food For Life—ISKCON’s food relief program.

G

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gada.mp3>

Gadā—Kṛṣṇa’s younger brother, born to Vasudeva’s wife Devarakṣitā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gajendra.mp3>

Gajendra—The king of elephants, a human king in his previous life but cursed to be born an animal. Attacked by a crocodile and unable to free himself, Gajendra remembered Lord Viṣṇu and prayed to Him in full surrender. Lord Viṣṇu then appeared and saved him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gambhira.mp3>

Gambhīrā—A room in Jagannatha Puri where Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu would experience intense feelings of separation from Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gamcha.mp3>

gamcha—a thin cotton towel, commonly used in India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gandhamadana.mp3>

Gandhamādana—A celestial mountain, sixteen thousand miles high, to the east of Mount Sumeru.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gandharva.mp3>

Gandharva—A celestial musician.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ganesha.mp3>

Gaṇeśa—The first son of Lord Śiva and Pārvatī. He has the head of an elephant and removes obstacles for those who worship him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ganga.mp3>

Gaṅgā (-devī)—The great sacred river flowing from the peaks of the Himalayas to the Bay of Bengal and delivering from sin everyone who comes in contact with her. When she cascaded down from heaven by the endeavors of King Amśumān and his son and grandson, Lord Śiva detained her waters on his head to cushion the earth from the force of her descent.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/garbhada-samskara.mp3>

garbhādhāna-saṁskāra—a Vedic purificatory process performed for the conception of children.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/garbhodaksayi-Viṣṇu.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/garbhodaksayi-Vishnu.mp3)

Garbhodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu—The second of the three Puruṣas, incarnations of the Supreme Lord for the creation of the material universe.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/garga.mp3>

Garga—A sage who served as family priest of the Yadus. He performed the name-giving ceremony for the infant Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/garuda.mp3>

Garuḍa—The eternal companion of the Supreme Lord who serves as His personal carrier in the form of a large bird. He appeared as the son of Kaśyapa and Vinatā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/garudastambha.mp3>

Garuḍa-stambha—The pillar, found in front of many Viṣṇu temples, on top of which stands Garuḍa, Lord Viṣṇu's carrier. While having *darśana* of Lord Jagannātha at Purī, Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu would usually stand behind the Garuḍa-stambha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gauda.mp3>

Gauḍa (-deśa)—The ancient kingdom of West Bengal where Lord Caitanya's eternal abode, nondifferent from Vṛndāvana, manifests itself on earth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gaudiya-math.mp3>

Gauḍīya Math—The Kṛṣṇa conscious institution founded by Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gaudiya-vaisnava-sampradaya.mp3>

Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇava sampradāya—The school of pure devotion to Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa founded by Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and His followers. It formally descends from the Brahma-Mādhva *sampradāya* through Lord Caitanya's initiation by Śrī Īśvara Purī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gaudiya-vaisnava.mp3>

Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇava—A follower of Lord Caitanya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gaura-gauranga-gaurasundara.mp3>

Gaura (Gaurāṅga, Gaurasundara)—A name of Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu meaning “golden.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gaura-purnima.mp3>

Gaura Pūrṇimā—The appearance day of Lord Caitanya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gaura-kisordasa-babaji.mp3>

Gaura-kiśora Dāsa Bābājī—The spiritual master of Śrīla Bhaktisiddhānta Sarasvatī Ṭhākura.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gaura-nitai.mp3>

Gaura-Nitāi—Lord Caitanya (Gaura) and Lord Nityānanda (Nitāi).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gauri-parvati.mp3>

Gaurī Pārvatī—Lord Śiva's consort, “Golden-complexioned Pārvatī.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gayatri.mp3>

gāyatrī—A prayer chanted silently by *brāhmaṇas* at sunrise, noon, and sunset.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gbc.mp3>

GBC—Governing Body Commission, ISKCON’s board of directors.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ghata.mp3>

ghāṭa—Steps built for bathing in a river or lake.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/girimalli.mp3>

girimalli—*Wrightia antidysenterica*, *Eastertree*, a bush with jasminelike flowers.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/giriraja.mp3>

Girirāja—“The king of mountains,” another name of Govardhana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gita-gitopanisada.mp3>

Gītā, Gītopaniṣad—See *Bhagavad-gītā*; another name for the Bhagavad-gītā, signifying its place among the *Upaniṣads* as spiritual instruction.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gita-nagari.mp3>

Gita-nagari—a spiritual farm community established by Śrīla Prabhupāda in central Pennsylvania.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/godhead.mp3>

Godhead—The Absolute Truth, the Supreme Reality, progressively realized first as the impersonal all-pervasive oneness, more fully as the Supersoul within the heart of every living being, and ultimately as the all-opulent Supreme Person.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gokula.mp3>

Gokula—The first home of the infants Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma in Vraja, before Nanda’s cowherds moved to Nanda-grāma. It is located in the Mahāvana forest, on the eastern shore of the Yamunā, seven miles south of Mathurā City. The name Gokula is also sometimes used to distinguish Kṛṣṇa’s abode on earth from Goloka in the spiritual world.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/goloka.mp3>

Goloka—The eternal abode of the Supreme Lord in His original form of Kṛṣṇa. It is located above all the other Vaikuṅṭha planets. It has three parts: Vṛndāvana, Mathurā, and Dvārakā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopa.mp3>

gopa—a cowherd boy; one of Kṛṣṇa’s eternal cowherd-boy associates.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopala.mp3>

Gopāla—Kṛṣṇa the cowherd.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopala mantra.mp3>

Gopāla mantra—A confidential hymn, in ten syllables, to Kṛṣṇa in His original form as a young cowherd. Although chanted by the main character in *Bṛhad-Bhāgavatāmṛta*, Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī does not divulge the words of the mantra anywhere in *Bṛhad-Bhāgavatāmṛta* or his commentary on the work. Those who want information on it may consult the *Krama-dīpikā* of Keśava Bhaṭṭa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopas.mp3>

gopas—Cowherds, especially those of the community led by Nanda Mahārāja in Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopi.mp3>

gopī—A cowherd girl or woman; especially Kṛṣṇa’s young girlfriends in Vraja, who are His most intimate devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopi-manjaris.mp3>

gopī-mañjaris—Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī’s most confidential maidservants.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopinatha acharya.mp3>

Gopinātha Ācārya—The son-in-law of Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya, with whom he argued in favor of Lord Caitanya’s divinity.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopinatha.mp3>

Gopinātha—Kṛṣṇa, the Lord of the *gopīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopisvara mahadeva.mp3>

Gopīśvara Mahādeva—The *liṅga* deity of Lord Śiva in Vṛndāvana who protects the site of Kṛṣṇa’s *rāsa*

dance with the *gopīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gopura.mp3>

gopura—The ornately decorated ceremonial gateway or archway of a temple or city. The *gopuras* of Viṣṇu temples simulate the gateways to Vaikuṅṭha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/goshala.mp3>

goshala—Cowshed.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/goshthyanandi.mp3>

goṣṭhyānandī—A devotee who desires to preach the glories of the holy name.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/goswami.mp3>

Gosvāmī (goswami)—One who controls his mind and senses; title of one in the renounced order of life. May refer specifically to the six Gosvāmīs of Vṛndāvana, direct followers of Lord Caitanya who systematically presented His teachings.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/govardhana.mp3>

Govardhana—Girirāja, “the king of mountains,” a large hill located fifteen miles west of Mathurā City. For seven days, Kṛṣṇa lifted Govardhana like a huge umbrella to protect the residents of Vraja from a devastating storm caused by the jealous Indra. Sometimes the name Govardhana refers to the village in the center of the hill.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/govardhana dhari.mp3>

Govardhana-dhārī—Kṛṣṇa, the “lifter of Govardhana.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/govardhana punja.mp3>

Govardhana-pūjā—The worship of Govardhana Hill by offering mountains of food and circumambulating the hill. This *pūjā* was initiated by Kṛṣṇa to establish that worship of Him is superior to worship of even the king of heaven, Indra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/govardhanodhdharana.mp3>

Govardhanoddhārāṇa—Kṛṣṇa, the “lifter of Govardhana.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/govinda.mp3>

Govinda—Kṛṣṇa, the proprietor of the cows, the earth, and the senses of His devotees; “one who gives pleasure (*vinda*) to the cows (*go*) and senses (also go); may also refer to Lord Caitanya’s personal servant.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/grhastha.mp3>

grhastha—A member of the household order of life, the third stage of spiritual progress in the *varṇāśrama* social system.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/grhastha asrama.mp3>

grhastha-āśrama—The household order of life, the third stage of spiritual progress in the *varṇāśrama* social system.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/grha vrata.mp3>

grha-vrata—The determination to remain in materialistic householder life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guha.mp3>

Guha—A king of the low Niṣāda tribe befriended by Lord Rāmacandra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guhyam.mp3>

guhyam—Confidential; hidden.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gulabjamun.mp3>

gulabjamun—a sweet ball made from milk powder, fried in ghee, and soaked in sugar syrup.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guna avatara.mp3>

guṇa-avatāras—The empowered incarnations of the Supreme Lord who preside over the three modes of nature. Brahmā, the secondary creator, directs the mode of passion. Śiva, the destroyer, directs ignorance. And Viṣṇu, the maintainer, primary creator, and Supreme Lord Himself, directs goodness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gunas.mp3>

guṇas—The three modes of material nature, or controlling principles, *sattva-guṇa* (goodness), *rajo-guṇa* (passion), and *tamo-guṇa* (ignorance).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gunda.mp3>

gunda—Dacoit, thug.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gunja.mp3>

guñjā—*Abrus precatorius*, *jequirity*. A vine with clusters of pink flowers and seed pods containing scarlet berries. The berries are said to represent service to Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī, so Kṛṣṇa often wears a garland of *guñjā* berries. Garlands of *guñjā* are considered especially sacred by Lord Caitanya and His followers.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guru.mp3>

guru—A spiritual master. The gurus who initiate one and instruct one in pure Kṛṣṇa consciousness are to be honored equally with the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gurumaharaja-gurudeva.mp3>

Guru Mahārāja (Gurudeva)—Title of respect given to one's own spiritual master.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guru aparadha.mp3>

guru-aparādha—An offense against one's spiritual master. Such an offense is the most likely cause of falling from spiritual life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gurukula.mp3>

gurukula—"The guru's family," a teacher's *āśrama* where traditional education is given.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/gurukuli.mp3>

Gurukuli—a colloquial word referring to an alumnus of an ISKCON *gurukula*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guru nistha.mp3>

guru-niṣṭhā—Firm faith in one's guru.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guru seva.mp3>

guru-sevā—Service to the spiritual master.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guru tattva.mp3>

guru-tattva—The principles defining a spiritual master.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/guru guruvastakam.mp3>

Guruvastakam—A eight-verse prayer by Śrīla Viśvanātha Cakravartī Ṭhākura in praise of the spiritual master.

H

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/halava.mp3>

halava—A sweet dish made from roasted grains, butter, sugar, and water or milk.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hamsa.mp3>

Hamsa—Lord Viṣṇu's incarnation as a swan, who gave instructions to Brahmā and his sons.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hanuman.mp3>

Hanumān—Lord Rāmacandra's most faithful eternal servant, who has the body of a *kimpuruṣa*, a humanlike monkey. Hanumān, son of Añjanā, was minister to Sugrīva in the monkey kingdom Kiṣkindha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hara.mp3>

Hara—Lord Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hare krsna land.mp3>

Hare Krishna Land—Name of the ISKCON temple in Mumbai, India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hare.mp3>

Hare—The vocative form of Harā, another name of Rādhārāṇī; refers specifically to the internal spiritual energy of the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hari.mp3>

Hari—The Supreme Lord, Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/haridasa.mp3>

Haridāsa—"Kṛṣṇa's servant," an epithet both for Uddhava and for Govardhana Hill.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/haridasa thakura.mp3>

Haridāsa Thākura—A great devotee of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu; known as the *namācārya*, the master who taught the chanting of the holy names by his own example.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/haridvara.mp3>

Haridvāra—One of the seven sacred cities capable of granting liberation. It is located where the Ganges descends from the Himalayas to the plain of central India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hariloka.mp3>

Hariloka—Vaikunṭha, the world of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/harinama.mp3>

hari-nāma—The holy names of Kṛṣṇa and the process of chanting them in pure love.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/harinama.mp3>

Harināma—Used in ISKCON to refer to public chanting of the Hare Kṛṣṇa *mahā-mantra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/harinama diksa.mp3>

hari-nāma-dīkṣā—Formal initiation of the disciple by the spiritual master into the chanting of the Hare Kṛṣṇa *mahā-mantra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/harinamamrta.mp3>

hari-nāmāmṛta—The nectar of chanting Kṛṣṇa’s names.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/harivarsha.mp3>

Hari-varṣa—One of the nine divisions of Jambūdvīpa, the central part of the earthly planetary system. Lord Nṛsimha and Prahlāda reside in Hari-varṣa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hastinapura.mp3>

Hastināpura—The capital of the Kurus, located on the banks of the Gaṅgā, east of what is now Delhi.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hatha-yoga.mp3>

hatha-yoga—The system of practicing sitting postures for sense control.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hayagriva.mp3>

Hayagrīva—Lord Viṣṇu’s incarnation with the head of a horse. He spoke the lost *Vedas* to Lord Brahmā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/himalayas.mp3>

Himalayas—The tallest mountains on earth, on India’s northern edge, described as the residence of sages, demigods, and incarnations like Lord Śiva, Nara-Nārāyaṇa, and Vyāsadeva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hiranyakasipu.mp3>

Hiraṇyakaśipu—One of the first great demons in the universe. He and his demonic brother Hiraṇyākṣa were previously doorkeepers of Vaikunṭha but were cursed when they refused entrance to the four Kumāra sages. Hiraṇyakaśipu’s son Prahlāda was a fully surrendered devotee of Viṣṇu. For persecuting Prahlāda, Hiraṇyakaśipu was killed by Lord Nṛsimha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hiranyaksa.mp3>

Hiraṇyākṣa—The demonic older brother of Hiraṇyakaśipu. When Hiraṇyākṣa tried to obstruct Lord Varāha from lifting the earth from the depths of the Garbha Ocean, the Lord killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hrdaya grantha.mp3>

hrdaya-grantha—lit., “the knot in the heart.” Refers to material bondage of the living entity resulting from sexual attraction.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/hrishikesha.mp3>

Hṛṣikeśa—The Supreme Lord Viṣṇu, or Kṛṣṇa, master of everyone’s senses.

I

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ikshvaku.mp3>

Ikṣvāku—The first ruler of the earth. He was a son of Vaivasvata Manu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ilavrita varsha.mp3>

Ilāvṛta-varṣa—The central division of Jambūdvīpa, which in turn is the central part of the earthly planetary system. In the center of Ilāvṛta-varṣa stands the great mountain Sumeru. Lord Śiva resides

in Ilāvṛta-varṣa with his consort Durgā. Ilāvṛta-varṣa was also the ancient name of India before it was renamed after King Bharata, the son of Lord Ṛṣabhadeva.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/indicara lotus.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/indicara_lotus.mp3)

indivara—A blue lotus.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/indra mahendra.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/indra_mahendra.mp3)

Indra (Mahendra)—The king of the demigods, ruler of Svargaloka. In each *manvantara* there is a different Indra. The name of the current Indra is Purandara.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/indranila.mp3>

indranila—Sapphire.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ishopanishad.mp3>

Ī ṣopaniṣad—One of the 108 principal Vedic scriptures known as the Upaniṣads.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ista goshthi.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ista_goshthi.mp3)

Iṣṭa-goṣṭhi—Discussions on the teachings of the spiritual master among his disciples.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ishvara.mp3>

īśvara—A controller. Kṛṣṇa is *parameśvara*, the supreme controller.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ishvara puri.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ishvara_puri.mp3)

Ī śvara Purī—Lord Caitanya’s spiritual master.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ISKCON.mp3>

ISKCON—Acronym for the International Society for Kṛṣṇa Consciousness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/itihasas.mp3>

Itihāsas—Epic histories, including the *Mahābhārata* and *Rāmāyaṇa*. In contrast to the more encyclopedic *Purāṇas*, each *Itihāsa* usually tells one heroic story.

J

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jada bharat.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jada_bharat.mp3)

Jaḍa Bharata—See Bharata.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jada yoga.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jada_yoga.mp3)

jaḍa-yoga—A process of self-realization by which the yogi completely withdraws his senses and consciousness from all material engagements, exhibiting a total disregard for the safety and maintenance of his material body.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jagai and madhais.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jagai_and_madhais.mp3)

Jagāi and Mādhāi—Two debauchees whom Lord Nityānanda converted into Vaiṣṇavas.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jagannatha.mp3>

Jagannātha (-deva)—“Lord of the universe,” an ancient Deity of Kṛṣṇa. He was established along with His brother Balarāma and sister Subhadrā in the holy city of Purī, on the coast of Orissa. Caitanya Mahāprabhu resided in Purī and worshiped Lord Jagannātha.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jagannatha puri.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jagannatha_puri.mp3)

Jagannātha Purī—See Purī.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jagannatha ratha.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jagannatha_ratha.mp3)

Jagannātha-ratha—A chariot (*ratha*) on which the Deity of Jagannātha rides, used in a festival celebrating Kṛṣṇa’s return to Vṛndāvana from Dvārakā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jaimini.mp3>

Jaimini—A prominent sage, a disciple of Dvaipāyana Vyāsa. Jaimini wrote the *Mīmāṃsā-sūtras*, which established the philosophical school of Vedic textual interpretation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jalebi.mp3>

jalebi—A syrupy fried pastry in the shape of a tubular swirl.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jambavan.mp3>

Jāmbavān—One of the principal devotees of Lord Rāmacandra who helped Him defeat Rāvaṇa. He had a bearlike body.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jambavati.mp3>

Jāmbavati—The daughter of Jāmbavān. After Kṛṣṇa fought Jāmbavān over the Syamantaka jewel, Jāmbavān surrendered to Kṛṣṇa and offered Him Jāmbavatī, who became one of Kṛṣṇa’s eight principal queens.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jambu.mp3>

jambū—*Eugenia jambos L*, rose apple, an evergreen tree with large, creamy-white flowers and oval fruits that smell like roses.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/janaki.mp3>

Jānaki—Sītā, the daughter of King Janaka and wife of Lord Rāmacandra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/janaloka.mp3>

Janaloka—The planet above Svarga and Mahar that is inhabited by altruistic celibates.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/janmajaya.mp3>

Janamejaya—Parīkṣit’s eldest son, the next emperor of the Kuru dynasty. After Parīkṣit died, Janamejaya heard the *Mahābārata* from Dvaipāyana Vyāsa’s disciple Vaiśampāyana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/janardhana.mp3>

Janārdana—Lord Viṣṇu, the protector of His devotees and destroyer of their enemies.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/janasharma.mp3>

Janaśarmā—A poor, greedy *brāhmaṇa* who became a pure devotee of Kṛṣṇa by the good association of Gopa-kumāra. This is described in Part Two of *Bṛhad-Bhāgavatāmṛta*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/janmashtami.mp3>

Janmāṣṭamī—The festival of Kṛṣṇa’s birth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/japa.mp3>

japa—Chanting of a mantra quietly to oneself.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jarasandha.mp3>

Jarāsandha—A powerful enemy of Kṛṣṇa’s, the emperor of the Magadha kingdom. Yudhiṣṭhira could not perform the Rājāsūya sacrifice without first neutralizing Jarāsandha’s opposition, so Kṛṣṇa arranged for Jarāsandha to be killed by Bhīma.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jari.mp3>

jari—Ornate embroidery with silver or gold thread.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jatayu.mp3>

Jaṭāyu—A vulture who tried to stop Rāvaṇa from kidnapping Sītādevī. Mortally wounded by Rāvaṇa, he died in the arms of the grateful Lord Rāmacandra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jaya and vijaya.mp3>

Jaya and Vijaya—The guards of a main gate of Vaikuṅṭha. When the four Kumāra sages tried to enter Vaikuṅṭha, Jaya and Vijaya stopped them and were cursed to fall down into the material world. Thus they were successively born as the demons Hiraṇyākṣa and Hiraṇyakaśipu, Rāvaṇa and Kumbhakarna, and Śiśupāla and Dantavakra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jaya.mp3>

jaya—”Victory!” or “All glories!”

Jaya—A gatekeeper in one of the Vaikuṅṭha planets who, along with another gatekeeper (Vijaya), was cursed to take birth as a demon.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jayadratha.mp3>

Jayadratha—The king of Sindhu-deśa and brother-in-law of Duryodhana. He once kidnapped Draupadī, the wife of the Pāṇḍavas, and so the Pāṇḍavas captured and humiliated him. He was a commander in the Kuru army at Kurukṣetra and was killed by Arjuna.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jiva.mp3>

jīva—An eternal finite spirit soul, qualitatively equal with the Supreme Soul.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jiva goswami.mp3>

Jiva Gosvāmī—One of the six Gosvāmīs of Vṛndāvana, principal followers of Caitanya Mahāprabhu who rediscovered the forgotten places of Kṛṣṇa’s pastimes in Vraja, reestablished the worship of the

principal Vraja Deities, and made literary contributions to establish the science of Kṛṣṇa consciousness for the modern age. Jīva Gosvāmī was the greatest scholar of the Gauḍīya *sampradāya*. His most important works were his six *Sandharbhas* and *Gopāla-campū*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jivatma.mp3>

jīvātmā—See *jīva*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jnana.mp3>

jñāna—Knowledge.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jnana bhakta.mp3>

jñāna-bhakta—A worshiper of God whose devotion is mixed with the motive of acquiring knowledge for his own liberation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jnana yoga.mp3>

jñāna-yoga—The spiritual discipline of cultivating knowledge of pure spirit.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/jnani.mp3>

jñānī—A practitioner of *jñāna-yoga*, or, more generally, any learned person.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/juhu beach.mp3>

Juhu Beach—Location of the ISKCON temple in Mumbai, India.

K

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kauchari.mp3>

kachauri—A small, disk-shaped pastry stuffed with spiced vegetables and deep-fried.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kadamba.mp3>

kadamba—*Anthocephalus indicus*, a tree whose flowers appear in balls during the rainy season.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kailasa.mp3>

Kailāsa—A great mountain on which Lord Śiva resides, south of Mount Sumeru.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaisora.mp3>

kaiśora—The age between eleven and fifteen years.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaitabha.mp3>

Kaiṭabha—A great demon who with his brother Madhu stole the *Vedas* from Brahmā at the beginning of creation and was killed by Viṣṇu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kalanemi.mp3>

Kālanemi—A demon killed by Lord Viṣṇu in the battle between Bali and Indra. In his next life he became Kāṁsa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kalyavana.mp3>

Kālayavana—A barbarian king who tried to attack Kṛṣṇa. Not wanting to touch a barbarian, Kṛṣṇa arranged for him to be killed by King Mucukunda, who burned Kālayavana to ashes with his glance.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kali.mp3>

Kali—The personification of quarrel and hypocrisy.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kali yuga.mp3>

Kali (-yuga)—The fourth of four repeating ages that form the basic cycles of universal time. In each Kali-yuga the world degrades into quarrel and dishonesty. The present Kali-yuga began 5,000 years ago and will continue for another 427,000 years. Kali is also the name of the ruler of the *yuga*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kalindi.mp3>

Kālinḍī—The river Yamunā, who became one of Kṛṣṇa's eight principal queens in Dvārakā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaliya.mp3>

Kāliya—A many-headed serpent who poisoned a lake within the Yamunā. Kṛṣṇa subdued the serpent by dancing on his hoods and then banished him from Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kalpa.mp3>

kalpa—A unit of cosmic time, equal to one day of Brahmā (or one night), or 4,320,000,000 years.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kama.mp3>

kāma—Sense gratification; lust.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kama_bija.mp3

kāma-bija—The seed of a particular *gāyatri-mantra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kamadeva.mp3>

Kāmadeva—Cupid.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kamala.mp3>

Kamalā—The goddess Lakṣmī, eternal consort of the Supreme Lord Viṣṇu.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kama_mudha.mp3

kāma-mudha—One who has lost his sense or is infatuated by the lust of attraction for sense gratification.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kamandalu.mp3>

kamaṇḍalu—A clay or wooden waterpot, as carried by *sannyāsīs* and *brahmacārīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kambhoja.mp3>

Kāmboja—The province of Afghanistan now known as Kabul. At the time of the Kurukṣetra war, its king was Sudakṣiṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kamsa.mp3>

Kāmsa—The king of Bhoja and son of Ugrasena who usurped the throne of Mathurā. After sending many demons to Vraja to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, he finally brought the brothers to Mathurā for a rigged wrestling tournament, where Kṛṣṇa killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kamyakarma.mp3>

kāmya-karma—Optional Vedic rituals performed for personal gain.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kanchi.mp3>

Kāñci—A sacred city of southeastern India. It is known in Tamil as Kañjivaram. Rāmanujācārya resided there for some time.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kanistha.mp3>

kaniṣṭha—A neophyte devotee.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kantaki_fruit.mp3

kantaki fruit—A small, golden fruit that grows on a thorny, vinelike bush.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kanthi_mala.mp3

kañṭhi-mālā—Beads worn around the neck by devotees of Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kapila-deva.mp3>

Kapila (-deva)—A white-complexioned incarnation of the Supreme Lord who appeared in the Satya-yuga as the son of Kardama and Devahūti. He taught His mother *sāṅkhya-yoga*, the path of devotional service through systematic study of the material creation.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karanodakasayi_visnu.mp3

Kāranodakaśāyī Viṣṇu—The expansion of the Lord from whom all material universes emanate. Also known as Mahā-Viṣṇu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karatalas.mp3>

karatālas—Hand cymbals used during *kīrtana*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kardama.mp3>

Kardama—The ancient sage who married Devahūti and fathered the incarnation of God known as Kapila.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karela.mp3>

karela—A bitter gourd, valued in Vedic cuisine for its beneficial effect on the digestion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karma.mp3>

karma—Material action and its reactions.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karma_bhumi.mp3

karma-bhūmī—Bhārata-varṣa, the land where men work in accordance with the Vedic system of sacrifice.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karma_kanda.mp3

karma-kāṇḍa—The portions of the *Vedas* that teach ritual sacrifices for material success in this life and the next.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karma yoga.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karma%20yoga.mp3)

karma-yoga—The process of God realization by dedicating the fruits of one’s work to God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karmendriyas.mp3>

karmendriyas—The “active senses,” the faculties of speech, motion, and evacuation, located in the tongue, arms, legs, genitals, and anus.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karmi.mp3>

karmī—One whose aim in life is to achieve material elevation by acting dutifully, especially by performing Vedic sacrifices.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karna.mp3>

Karṇa—The first son of Kuntī, born to her by the sun-god before her marriage to Pāṇḍu. She abandoned the infant Karṇa by floating him in a basket on a river, and he was discovered and adopted by a mixed-caste chariot driver. Karṇa became an arch-rival of the Pāṇḍavas, who were unaware of his origin. In the Kurukṣetra battle, he was made the Kuru commander-in-chief after the death of Droṇa, and Arjuna killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karnikara.mp3>

karnīkāra—*Pterosper mum acerifolium*, a tree with fragrant yellow flowers often used for dressing the hair.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kartavirya arjuna.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kartavirya%20arjuna.mp3)

Kartavirya Arjuna—A demonic thousand-armed king who tyrannized much of the world but was killed by Lord Paraśurama after murdering Lord Paraśurāma’s father, the sage Jamadagni.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kartikka.mp3>

Kārtikka—The Vedic month corresponding to October–November in which Lord Dāmodara is worshiped.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karuna rasa.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/karuna%20rasa.mp3)

karuṇa-rasa—The mood of compassion, one of the seven indirect devotional relationships with the Supreme Lord.

[http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kasa flowers.mp3](http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kasa%20flowers.mp3)

kāśa—*Saccharum spontaneum*, a tall grass.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kashi.mp3>

Kāśī—Vārāṇasī (Benares), the favorite city of Lord Śiva, located on the river Gaṅgā between Prayāga and Patna. It is one of the seven holy places that grants liberation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kasyapa.mp3>

Kāsyapa—One of the original Prajāpatis, the populators of the universe. Son of Brahmā’s first mind-born son, Marici, he married thirteen of Dakṣa’s daughters and fathered many demigods, demons, and species of animals.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/katha.mp3>

kathā—Sacred narrations.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/katyayani.mp3>

Kātyāyanī—A form of the goddess Durgā the young *gopīs* worshiped in Vṛndāvana to obtain Kṛṣṇa as their husband.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaumara.mp3>

kaumāra—The age of up to five years.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaupin.mp3>

kaupīna—Loincloth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaurava.mp3>

Kaurava—The descendants of Kuru who fought against the Pāṇḍavas in the battle of Kurukṣetra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kausalya.mp3>

Kausalyā—One of the three wives of King Daśaratha of Ayodhyā. She gave birth to Daśaratha’s eldest

son, Lord Rāmacandra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaustubha.mp3>

kaustubha—A jewel worn by Lord Viṣṇu on His chest. It is one of the few marks visibly distinguishing Him from His devotees in Vaikuṅṭha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kaviraja.mp3>

kavirāja—An Ayurvedic doctor.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kavya.mp3>

kavya—Food ritually offered to the ancestors.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kayadhu.mp3>

Kayādhu—The wife of Hiranyaśipu and mother of Prahlāda.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kekaya.mp3>

Kekaya—A kingdom in the northwest of Punjab, between the Śatadrū and Vipāsā rivers. Kekaya princes fought on both sides of the Kurukṣetra battle.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kesava.mp3>

Keśava—Kṛṣṇa (or Viṣṇu), who has beautiful hair (*keśa*), who is the Lord of both Brahma (Ka) and Śiva (Īśa), and who killed the demon Keśi.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kesi.mp3>

Keśi—A demon who assumed the form of a wild horse and attacked Vraja. Kṛṣṇa thrust His hand into the demon's mouth and killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kesi-tirtha.mp3>

Keśi-tīrtha—The sacred spot in Vṛndavana on the shore of the Yamuna where Kṛṣṇa killed the demon Keśi.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/khadi.mp3>

khadi—Homespun cotton cloth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/khandava.mp3>

Khāṇḍava—A forest near the Pāṇḍava capital, Indraprastha. Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna fought against Indra to allow the fire-god, Agni, to consume the forest.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/khanjana.mp3>

khañjana—Awagtail; symbol of restlessness and the eyes of the beloved.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kikhi bird.mp3>

kikhi bird—Indian bluejay.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kimpurushaloka-varsha.mp3>

Kimpuruṣa-loka (-varṣa)—One of the nine divisions of Jambūdvīpa, the central part of the earthly planetary system. Hanumān resides there.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kimpurushas.mp3>

Kimpuruṣas—A class of celestial beings who have half-human, half-animal bodies.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kiratas.mp3>

Kirāṭas—A degraded tribe of mountain-dwelling hunters.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kirtana.mp3>

kīrtana—The primary devotional practice of chanting the Supreme Lord's glories.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kiskinda.mp3>

Kiṣkindha—The capital city of the Vānara ape-men, ruled during the time of Lord Rāmacandra first by Vāli and later by Vāli's brother Sugrīva. The Vānara army, led by Sugrīva and ministers like Hanumān, helped Lord Rāma defeat Rāvaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kisora.mp3>

kiśora—A boy aged ten to fifteen.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kausala.mp3>

Kosala—The kingdom of north-central India ruled by great kings like Sagara, Bhagīratha, Khaṭvāṅga, Raghu, Daśaratha, and Lord Rāmacandra. Its capital was Ayodhya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krpa.mp3>

krpā—Mercy.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krpana.mp3>

krpaṇa—A miser.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna-candra.mp3>

Kṛṣṇa (-candra)—The Supreme Personality of Godhead in His original form, enjoying as a youthful cowherd with His family and friends in Vṛndavana and later as a valiant prince in Mathura and Dvāraka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna-caitanya.mp3>

Kṛṣṇa Caitanya—The name received by Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu from His *sannyāsa-guru*, Śrī Keśava Bhāratī. See Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna-balarama.mp3>

Kṛṣṇa-Balarāma—The presiding Deities of the ISKCON temple in Vṛndavana, India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna-bhavita.mp3>

Kṛṣṇa-bhāvita—Absorption in Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsnadasa-kaviraja-goswami.mp3>

Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja Gosvāmī—The author of *Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna-katha.mp3>

kṛṣṇa-kathā—Discussions about Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna lila.mp3>

kṛṣṇa-līlā—Kṛṣṇa’s pastimes.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna loka.mp3>

kṛṣṇaloka—The eternal abode of Lord Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna nama.mp3>

kṛṣṇa-nāma—Kṛṣṇa’s holy name.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/krsna prema.mp3>

kṛṣṇa-prema—Pure ecstatic love for Kṛṣṇa. It is the perfection of life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kṛta-yuga.mp3>

Kṛta (-yuga)—The first of four repeating ages that form the basic cycles of universal time. During its 1,728,000 years, purity and spiritual competence are prominent. It is also called Satya-yuga.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ksatriya.mp3>

kṣatriya—A members of the second of the four occupational classes in the varnashrama social system. The *kṣatriyas* are the political and military leaders of society. They are expected to be heroic, charitable, selflessly dedicated to the welfare of all citizens, respectful of the spiritual authority of the *brāhmaṇas*, and ready to use force to stop wrongdoing.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kshetra.mp3>

kṣetra—Literally, “field.” A holy district, especially that of Jagannātha Puri.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kshira.mp3>

kṣīra—Sweetened condensed milk.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kshirodakashayi visnu.mp3>

Kṣīrodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu—The third of the three Puruṣas, incarnations of the Supreme Lord for the creation of the material universe. Kṣīrodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu resides on the island of Śvetadvīpa in the Milk Ocean and expands into the heart of every materially embodied being as the Supersoul.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kubja.mp3>

Kubjā—A hunchback woman of Mathurā employed as a seller of fragrant ointments. Attracted to Kṛṣṇa when He entered Mathurā, she happily agreed to supply Him ointment without payment and applied it to His body. As a reward Kṛṣṇa transformed her into a beautiful young lady. Kṛṣṇa later visited her home along with Uddhava.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kumaras.mp3>

Kumāras—The first four sons of Brahma. Brahma requested them to beget children, but they refused, preferring to remain forever celibate in the bodies of five-year-olds.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kumbhakarna.mp3>

Kumbhakarna—One of Rāvaṇa’s brothers, a mighty demon, his appetite insatiable, who slept six months of the year. When Rāvaṇa needed help to meet the attack of Lord Rāmacandra’s army, Kumbhakarna was with great difficulty awakened, but he was sent to his death by Lord Rāma’s arrows.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kumuda.mp3>

kumuda—*Nymphaea esculenta*, a species of night-blooming lotus with white flowers.

kunda—*Jasminium pubescens*, a species of jasmine

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kunda.mp3>

kuṇḍa—A lake or pond; generally refers to one of the sacred ponds in Vṛndavana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kundina.mp3>

Kuṇḍina (-pura)—The capital of the kingdom of Vidarbha, ruled in the time of Kṛṣṇa by Bhīṣmaka, the father of Śrī Rukmiṇī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kunja.mp3>

kuñja—A grove.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kunkuma.mp3>

kuṅkuma—A red cosmetic powder.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kunti prtha.mp3>

Kuntī (Pṛtha)—One of King Pāṇḍu’s two wives. By union with various demigods, she became the mother of Karṇa, Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kurabaka.mp3>

kurabaka—The red amaranth flower.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kurari.mp3>

kurārī—A female sea osprey.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kurma.mp3>

Kūrma—Lord Viṣṇu’s form as a huge tortoise, one of the *daśa-avatāras*, the ten most famous incarnations of the Lord. The tortoise allowed the demigods and demons to use His back as a pivot for churning nectar from the Milk Ocean.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kurta.mp3>

kurta—A tunic-like men’s shirt, commonly worn in India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kuruksetra.mp3>

Kurukṣetra—“The holy field of the Kurus,” where in ancient times the members of that dynasty performed sacrifices. Lord Kṛṣṇa spoke the *Bhagavad-gītā* to Arjuna just prior to beginning the battle fought there that decided the fate of the dynasty and ushered in the beginning of the Kali-yuga.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kuru.mp3>

Kuru—The founder of the dynasty in which the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas appeared.

Kurus—See Kauravas.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kusha.mp3>

kuśa—A sacred grass, also called *darbha*, essential for all Vedic sacrifices.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kutir.mp3>

kuṭīra—A hermitage-like residence. See *bhajana-kuṭīra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kuvalapida.mp3>

Kuvalayāpīḍa—An elephant deployed by King Kāmsa to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma when They came to Mathurā. Kṛṣṇa killed the elephant and later used one of its tusks to kill Kāmsa’s soldiers.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/kuvera.mp3>

Kuvera—The demigod who looks after the vast treasures of heaven.

L

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/laddu.mp3>

laddu—A traditional Indian sweetball, made with chickpea flour, butter, and sweetener.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/laghubhagavatamrta.mp3>

Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛta—Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī’s systematic presentation of the philosophy of *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*, a presentation based on *Bṛhad-Bhāgavatamṛta*. The basic thesis of *Laghu-Bhāgavatamṛta* is that Kṛṣṇa is the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lakh.mp3>

lakh—One hundred thousand.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lakshmana.mp3>

Lakṣmaṇa—The eldest of Lord Rāmacandra’s three younger brothers. He faithfully followed Rāma and Sītā into forest exile and stood by Rāma’s side throughout the struggle to defeat Rāvaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/laksmi-devi.mp3>

Lakṣmī (-devī)—The eternal consort of the Supreme Lord Viṣṇu. She presides over the infinite opulences of Vaikuṅṭha, and her partial expansion dispenses opulences in the material world; money.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/laksmi-kanta.mp3>

Lakṣmī-kāṅṭha—Lord Viṣṇu, the beloved husband of the goddess Lakṣmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/laksmi narayana.mp3>

Lakṣmī-Nārāyaṇa—Expansions of Rādhārāṇī and Kṛṣṇa worshiped in the mood of awe and reverence, as in the Vaikuṅṭha planets.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lalita.mp3>

Lalitā—One of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī’s intimate friends, who are Her principal expansions, the original potencies behind all spiritual and material creations. Being a little older than Rādhārāṇī, Lalitā often advises Her on proper behavior.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lanka.mp3>

Laṅkā—The demon Rāvaṇa’s island kingdom (or, also, his capital), often identified with the modern country Sri Lanka. Rāvaṇa’s kingdom was demolished by Lord Rāmacandra’s army.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/laulyam.mp3>

Laulyam—Greed; usually refers to intense desire to see Kṛṣṇa.

League of Devotees—A short-lived precursor to ISKCON established by Śrīla Prabhupāda in India prior to coming to America.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lila.mp3>

līlā—“Pastimes,” the eternal activities of the Supreme Lord in loving reciprocation with His devotees. Unlike the affairs of materially conditioned souls, the Lord’s *līlās* are not restricted by the laws of nature or impelled by the reactions of past deeds. Finite souls who enter those *līlās* also become completely free.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lila avatara.mp3>

līlā-avatāras—Incarnations of the Supreme Lord who descend specifically to display pastimes in this world.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lila smarana.mp3>

līlā-smaraṇa—“Remembrance of the Supreme Lord’s pastimes,” an elevated internal form of devotional service that can be rightly practiced only by those whose hearts are thoroughly pure.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/loi bazaar.mp3>

Loi Bazaar—A shopping district in Vṛndāvana specializing in devotional items.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/lokaloka.mp3>

Lokāloka—The immense mountain range that separates the part of the universe illumined by the sun (*loka*) from the outer regions of darkness (*aloka*).

lotus feet—With the lotus regarded as an emblem of beauty in the material world, the term “lotus” is accepted to describe the all-pure and all-attractive feet of the Supreme Lord or His pure devotee.

M

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madana gopala.mp3>

Madana-gopāla—Kṛṣṇa, the transcendental Cupid appearing as a young cowherd.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhava.mp3>

Mādhava—Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu. Also, a famous Deity of Viṣṇu worshiped at Daśaśvamedha-ghāṭa, Prayāga.

Mādhavendra Purī—The spiritual master of Īśvara Purī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhavi.mp3>

mādhavi—*Hiptage madhablota*, a shrubby vine, herald of spring and lover of the mango tree.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhu.mp3>

Madhu—See Kaiṭabha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhudvit.mp3>

Madhudvit—Lord Viṣṇu, enemy of the demon Madhu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhumangala.mp3>

Madhumangala—A young *brāhmaṇa* boy who was among Kṛṣṇa’s closest playmates. He was the son of Sāndīpani Muni (Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma’s teacher in Avanti) and the grandson of Paurṇamāsī. When Paurṇamāsī moved to Vraja, Madhumangala came with her.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhupuri.mp3>

Madhupurī—See Mathurā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhuram.mp3>

madhuram—Sweet.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhurya.mp3>

madhurya—lit., “sweetness.” Refers to the sweet conjugal pastimes of Kṛṣṇa and the *gopīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhurya lila.mp3>

mādhurya-lilā—The sweet conjugal pastimes of Kṛṣṇa and the *gopīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhurya rasa.mp3>

mādhurya-rasa—Devotional service to Kṛṣṇa in conjugal love.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhuvana.mp3>

Madhuvana—A sacred forest in Vṛndāvana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhvacarya.mp3>

Madhvācārya—The founding *ācārya* of one of the four Vaiṣṇava *sampradāyas* in Kali-yuga. He appeared in the thirteenth century as a Karnataka *brāhmaṇa*, taught a strictly theistic version of Vedānta philosophy, vigorously opposed the Advaita-vāda of Śaṅkarācārya, and established the worship of Śrī Kṛṣṇa at Udupi.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhya lila.mp3>

madhya-lilā—The pastimes Lord Caitanya performed during the middle part of His manifest presence, while He was traveling throughout India; the portion of *Śrī Caitanya-caritāmṛta* recounting those pastimes.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/madhyama adhikari.mp3>

madhyama-adhikārī—A devotee whose advancement in spiritual life is midway between the neophyte (*kaniṣṭha*) and advanced (*uttama*) levels.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/magha.mp3>

Māgha—The lunar month that usually begins in January and ends in February.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maha.mp3>

mahā—A Sanskrit prefix meaning “great” or “large.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maha bhagavata.mp3>

mahā-bhāgavata—A devotee in the highest stage of devotional life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahabharata.mp3>

Mahābhārata—The epic history of “greater India” composed by Dvaipāyana Vyāsa. One chapter is the *Bhagavad-gītā*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahabhava.mp3>

mahā-bhāva—The ultimate limit of devotional ecstasy, found only in Śrī Rādhā and some of Her intimate servants. Śrī Caitanya Mahāprabhu, who was Śrī Kṛṣṇa in the mood of Śrī Rādhā, also

displayed such ecstasy.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahabhuta.mp3>

mahā-bhūta—Any one of the gross elements of material creation (earth, water, fire, air, or ether).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahadeva.mp3>

Mahādeva—“The great god,” Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahajanas.mp3>

mahājanas—“Great persons,” refers to the twelve authorized agents of the Lord whose duty it is to preach the path of devotional service to the people in general.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahalaksmi.mp3>

Mahā-lakṣmī—See Lakṣmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahamantra.mp3>

mahā-mantra—The great chant for deliverance: Hare Kṛṣṇa, Hare Kṛṣṇa, Kṛṣṇa Kṛṣṇa, Hare Hare/ Hare Rāma, Hare Rāma, Rāma Rāma, Hare Hare.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahamaya.mp3>

Mahā-māya—See Māya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahaprabhu.mp3>

Mahāprabhu—Supreme master of all masters; refers to Lord Caitanya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahaprasada.mp3>

mahā-prasāda—Food directly from the plate that has been offered to the Supreme Lord. Such food from Lord Jagannātha at Purī is especially known as mahā-prasāda, but Śrīla Sanātana Gosvāmī uses the term to refer to Kṛṣṇa’s *prasāda* in general.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahapurana.mp3>

Mahā-purāṇas—The eighteen major Purāṇas, six for people in each of the three modes of material nature.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahapurusa.mp3>

Mahāpuruṣa—“The Supreme Person” or “supreme enjoyer,” Lord Viṣṇu. More specifically, an expansion of Mahā-Viṣṇu who resides on the planet of Brahmā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahar-loka.mp3>

Mahar (-loka)—The first of the planets where sages reside above the heaven of Indra. The residents of Maharloka are sages who have not renounced family life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Mahārāja.mp3>

Mahārāja—“Great ruler,” a term of address to kings and renounced holy men.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahatma.mp3>

mahātmā—A “great soul,” a saint who has broad intelligence by dint of his full Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahattattva.mp3>

mahat-tattva—The first transformation of primordial nature. It contains all the other elements in their subtle, unmanifest forms.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maha vakya.mp3>

mahā-vākya—A principal Vedic mantra or verse.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahavana.mp3>

Mahāvana—One of the twelve main forests of Vraja. See Gokula.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maha varaha.mp3>

Mahā-varāha—See Varāha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maha visnu.mp3>

Mahā-Viṣṇu—The first of the three Puruṣas, incarnations of the Supreme Lord for the creation of the material universe. He lies down in the Causal Ocean on the bed of Ananta Śeṣa and initiates the creation by glancing at His personified material energy, Māya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maha yoga.mp3>

Mahāyoga—See Yogamāya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahendra.mp3>

Mahendra—See Indra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mahesa.mp3>

Maheśa—“The great lord,” Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maitreya.mp3>

Maitreya—A sage who was a friend of Dvaipāyana Vyāsa. Maitreya heard Kṛṣṇa’s discussions with Uddhava just before Kṛṣṇa’s disappearance and passed on what he learned to Vidura. The conversations of Maitreya and Vidura make up the Third and Fourth Cantos of *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/makara.mp3>

makara—A celestial species of crocodile, considered auspicious. Also, the sign of the zodiac corresponding to the Greek Capricorn.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/malati.mp3>

mālātī—*Jasminium grandiflorum*, a twining shrub with fragrant white flowers.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/manasa sarovara.mp3>

Mānasa-sarovara—A sacred lake on Kailāsa Mountain. Indra tried to hide within the lake from his sins, and Ambarīṣa meditated by its shore. The lotuses growing in this lake are prized even by the residents of heaven.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/manasi ganga.mp3>

Mānasi-gaṅga—The most sacred of lakes, located at the midpoint of Govardhana Hill. Kṛṣṇa created it from His mind and filled it with the waters of the Gaṅgā and all other holy rivers and lakes to dissuade His father from leaving Vraja to go on pilgrimage.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mandala.mp3>

maṇḍala—A district, a subdivision of a province.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mandara.mp3>

mandara—The flower of the coral tree, one of the five special trees of heaven.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mandira.mp3>

mandira—Temple.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mangala arati.mp3>

maṅgala-ārati—The first Deity worship of the day, performed approximately an hour and a half before sunrise.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mangala acarana.mp3>

maṅgalācarāṇa—Verses an author composes as an invocation with which to begin a book. The three aims of such an invocation are to offer respects to one’s worshipable Deity, to offer blessings to the readers, and to set forth the topic of the book.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/manikarnika.mp3>

Maṅikarnikā—One of the principal bathing *ghāṭas* on the Gaṅga in Kāśī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/manjari.mp3>

mañjarī—An intimate *gopī* maidservant of Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mantra.mp3>

mantra—A short expression in sacred language chanted to purify the mind and fulfill various aspirations.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mantra japa.mp3>

mantra-japa—Chanting of a mantra quietly to oneself.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/manus.mp3>

Manus—The original progenitors and lawgivers of the human race. In each day of Brahmā there are fourteen Manus. The current Manu is Vaivasvata, son of the sun-god Vivasvān.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/manvantara.mp3>

manvantara—The period of a Manu’s reign, lasting 306,720,000 years.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/manvantara avatara.mp3>

manvantara-avatāra—Special incarnations of the Supreme Lord who appear in each *manvantara* to assist Indra and the other demigods in subduing demons and maintaining the principles of religion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/markata.mp3>

marakāṭa—Emerald.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/marga.mp3>

mārga—Path.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/martya_loka.mp3

Martyaloka—“The world of mortals,” the lower parts of the universe, below Svarga. Demigods are also mortal, but they are called “immortals” because their span of life is much longer than that of humans.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maruts.mp3>

Maruts—The forty-nine expansions of the wind-god, who are friends of Indra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mataji.mp3>

mātāji—Mother.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/math.mp3>

maṭh—A religious institution.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mathura.mp3>

Mathurā (-dhāma, -maṇḍala, -purī)—The eternal abode in which Kṛṣṇa manifests Himself as the Lord of the Yādavas. During His descent to earth, Kṛṣṇa reclaimed Mathurā for the Yādavas by killing Kaṁsa and installing Ugrasena on the throne. Kṛṣṇa resided in Mathurā for thirty-three years before relocating the Yādavas to Dvārakā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mathuranagtha.mp3>

Mathurānātha—Kṛṣṇa, “the Lord of Mathurā.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/matysa.mp3>

Matsya—Lord Viṣṇu’s form as a huge fish, one of the *daśa-avatāras*, the ten most famous incarnations of the Lord. Matsya appeared at the end of the Cākṣuṣa *manvantara* to save the next Manu, the seven sages, and the *Vedas* from the universal deluge.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mauna.mp3>

mauna—Silence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/maya.mp3>

māyā—The Supreme Lord’s inferior, material energy. She creates and controls the material world, keeping its inhabitants in countless varieties of illusion.

Maya—The chief architect of the demons. When Kṛṣṇa and Arjuna saved him from the fire in the Khāṇḍava forest, he became their friend and built a wonderful assembly hall for the Pāṇḍavas at Indraprastha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mayadevi.mp3>

Māyādevī—See Māyā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mayapur.mp3>

Māyāpur—A town in West Bengal, India, where Lord Caitanya appeared.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mayavada.mp3>

Māyāvāda—The impersonal philosophy of “oneness,” which holds that the Absolute Truth, one without a second, is formless and changeless, and that whatever has name and form is an illusion falsely imposed on that Truth. The most influential proponent of Māyāvāda in the current age was Śankarācārya.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mayavadis_advaitavadis.mp3

Māyāvādīs (Advaita-vādīs)—Proponents of the impersonal philosophy of “oneness,” which holds that the Absolute Truth, one without a second, is formless and changeless, and that whatever has name and form is an illusion falsely imposed on that Truth. The most influential Māyāvādī in the current age was Śankarācārya.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mayayayaphrita_jnana.mp3

māyayāpahrta-jñānā—A person whose knowledge is stolen by illusion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/meru.mp3>

Meru—The great mountain that is the axis of the universe. It is also called Sumeru and Mahāmeru. It extends upward through the center of the earthly planetary system, and on its upper peak lies

Satyaloka, the abode of Lord Brahmā.

Milk Ocean—See Ocean of Milk.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mimamsa.mp3>

Mīmāṃsā—“Systematic study” of the meaning of the *Vedas*. The earlier *Mīmāṃsā* (*Pūrva-Mīmāṃsā*), which explains the ritual meaning of the *Vedas*, was taught by Vyāsadeva’s disciple Jaimini. The second *Mīmāṃsā* (*Uttara-Mīmāṃsā*), which explains the Absolute Truth, was taught in the *Vedānta-sūtra* by Vyāsa Himself.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mishra.mp3>

mīśra—Mixed.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mithila.mp3>

Mithilā—The capital of the kingdom of Videha, since ancient times a center of learning and brahminical culture.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mleccha.mp3>

mleccha—A class of persons outside the social and spiritual divisions of Vedic culture, whose standards and practices are considered abominable.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mohini_murti.mp3

Mohini (-mūrti)—The avatāra of Lord Viṣṇu as the most beautiful woman. She appeared from the churning of the Ocean of Milk, deceived the demons, and delivered the nectar of immortality to the demigods.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/moksha.mp3>

mokṣa—Liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mrdanga.mp3>

mṛdaṅga—A two-headed clay drum, traditionally used in *kīrtana*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mrghari.mp3>

Mrgāri—A cruel hunter and torturer of animals who, by the influence of Nārada Muni, became a pure devotee.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mucukunda.mp3>

Mucukunda—A son of King Māndhātā whose valiant fighting for the demigods won him a boon by which his glance burned to ashes the barbarian Kālayavana, who had been chasing Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mudha.mp3>

Mūḍha—Fool, rascal.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mudra.mp3>

mudrā—A symbolic hand gesture.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mukti_moksha.mp3

mukti (mokṣa) —Liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mukunda.mp3>

Mukunda—Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu, the “giver of liberation.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/muni.mp3>

muni—A thoughtful sage.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mura.mp3>

Mura—A five-headed demon employed by Narakāsura to guard the fortress of his capital, Prāgjyotiṣapura. When Kṛṣṇa invaded, He killed Mura and then Naraka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/murari.mp3>

Murāri—Kṛṣṇa, the enemy of the demon Mura.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/murti.mp3>

mūrti—A form, usually referring to a Deity.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/mushtika.mp3>

Muṣṭika—A wrestler in Mathurā ordered by Kaṁsa to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Balarāma wrestled him in Kaṁsa’s arena and killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/myrobalan.mp3>

Myrobalan—An Ayurvedic medicinal plant.

N

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nagakeshara.mp3>

nagakeśara—*Mesua ferrea*, a forest tree with white flowers with yellow centers.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nagapatnis.mp3>

Nāga-patnīs—The “wives of the serpent” Kāliya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nahusha.mp3>

Nāhuṣa—A king of the earth who was invited to occupy Indra’s throne when Indra, out of fear of a demon, fled from his post. Nāhuṣa abused his privileges, however, and was cursed by the seven sages to fall from his position.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/naimisha-aranya.mp3>

Naimiṣa (-araṇya)—A sacred forest located exactly in the center of the universe, where the discus of Lord Viṣṇu once struck the earth. At the beginning of Kali-yuga, the chief sages of the universe assembled there to perform a thousand-year-long Soma sacrifice to counteract the bad effects of the age. During the sacrifice they heard *Purāṇas* and epics from Ugraśrava Sūta, including the *Mahābhārata* and *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/naimittika-karma.mp3>

naimittika-karma—“Occasional ritual duties” enjoined for specific circumstances, such as a death in one’s family during the performance of a sacrifice.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nakula.mp3>

Nakula—One of the twin sons of Mādri, who were the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nalakuvara and manigriva.mp3>

Nalakūvara and Maṇigrīva—The sons of the treasurer of the demigods, Kuvera, who were cursed for their decadence by the great devotee-sage Nārada and who, by his blessing, were delivered from their materialism by Lord Kṛṣṇa. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nama.mp3>

nāma—Lit. “name,” especially the holy name of the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nama-aparadha.mp3>

nāma-aparadha—Offense to the holy name.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nama-bhajana.mp3>

nāma-bhajana—See *nāma-saṅkīrtana*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/namabhasa.mp3>

nāmābhasa—The “shadow of the Lord’s names.” Chanting done without offense but also without love. *Nāmābhāsa* earns one immediate liberation from material existence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nama-hatta.mp3>

nāma-haṭṭa—A place outside a temple where devotees gather to hear and chant about Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/namamrita.mp3>

Nāmāmṛta—A book of Śrīla Prabhupāda’s written instructions on the chanting of the Hare Kṛṣṇa *mahā-mantra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nama-sankirtana.mp3>

nāma-saṅkīrtana—Chanting of the names of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/namaskara.mp3>

namaskāra—Obeisances.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nama-smarana.mp3>

nāma-smaraṇa—Remembrance of Kṛṣṇa’s names.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nanda-gopa.mp3>

Nanda (-gopa)—The king of the cowherds of Vraja. He and his wife Yaśodā, the greatest of devotees in the mood of parents, raised Kṛṣṇa from His infancy until He left Vraja for Mathurā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nanda-gokula.mp3>

Nanda-gokula—The cowherd community of Nanda Mahārāja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nanda-grama.mp3>

Nanda-grāma—The capital of Nanda Mahārāja, on Nandiśvara Hill, seventeen miles north of Govardhana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nanda-kishora.mp3>

Nanda-kiśora—Nanda-kumāra Kṛṣṇa, “the young son of Nanda.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nandana-vana.mp3>

Nandana (-vana)—The pleasure gardens of the demigods in Svargaloka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nanda-nandana.mp3>

Nanda-nandana—Kṛṣṇa, “the darling son of Nanda.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nanda-vraja.mp3>

Nanda-vraja—“The cow pastures of Nanda,” the sacred district of Mathurā that is the manifestation on earth of Goloka Vṛndāvana, the supreme abode of Kṛṣṇa.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nandishvara_hill.mp3

Nandiśvara Hill—The hill, nondifferent from Lord Kṛṣṇa, on which Nanda Mahārāja’s capital stands.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/narada_muni.mp3

Nārada Muni—A great devotee of Lord Kṛṣṇa who travels throughout the spiritual and material worlds singing the Lord’s glories and preaching the path of devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/narada-bhakti-sutra.mp3>

Nārada-bhakti Sūtra—Instructions on the science of devotional service, written by Nārada Muni.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/naradeva.mp3>

Naradeva—lit., “God in human form.” A title for the king, who is generally accepted to be God’s representative in human society.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/naradhama.mp3>

narādhama—The lowest of men.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/naraka-asura.mp3>

Naraka (-asura)—A powerful demon, son of Lord Varāha and the goddess of the earth. He terrorized the universe until killed by Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nara-narayana.mp3>

Nara-Nārāyaṇa—The incarnation of the Supreme Lord as the twin sons of Dharma and Mūrti. Nara is an empowered jīva, and Nārāyaṇa is directly the Personality of Godhead. They live at Badarika, practicing severe austerities and meditation for the welfare and instruction of the world. Nārada Muni is among their disciples.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/narayana.mp3>

Nārāyaṇa—The Personality of Godhead as the Lord of Vaikuṅṭha, the infinitely opulent spiritual world.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/narayana-bhakta.mp3>

Nārāyaṇa-bhakta—A devotee of Lord Nārāyaṇa

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/narottama_dasa_thakura.mp3

Narottama dāsa Ṭhākura—A Vaiṣṇava spiritual master in the disciplic succession from Lord Caitanya and writer of many standard Vaiṣṇava hymns.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/navadvipa.mp3>

Navadvīpa—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu’s eternal abode, nondifferent from Kṛṣṇa’s abode Vṛndāvana. On earth Navadvīpa is manifest in the district of Nadia, West Bengal.

Nectar of Devotion, The—Śrīla Prabhupāda’s summary study of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī’s *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu*.

Nectar of Instruction, The—Śrīla Prabhupāda’s English translation of Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī’s *Śrī Upadeśāmṛta*.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/neti_netī.mp3

neti neti—“Not this, not this.” A phrase from the *Bṛhad-araṇyaka Upaniṣad* indicating the process of elimination by which one philosophically distinguishes between matter and spirit.

New Vrindavan—A spiritual village established by Śrīla Prabhupāda near Wheeling, West Virginia.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nilacala.mp3>

Nilācala—Nīlādri . See Puri.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nirguna.mp3>

nirguṇa—“Devoid of qualities.” When applied to the Supreme, a word that indicates He has no material qualities.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nirjana-bhajana.mp3>

nirjana-bhajana—Solitary spiritual practices.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nirupti.mp3>

Nirupti Dictionary—A Sanskrit dictionary.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nirvana.mp3>

nirvāṇa—Cessation of all material activities. Buddhists and other impersonalists regard *nirvāṇa* as requiring obliteration of individual existence, but Vaiṣṇavas regard ceasing from material activities to be only the beginning of real spiritual life, in which an individual acts in pure devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nishadas.mp3>

Niṣādas—A degraded forest tribe, descended from Bāhuka, who was born from the corpse of the evil King Vena.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nishkama.mp3>

niṣkāma—Without material desire.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nishthitha.mp3>

niṣṭhitā—Filled with faith.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/niti shastras.mp3>

Niti Śāstras—A collection of social instructions by Cāṇakya Paṇḍita.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nitya-baddha.mp3>

nitya-baddha—Eternally conditioned.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nitya-karma.mp3>

nitya-karma—Regular, obligatory ritual duties.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nitya-lila.mp3>

nitya-līla—The eternal pastimes of the Lord or His devotees in the spiritual world.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nitya-mukta.mp3>

nitya-mukta—“Eternally liberated,” a person who has never fallen into material illusion and never deviated from the Supreme Lord’s loving service. *Nitya-muktas* generally live in the spiritual kingdom of God, but they sometimes descend to the material world to preach and for other special missions.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nityananda.mp3>

Nityānanda—The incarnation of Lord Balarāma who is a principal associate of Lord Caitanya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nitya-siddha.mp3>

nitya-siddha—An eternally liberated soul.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/niyamas.mp3>

niyamas—The eight secondary regulations observed from the start of the *aṣṭāṅga-yoga* system.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nriga.mp3>

Nṛga—A son of Vaivasvata Manu who mistakenly gave the same cow in charity to two different *brāhmaṇas*. Cursed by the *brāhmaṇas*, who refused to accept any other cow in exchange, he was obliged to become a lizard at the bottom of a well. Years later, Kṛṣṇa lifted him from the well and restored his heavenly body.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nrisimha-deva.mp3>

Nṛsimha (-deva)—The pastime incarnation of the Supreme Lord Viṣṇu as half-man, half-lion.

He appeared in order to deliver the saintly child Prahlāda from the persecutions of his father, Hiraṇyakaśipu. When Hiraṇyakaśipu demanded of Prahlāda, “If your God is everywhere, is He also in this pillar?” Lord Nṛsimha burst out of the pillar and ripped Hiraṇyakaśipu apart.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/nyaya.mp3>

nyāya—The ancient system of epistemology and logic taught by Gautama R̥ṣi.

O

Ocean of Milk—One of the seven oceans surrounding the “islands” of Jambūdvīpa, the earthly planetary system. Within the Ocean of Milk lies an eternal spiritual planet, Śvetadvīpa, the abode of Kṣīrodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu.

P

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pada-yatra.mp3>

pada-yātrā—A traveling missionary festival, conducted mainly on foot.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/padma.mp3>

Padma—The goddess of fortune, Lakṣmī, consort of Lord Nārāyaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/padya.mp3>

padya—Fragrant water used to wash the feet of an honorable guest.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/palasha tree.mp3>

palāśa tree—*Butea frondosa*, a tree with fragrant, large, bright orange flowers.

PAMHO. AGTSP.—An acronym, often used in written correspondence as a standard greeting among devotees: “Please accept my humble obeisances. All glories to Śrīla Prabhupāda.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pan.mp3>

pan—Betel nut prepared with lime and spices and wrapped in a leaf for chewing.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pancajana.mp3>

Pañcajana—A powerful demon who lived in a conch in the ocean. He kidnapped the son of Kṛṣṇa’s teacher, Sāṅdīpani. Kṛṣṇa killed Pañcajana and rescued the boy.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pancaratras.mp3>

Pañcarātras—Vaiṣṇava *tantras* that teach one to worship the Supreme Lord by serving His Deity forms and chanting mantras addressed to Him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pancaratric.mp3>

Pañcarātric—The method of formal worship taught in the *Pañcarātras*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pancaratriki.mp3>

Pañcharātriki—The rules and regulations of Deity worship, as set down by Nārada Muni in his *Nārada-pañcharātra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/panda.mp3>

paṇḍa—Temple priest, usually of a caste *brāhmaṇa* family.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pandal.mp3>

pandal—lit., “tent.” Refers to religious programs and lectures, typically held under large tents.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pandavas.mp3>

Pāṇḍavas—The five sons of Pāṇḍu. The three older Pāṇḍavas—Yudhiṣṭhira, Bhīma, and Arjuna—were born to Pāṇḍu’s wife Kuntī by the three demigods Yamarāja, Vāyu, and Indra. The other two sons, Nakula and Sahadeva, were born of Pāṇḍu’s other wife Mādrī by the Aśvini-kumāras.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pandita.mp3>

paṇḍita—A scholar.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pandu.mp3>

Pāṇḍu—The Kuru emperor after Vicitravīrya. When Vicitravīrya died childless, Pāṇḍu was born from one of Vicitravīrya’s wives, Ambalikā, by Dvaipāyana Vyasa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/para-brahman-param brahma.mp3>

Para-brahman (param brahma)—The supreme personal form of the Absolute Truth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parakiya-rasa.mp3>

parakiya-rasa—Lord Kṛṣṇa’s paramour relationship with the *gopīs*, as distinguished from His *svakīya*

relationship with His wives.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/param_gati.mp3

param̐ gati—Ultimate goal.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/paramahamsa.mp3>

paramahamsa—“Perfect swan,” a completely pure devotee of the Supreme Lord, beyond any influence of material illusion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parama.mp3>

parama—Supreme.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/paramatma.mp3>

Paramātmā—The “Supersoul,” the aspect of the Supreme Lord who accompanies every conditioned soul as the indwelling witness and guide.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parameshvara.mp3>

Parameśvara—The Personality of Godhead, who is the “supreme controller.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/param-padam.mp3>

param-padam—The supreme situation. May refer either to the spiritual world or the impersonal *brahmajyoti* effulgence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parampara.mp3>

paramparā—An authorized Vaiṣṇava disciplic succession. More ordinarily, any tradition.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parardha.mp3>

parārdha—One half of the duration of Lord Brahmā’s life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parashara.mp3>

Parāśara—The great sage who spoke the *Viṣṇu Purāṇa* to Maitreya and was the father of Dvaipāyana Vyasa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parashurama.mp3>

Paraśurāma—One of the *daśa-avatāras*, the ten most famous incarnations of Lord Viṣṇu. He appeared as a *brāhmaṇa* but had the qualities of a warrior. When Paraśurāma’s father was murdered by the wicked King Kartavīrya, Paraśurāma vowed to exterminate all the *kṣatriyas* on earth, and he fulfilled that vow twenty-one times.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parijata.mp3>

parijāta—An exquisite flower that grows only in the spiritual world and on the heavenly planets. Defeating the opposition of Indra, Kṛṣṇa brought a *parijāta* tree from Svargaloka for His wife Satyabhāmā and planted it in her garden in Dvāraka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parikrama.mp3>

parikrama—A walking pilgrimage.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Parikṣit.mp3>

Parikṣit—The son of Abhimanyu who inherited the Kuru throne from Yudhiṣṭhira. Kṛṣṇa personally saved him in his mother’s womb, and thus the child was named Parikṣit because he was searching (*parikṣeta*) for the person who had protected him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parishad.mp3>

pariśad—A liberated associate of Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parivrajaka-ācārya.mp3>

parivrājaka (-ācārya)—A man in the third of the four stages of the renounced order (*sannyāsa*). The word indicates that he wanders everywhere to preach.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parishad.mp3>

parśadas—Personal associates of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/partha.mp3>

Pārtha—“Son of Pṛtha (Kuntī)”, an epithet of Arjuna, Yudhiṣṭhira, or Bhīma.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/parvati.mp3>

Pārvatī—Lord Śiva’s eternal consort, especially in her incarnation as the daughter of the Himalaya mountains (*parvata*).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pashandi.mp3>

pāṣaṇḍī—An atheist; one who thinks the Lord and the demigods to be equal or who considers devotional activities to be material.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/patala-loka.mp3>

Pātāla (-loka)—The lowest of the seven subterranean heavenly planets. It is inhabited by the Nāgas, great serpents.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pati-guru.mp3>

pati-guru—Lit., “husband-spiritual master.” A term of respect addressed to a man by his wife.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pati.mp3>

pati—Husband.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/patita-pavana.mp3>

patita-pāvana—Savior of the fallen souls.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pauganda.mp3>

pauganḍa—The age between five and ten years.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/paundraka.mp3>

Paunḍraka—A foolish king of Karūṣa who was convinced that he was the incarnation of Lord Vāsudeva and that Kṛṣṇa was an impostor. When Pauṇḍraka demanded that Kṛṣṇa surrender His weapons, Kṛṣṇa complied by releasing His *sudarśana* disc to cut off Pauṇḍraka’s head.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pika.mp3>

pika—Indian cuckoo.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pippala.mp3>

pippala—*Ficus religiosa*, a large tree of the fig family with glossy, dark green leaves.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pippalayana.mp3>

Pippalāyana—A son of Rṣabhadeva who became a prominent sage on Tapoloka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/plaksha-dvipa.mp3>

Plakṣa-dvipa—One of the nine “islands” surrounding Mount Meru in Bhū-maṇḍala. Bounded on its inner side by the Ocean of Salt and on its outer side by the Ocean of Liquor, it forms the second ring of land beyond Meru. It is ruled by Idhmajihva, a son of Priyavrata.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prabhu-datta-desha.mp3>

prabhu-datta-deśa—The geographical location assigned by the spiritual master to the disciple for service to his mission.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prabhu.mp3>

prabhu—Lit., “master.” Added to a devotee’s name by another devotee to show respect.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Prabhupāda-AC bhaktivedanta swami.mp3>

Prabhupāda, A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami—Founder-ācārya of ISKCON and foremost preacher of Kṛṣṇa consciousness in the Western world.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Prabhupāda-katha.mp3>

Prabhupāda-kathā—Talks by or about Śrīla Prabhupāda.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pracetas.mp3>

Pracetās—Ten sons of Dakṣa who under the guidance of Lord Śiva performed severe austerities and meditation to help populate the universe.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pradhana.mp3>

pradhāna—Material nature in its primordial undifferentiated state.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pradyumna.mp3>

Pradyumna—A son of Kṛṣṇa in Dvāraka. He appears in Dvāraka and Mathurā as the transcendental Cupid, the third of the original quadruple *vyūha* expansions of the Supreme Lord. He again expands from Lord Nārayaṇa in Vaikuṅṭha, in the second quadruple, as the ruler of mind.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pragjyotisha-pura.mp3>

Prāgjyotiṣa (-pura)—The ancient capital of the demon Bhauma and home of the Durgā deity Kāmākhyā. Now known as Guwahati, it is the capital of the Indian state of Assam.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Prahlada.mp3>

Prahlāda—One of the greatest devotees of Lord Viṣṇu. As the five-year-old son of the mighty demon Hiraṇyakaśipu, he openly dared to worship the Personality of Godhead and preach His glories. Hiraṇyakaśipu tried many ways to kill the boy, but failed to harm him. Finally Lord Viṣṇu appeared as Lord Nṛsiṃha, killed Hiraṇyakaśipu, and enthroned Prahlāda as king of the demons.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prajalpa.mp3>

prajalpa—Foolish, idle, or mundane speech. Talks unrelated to Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prajapatis.mp3>

Prajāpatis—The original “progenitors” of the universal population. They are the sons of Brahmā other than the celibate Kumāras and Nārada.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prakata-lila.mp3>

prakata-lila—Kṛṣṇa’s “manifest pastimes,” visible to the public at specific times and in a linear sequence of events. In contrast, His “unmanifest pastimes” go on eternally, all simultaneously, and are seen only by rare, fortunate souls.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prakrita-bhakta.mp3>

prākṛta-bhakta—One who performs devotional service for material gain.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prakrita-sahajiyā.mp3>

prākṛta-sahajiyā—A class of pseudo-devotees who take the conjugal pastimes of Kṛṣṇa and the *gopīs* cheaply and do not follow the proper regulations of *vaidhi-bhakti*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prakṛti.mp3>

prakṛti—Material nature.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pralamba.mp3>

Pralamba (-asura)—A demon sent by Kāṁsa to kill Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma. Pralamba disguised himself as a cowherd boy with the intention of killing Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma, but instead Balarāma killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pramana.mp3>

pramāṇa—Evidence or proof.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prana.mp3>

prāṇa—The vital air of life. It causes all movement in the body, physical and mental, and at death carries the soul into the next body.

praṇāmas—An offering of respect by joining ones hands.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pranati.mp3>

praṇati—Obeisances.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pranayama.mp3>

prāṇāyāma—The breath control exercises in the *aṣṭāṅga-yoga* system.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prasada.mp3>

prasādam (*prasāda*)—The remnants of food and other items offered to the Supreme Lord. By accepting Kṛṣṇa’s *prasādam* one can rapidly become purified and achieve pure love of God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prataparudra.mp3>

Prataparudra—The king of Orissa at the time of Lord Caitanya’s manifest presence and a great devotee of the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prativindhya.mp3>

Prativindhya—A son of Yudhiṣṭhira and Draupadī, murdered in his sleep with his brothers during the Battle of Kurukṣetra while they were still in their teens.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pratyahara.mp3>

pratyāhāra—In the *aṣṭāṅga-yog* system, the practice of withdrawing the senses.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prayaga-tirtha.mp3>

Prayāga (-tīrtha)—The sacred city at the confluence of the three holiest rivers—Yamunā, Gaṅgā, and the now underground Sarasvatī. Prayāga is today known as Allahabad.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prayojana.mp3>

prayojana—The ultimate goal of life: to develop love of God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prema.mp3>

prema—Pure ecstatic love of God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prema-bhakti.mp3>

prema-bhajana—Personal worship of the Supreme Lord in ecstatic love.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prema-bhakti.mp3>

prema-bhakti—Spontaneous devotional service to the Supreme Lord in ecstatic love.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/premananda.mp3>

premananda—The ecstasy of pure love of God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prema-rasa.mp3>

prema-rasa—The transcendental taste of pure love of God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prishni.mp3>

Prṣṇi—Kṛṣṇa's mother Devakī in an earlier life, when Kṛṣṇa appeared as Pṛṣṇigarbha. Even earlier, she appeared as Aditi, the mother of Lord Vāmana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pritha.mp3>

Prthā—See Kuntī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/prithu.mp3>

Prthu—An empowered incarnation of the Supreme Lord who appeared as an ideal king to bring forth the resources of the earth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/priyavrata.mp3>

Priyavrata—The eldest son of the first Manu, Svāyambhuva. He refused his father's order that he marry and rule the earth, but Lord Brahmā convinced him to change his mind. Priyavrata later gave charge of the *dvīpas* of Bhū-maṇḍala to seven of his sons, resumed his solitary practice of meditation, and at the end achieved liberation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/puja.mp3>

pūja—Formal worship of the Supreme Lord or some demigod or respected person.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pujari.mp3>

pūjārī—A devotee who performs the direct worship and service of the Deity in a temple.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/puranas.mp3>

Purāṇas—The histories of the universe, supplements to the *Vedas*. There are eighteen major *Purāṇas* and many secondary ones. The major *Purāṇas* are divided into three groups of six, meant for readers in each of the three modes of material nature.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/puranjana.mp3>

Purañjana—The hero of an allegorical story told by Nārada to King Prācīnabarhi to teach the folly of materialistic life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/puri-jagannatha-puri-nilacala-niladri.mp3>

Purī (Jagannātha Purī, Nīlācala, Nīlādri)—The holy city (in Orissa, on the Bay of Bengal) where Lord Jagannātha resides.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/puri.mp3>

puri—A deep-fried, puffed bread.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/purnima.mp3>

pūrṇimā—The full moon day.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/purusha.mp3>

Puruṣa—The Supreme Lord in a Viṣṇu expansion for the creation of the material world; the enjoyer, or male, referring either to the living entity or the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/purusha-avatars.mp3>

Puruṣa-avatāras—The three incarnations of the Supreme Lord who create and maintain the material universes: Brahmā, Viṣṇu, and Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/purushartha.mp3>

puruṣārtha—The four standard goals of human life: *dharma* (religiosity), *artha* (economic development), *kāma* (sense gratification), and *mokṣa* (liberation).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/purusha-sukta.mp3>

Puruṣa-sūkta—A famous hymn of the *R̥g Veda*, tenth *maṇḍala*. It describes the creation of the various forms of life and the first Vedic sacrifice, all from the body of Lord Garbhodaka-śāyī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/purushottama-kshetra-puri-nilacala-nila.mp3>

Puruṣottama—See Purī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/purva-raga.mp3>

pūrva-rāga—Attachment before first meeting.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pushpana-rice.mp3>

pushpanna rice—Lit., “flower-rice.” A Bengali rice pilaf, featured on special-occasion menus, containing saffron, nuts, and rice.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/pushpa-samadhi.mp3>

puṣpa-samādhi—A memorial in which the flowers worn by the spiritual master at his passing are kept.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/putana.mp3>

Pūtānā—An infanticidal witch who entered Vraja disguised as a beautiful woman and offered the child Kṛṣṇa her poisoned breast milk, which He sucked out along with her life. Thus killed by Kṛṣṇa, Pūtānā was elevated to Kṛṣṇa’s eternal service in the mood of a mother.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/putana-mochana.mp3>

Pūtānā-mocana—Kṛṣṇa, “the deliverer of Pūtānā.”

R

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/radha-radharani-radhika.mp3>

Rādhā (-rāṇī, Rādhikā)—Kṛṣṇa’s original pleasure potency, from whom all His internal energies expand. She is His eternal consort in Vṛndāvana and the most dedicated and beloved of His devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/radha-damodara.mp3>

Rādhā-Dāmodara—The presiding deities of ISKCON’s Gita-nagari farm in Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Rādhā-Dāmodara party—A large group of ISKCON preachers who traveled throughout the United States during the 1970s, named for the presiding deities who traveled with them.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/radha-desa.mp3>

Radhadesha—An ISKCON center in Belgium.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/radha-gopivallabha.mp3>

Rādhā-Gopivallabha—The presiding deities of the ISKCON temple in Boston, Massachusetts.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/radha-govinda-madhava.mp3>

Rādhā-Govinda-Mādhava—The presiding deities of ISKCON’s New Mayapur community in France.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/radhastami.mp3>

Rādhāṣṭamī—The festival celebrating Rādhārāṇī’s birth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raga.mp3>

rāga—Attachment; traditional Indian melodies.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raganuga-bhakti.mp3>

rāgānuga-bhakti—The stage of *sādhana-bhakti* in which one’s practice of devotional service to Kṛṣṇa becomes spontaneous and follows in the mood of one of Kṛṣṇa’s eternal associates in Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ragatmika.mp3>

rāgātmikā—The spontaneous devotional mood of the inhabitants of Vṛndavana, according to their loving attachment.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raghunatha-raghupati-raghavendra.mp3>

Rāghunātha (Raghupati, Rāghavendra) —Lord Rāmacandra, “the Lord of the Raghus.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raghunatha-bhatta-goswami.mp3>

Rāghunātha Bhaṭṭa Gosvāmī—One of the six Gosvāmīs of Vṛndāvana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raghunatha-dasa-goswami.mp3>

Rāghunātha dāsa Gosvāmī—One of the six Gosvāmīs of Vrindavana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raghus.mp3>

Raghus—The dynasty of the Kosala kingdom, descended from King Raghu, the great-great-grandfather of Lord Rāmacandra.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raivata_manu.mp3

Raivata Manu—A son of Priyavrata who became the fifth Manu, after his brother Tāmasa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raivata.mp3>

Raivata—A mountain in Gujarat currently known as Girnar. It is near Junagarh.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rajas.mp3>

Rajas—Passion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raja-vidya.mp3>

rāja-vidyā—Lit., “the king of knowledge.” The topmost knowledge, i.e., to understand the Supreme Personality of Godhead; Kṛṣṇa consciousness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/raja-yoga.mp3>

Rāja-yoga—Understanding of the form of the absolute within many forms, realized through the practice of the eightfold yoga system (ashtanga-yoga).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rajo-guna.mp3>

rajo-guṇa—Among the three modes of material nature, the mode of passion. It impels ambition and activity.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rakshasas-rakshas.mp3>

rākṣasas (Rakṣas)—Man-eating demons who dwell in forests.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rakshasi.mp3>

rākshasī—A female Rākṣasa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rama,ramacandra.mp3>

Rāma (-candra)—An incarnation of the Supreme Lord as a perfect righteous king, born as the son of Daśaratha and Kauśalyā. Rāma is also a name of Lord Kṛṣṇa, meaning “the source of all pleasure,” and a name of Lord Balarāma and Lord Paraśurāma. As part of the Hare Kṛṣṇa *mahā-mantra*, refers to the highest eternal pleasure of Lord Kṛṣṇa; may also refer to Lord Balarāma or Lord Rāmacandra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rama.mp3>

Ramā—Lakṣmī, the “giver of pleasure” to Lord Nārāyaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rama-katha.mp3>

Rāma-kathā—Sacred narrations of the glories of Lord Rāmacandra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rama-navami.mp3>

Rāma-navamī—Lord Rāmacandra’s appearance day.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ramanuja-acarya.mp3>

Rāmanuja (-ācārya)—The founding *ācārya* of one of the four Vaiṣṇava *sampradāyas* in Kali-yuga.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ramapriya.mp3>

Rāmapiya—The spiritual planet created in the material world by Lord Vaikuntha, the fifth *manvantara-avatāra*, to rival the Svargaloka of Indra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ramayana.mp3>

Rāmāyaṇa—The epic history of Lord Rāmacandra. The original version was written by the sage Vālmiki, a contemporary of Lord Rāma.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ranganatha.mp3>

Raṅganātha—The reclining deity of Viṣṇu residing near Tiruchchirapalli in Tamil Nadu. In the neighborhood of this temple Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu stayed with Veṅkaṭa Bhaṭṭa and his family for four months.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rantideva.mp3>

Rantideva—A pious king who fasted forty-eight days and was then tested by demigods headed by Brahmā and Śiva. The demigods came in the guise of a *brāhmaṇa*, then a *śūdra*, and finally a *caṇḍāla*, each of whom begged portions of the food the king was to use to break his fast, finally leaving him without even water to drink. Because he tolerated all this, he received the blessings of the Supreme

Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rasa.mp3>

rasa—“Transcendental taste.” The five primary spiritual *rasas* are moods in relationship with the Supreme Lord: reverence, servitude, friendship, parental affection, and conjugal love. *Rasa* also indicates the boundless pleasure enjoyed in such reciprocations.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rasalila.mp3>

rāsa (-līlā)—Kṛṣṇa’s divine dance with the *gopīs*, the grand celebration of their conjugal love.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rasabhasa.mp3>

rasābhāsa—Incompatible mixing of *rasas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rasa-tattva.mp3>

rasa-tattva—The truth of transcendental mellows.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rasayana.mp3>

rasayana—An Ayurvedic tonic.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rasgulla.mp3>

rasgulla—A Bengali sweet consisting of balls of fresh curd cooked and soaked in a sugar syrup.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rasika.mp3>

rasika—A pure devotee competent to relish the tastes of loving reciprocation with the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ratha-yatra.mp3>

Ratha-yātrā—The yearly festival in Purī during which Lord Jagannātha, His brother Lord Baladeva, and Their sister Subhadrā move in procession, each on their own cart, from their temple to the Gundicā temple, which represents Vṛndavana. Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu would observe this Gundicā-yātrā with great festivity in the company of His devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rati.mp3>

rati—Attachment.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ravana.mp3>

Rāvāṇa—The demonic king of Laṅka who conquered the universe and abducted the wife of the Supreme Lord Rāma, who therefore invaded his kingdom and killed him.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rig_veda.mp3

R̥g Veda—One of the four *Vedas*, the original revealed scriptures. It records hymns that glorify the demigods and forces of nature who embody the energies of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rik-suktas.mp3>

R̥k-sūktas—The hymns of the *R̥g Veda*, numbering 1,024.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rishaba-deva.mp3>

R̥ṣabha (-deva)—An empowered incarnation of the Supreme Lord who set the standard of an ideal king, gave valuable instructions to his one hundred sons, and then became an exemplar of complete renunciation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rishi.mp3>

r̥ṣi—A Vedic sage. The first *r̥ṣis* were the “seers” of the Vedic hymns, who perceived the eternal mantras in their meditation and passed them on to human society.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rohini.mp3>

Rohiṇī—The wife of Vasudeva who was the mother of Kṛṣṇa’s principal expansion, Balarāma.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/romaharshana.mp3>

Romaharṣaṇa—After dividing the original *Veda* into four, Vyāsadeva entrusted this disciple with the *Purāṇas* and epic histories. Later, in an assembly of sages at Naimiṣāraṇya, when Romaharṣaṇa failed to stand up from his speaker’s seat to honor Lord Balarāma, Lord Balarāma killed him and installed Romaharṣaṇa’s son Ugraśravā (Sūta Gosvāmī) in his place.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rtvik.mp3>

r̥tvik—Lit., “priest.” Name given to a fallacious doctrine which holds that Śrīla Prabhupāda is the only initiating guru of ISKCON and that his followers may initiate new devotees only as officiating priests on his behalf.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ruchi.mp3>

ruci—Lit., “taste.” A stage in the practice of Kṛṣṇa consciousness in which one develops a natural attraction or “taste” for the activities of devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rudra.mp3>

Rudra—Lord Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rudras.mp3>

Rudras—Eleven expansions of Lord Śiva who control the forces of destruction in the material world.

Rudra-sampradāya—One of the four authorized Vaiṣṇava schools. It was founded originally by Lord Śiva and reestablished in the Kali-yuga by Śrī Viṣṇu Svāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rukmi.mp3>

Rukmi—A son of King Bhīṣmaka of Vidarbha and brother of Rukmiṇī, Kṛṣṇa’s first wife.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rukmini-devi.mp3>

Rukmiṇī (-devī)—Kṛṣṇa’s first wife, the mother of Pradyumna, nine other illustrious sons, and one daughter. She is Kṛṣṇa’s principal queen in Dvārakā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rupe goswami.mp3>

Rūpa Gosvāmī—One of the six Gosvāmīs of Vṛndāvana, principal followers of Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Śrīla Rūpa is the prime authority on the science of *rasa*, loving exchanges with God, which he explained in his *Bhakti-rasāmṛta-sindhu* and *Ujjvala-nīlamanī*. He was also an eminent playwright and poet. Most Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇavas consider themselves *rūpānugas*, followers of Rūpa Gosvāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rupe manjari.mp3>

Rūpa-mañjarī—Rūpa Gosvāmī’s eternal form as a *gopī-mañjarī*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/rupe anuga.mp3>

rūpānuga—A follower of Rūpa Gosvāmī.

S

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sabji.mp3>

sabji—Vegetables.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sat-cit-ananda.mp3>

sac-cid-ānanda—“Eternal existence, consciousness, and bliss,” the constitutional nature of the Supreme Lord and the finite living beings. The Supreme Lord’s *sac-cid-ānanda* nature is always manifest, but that of the *jīvas* is covered by material illusion when they rebel against the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sachi-devi.mp3>

Śaci (-devī)—The mother of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and wife of Jagannātha Miśra of Navadvīpa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sachi-nandana.mp3>

Śaci-nandana—Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu, “the darling son of Śaci.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sad-guru.mp3>

sad-guru—A bona fide spiritual master.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sadhaka.mp3>

sādhaka—A practitioner of devotional service or some other authorized spiritual discipline.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sadhana.mp3>

sādhana—Practices for achieving pure devotional service; more generally, the means for achieving any goal.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sadhana-bhakti.mp3>

sādhana-bhakti—Pure devotional service in practice, which purifies the heart and brings one toward spontaneous loving service to the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sadhana-siddha.mp3>

sādhana-siddha—A devotee of the Supreme Lord who has become perfect by practicing *sādhana-bhakti*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sadhana-siddhi.mp3>

sādhana-siddhi—The achievement of perfection by the practice of regulated devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/saddhu.mp3>

sādhū—A saintly person.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/saddhu-sanga.mp3>

sādhū-saṅga—The association of saintly persons.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sa-guna.mp3>

sa-guṇa—“With qualities.” In reference to the Supreme Lord, the term signifies that He has form and personality.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sahadeva.mp3>

Sahadeva—One of the twin sons of Mādri, who were the youngest of the five Pāṇḍavas. At Yudhiṣṭhira’s Rājasūya sacrifice, Sahadeva had the honor of proposing that Kṛṣṇa be given the first worship.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sahajiya.mp3>

sahajiyā—A class of pseudo devotees who take the conjugal pastimes of Kṛṣṇa and the *gopīs* cheaply and who do not follow the proper regulations of *vaidhi-bhakti*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/saivite.mp3>

Śaivite—A devotee of Lord Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sakama-bhakta.mp3>

sakāma-bhakta—A devotee whose service attitude is mixed with material motives.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sakata-asura.mp3>

Śakata (-asura)—A demon who assumed the form of a cart. When Mother Yaśodā left the infant Kṛṣṇa sleeping under the cart, Kṛṣṇa kicked the cart with His little foot and killed the demon.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sakhi.mp3>

sakhī—Girlfriend, refers to Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī’s intimate girlfriends, who assist Her in Her service to Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sakhuni.mp3>

Śakuni—Duryodhana’s uncle who gambled with the Pāṇḍavas on Duryodhana’s behalf, forcing the Pāṇḍavas into exile.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/salagrama-shila.mp3>

Śalagrāma-śilā—A deity of Lord Nārāyaṇa in the form of a small black stone marked with *cakras* and other symbols. These *śilās*, obtained only from one location on the river Gandaki and typically worshiped by *brāhmaṇas* in their homes, can each be recognized by unique markings as a specific incarnation of the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/salva.mp3>

Śalva—A demon who used a flying city to attack Dvārakā and was killed by Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sama-veda.mp3>

Sāma Veda—One of the four *Vedas*, the original revealed scriptures. It contains sacred musical compositions based mostly on the hymns of the *Ṛg Veda* and employed in the more elaborate Vedic sacrifices, the *soma-yajñas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/samadhi.mp3>

samādhi—1. Fully matured meditation, the last of the eight steps of the yoga system taught by Patañjali. A perfected devotee of the Supreme Lord also achieves the same *samādhi*. 2. The tomb of a pure devotee of the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/samba.mp3>

Sāmba—One of Kṛṣṇa’s favorite sons, the first son of Jāmbavatī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sambandha.mp3>

sambandha—Knowledge of one’s original relationship with Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sambara.mp3>

Śambara—The demonic son of Kaśyapa and Danu who kidnapped Pradyumna, Kṛṣṇa’s first son, when the boy was ten days old. Pradyumna later killed him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/samhita.mp3>

Sanhitas—The collections of mantras that comprise the original *Vedas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/samosa.mp3>

samosa—A savory, stuffed, deep-fried pastry.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sampradāya.mp3>

sampradāya—A school of philosophy or religion. According to the *Padma Purāṇa*, there are four authorized Vaiṣṇava *sampradāyas*, founded by Lord Brahmā, the goddess Lakṣmī, Lord Śiva, and the four Kumāra sages. In Kali-yuga these schools have been reestablished by the *ācaryas* Madhva, Rāmānuja, Viṣṇu Svāmī, and Nimbarka. The *sampradāya* of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu is officially connected with the Madhva line, but incorporates teachings of all four *sampradāyas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/samsara.mp3>

samsāra—The cycle of repeated birth and death, which continues until one gives up one’s rebellion against the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/samskaras.mp3>

samskāras—Vedic purificatory rites of passage.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sanaka-kumara-.mp3>

Sanaka (-kumāra)—The oldest of the first four sons of Lord Brahmā. Sanaka and his three brothers are great masters of yoga who teach the science of pure Kṛṣṇa consciousness. His brothers are named Sanat, Sanandana, and Sanātana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sanatana.mp3>

sanātana—Eternal.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sanatana_goswami.mp3

Sanātana Gosvāmī—One of the six Gosvāmīs of Vṛndāvana.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sanatana_dharma.mp3

sanātana-dharma—The “eternal religion” described in the Vedic *śrutis* and *smṛtis* and practiced by faithful followers for countless generations.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sandesha.mp3>

sandesha—A Bengali sweet made from fresh milk curd.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sandipani.mp3>

Sāndipani—A sage residing in Avanti who was the teacher of Kṛṣṇa and Balarāma after they moved to Mathurā. They learned from him all the sixty-four traditional arts in sixty-four days.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sanga.mp3>

saṅga—Association.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sankara-ācārya.mp3>

Śāṅkara (-ācārya)—The most influential teacher of the impersonal Advaita philosophy in Kali-yuga. According to the *Padma Purāṇa*, he is an incarnation of Lord Śiva sent to earth by Kṛṣṇa to bewilder the atheistic with distortions of the teachings of Vedānta.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sankarshana.mp3>

Saṅkarṣaṇa—Another name of Lord Balarāma. Also, one of Lord Nārāyaṇa’s quadruple expansions in Vaikuṅṭha. Balarāma is the original Saṅkarṣaṇa, since Nārāyaṇa is Lord Balarāma’s expansion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sankachuda.mp3>

Śāṅkhacūḍa—A demon killed by Kṛṣṇa for trying to kidnap Kṛṣṇa’s girlfriends.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sankhya.mp3>

Sāṅkhya—The philosophical study of reality by analysis of its elements. *Sāṅkhya* was originally taught in *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam* by Kapiladeva, an incarnation of God, but was much later misrepresented in an atheistic form by another Kapila.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sankirtana.mp3>

sāṅkīrtana—Congregational chanting of the names and glories of Kṛṣṇa, which is the prime means for spiritual success in the current Age of Kali.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sannyasa.mp3>

sannyāsa—The renounced order of life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sannyasi.mp3>

sannyāsī—A man in the renounced order, the final stage of spiritual progress in the *varṇāśrama* system. *Sannyāsīs* take a vow of lifetime celibacy.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/santa bhakta.mp3>

śānta-bhakta—A devotee in the mood of *śānta-rasa*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/santa rasa.mp3>

śānta-rasa—Passive love of God; the relationship with the Supreme Lord in neutrality.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/santi.mp3>

śānti—Peace.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/saram.mp3>

sāram—Essence.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/saraswati.mp3>

Sarasvatī—The goddess of learning. Also, one of India's great sacred rivers. In the modern age the river is almost totally invisible, but a short stretch of it appears from the Himalaya mountains, near Vyāsadeva's *āśrama*, just north of Badarika. The Sarasvatī joins underground with the Gaṅga and Yamunā at Prayāga.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sari.mp3>

sari—Vedic women's dress.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sarupya-mukti-.mp3>

sārūpya (-mukti)—Of the five types of liberation, the one in which one attains a form similar to the body of God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sarvabhauma bhattācārya.mp3>

Sārvabhauma Bhaṭṭācārya—A prominent scholar of **Navya-nyāya logic and Vedānta** who tried to instruct Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu and then surrendered to Him. He is regarded as being in fact one of Lord Caitanya's closest eternal associates.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/satrughna.mp3>

Śatrughna—The youngest of Lord Rāmacandra's three brothers. He is an incarnation of Lord Aniruddha, one of the first four expansions of Lord Nārāyaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sat-sandarbha.mp3>

Ṣaṭ-sandarbha—Treatises on the Vedic scriptures, written by Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sattva.mp3>

sattva—Goodness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sattva-guna.mp3>

sattva-guṇa—Among the three modes of material nature, the mode of goodness. It encourages knowledge, peace, and purity.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sattvic.mp3>

sattvic—Imbued with goodness.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sattvika-bhavas.mp3>

sāttvika-bhāvas—In the development of pure love of God, ecstasies that arise automatically, without conscious intention. They are eight in number.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/satya-loka-.mp3>

Satya (-loka)—Lord Brahmā's planet, the topmost and purest region within the material creation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/satyabhama.mp3>

Satyabhāmā—One of Kṛṣṇa's eight principal queens, the daughter of Satrājīt. At her request Kṛṣṇa brought the *pārijāta* flower by force from heaven.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/satyavrata.mp3>

Satyavrata—A sage who encountered Lord Matsya, the fish incarnation of Viṣṇu, and later became the current Manu, Vaivasvata.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/satya yuga.mp3>

Satya-yuga—The first of four repeating ages that form the basic cycles of universal time. During its

1,728,000 years, purity and spiritual competence are prominent.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/saubhari.mp3>

Saubhari—A sage who while meditating under the water of the Yamunāsaw a pair of fish mating and became sexually aroused. He then approached King Mandhātā and begged from him the hand of his fifty daughters. After enjoying family life for some time, he revived his interest in renunciation.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sayujya_mukti.mp3

sayujya (-mukti)—Of the five types of liberation, the one in which one merges into the existence of God and forgets one’s individual personality. Vaiṣṇavas consider it most unfavorable to devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sesa.mp3>

Śeṣa—See Ananta.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/seva.mp3>

sevā—Service.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/seva_kunja.mp3

Sevā-kuñja—The site of the *rāsa* dance in Vṛndāvana. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shabda.mp3>

śabda—Sound.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shabda_brahma.mp3

śabda-brahma—Transcendental sound, considered by Vedic philosophy to be self-evident proof of knowledge.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shaivite.mp3>

Śaivite—A worshiper of Lord Śiva as the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shakti.mp3>

śakti—Potency.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shakty-avesha_avatara.mp3

śakty-āveśa avatāra—An empowered incarnation, usually a finite *jīva* deputized to exemplify a particular opulence of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sharanagati.mp3>

Śaraṅgati—The process of surrender; a collection of songs by Bhaktivinoda Ṭhākura; the name of an ISKCON farm in Ashcroft, British Columbia, Canada.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shari.mp3>

śārī—A female parrot.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shastra.mp3>

śāstra—Revealed scripture, or an authorized textbook in any subject.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shaphari_fish.mp3

shaphari fish—*Cyprinus saphore*, a small bright fish that glistens when darting about in shallow water.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shenai.mp3>

shenai—A woodwind instrument, similar to an oboe.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shikha.mp3>

shikha—A tuft of hair grown at the crown of the head of male Vaiṣṇavas.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shrikanda.mp3>

shrikanda—A rich sweet prepared from condensed yogurt. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sibi.mp3>

Śibi—A pious king who was tested by the demigods Indra and Agni, disguised as a hawk and a pigeon. To save the life of the pigeon, Mahārāja Śibi allowed his own flesh to be eaten by the hawk. The two demigods then revealed their identities and blessed Śibi.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddha.mp3>

siddha—One who has perfected one’s spiritual practice.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddha_bakula.mp3

Siddha-bakula—The tree in Purī under which Haridāsa Ṭhākura lived and chanted the holy name.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddha_deha.mp3

siddha-deha—The spiritual body.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddhanta.mp3>

siddhānta—The perfect conclusion according to Vedic scriptures.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddhantic.mp3>

siddhāntic—Relating to *siddhānta*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddhas.mp3>

Siddhas—A class of celestial beings advanced in spiritual discipline and naturally possessed of the eight mystic powers, such as the abilities to become atomic in size and to control other people’s minds.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddha-svarupa.mp3>

siddha-svarūpa—The perfection of one’s original spiritual characteristics.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/siddhi.mp3>

siddhi—Perfection; one of the eight mystic yogic perfections. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shikshashtakam.mp3>

Śikṣāṣṭakam—Eight verses of instruction in devotional service written by Lord Caitanya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shiksha.mp3>

śikṣa—Instruction.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shiksha_guru.mp3

śikṣā-guru—An instructing spiritual master. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/simhasana.mp3>

simhāsana—Lit., “lion seat,” an altar or throne.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sishumara.mp3>

Śiṣumāra—A dolphin-shaped constellation encircling the polestar. It is sometimes worshiped as a visible form of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sishupala.mp3>

Śiṣupāla—A king of Cedi who viciously insulted Kṛṣṇa at Yudhiṣṭhira’s Rājasūya sacrifice and lost his head to Kṛṣṇa’s Sudarśana disc.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shishya.mp3>

śiṣya—Disciple or student. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sita-devi-.mp3>

Śītā (-devī)—The eternal consort of Lord Rāmacandra. She appeared as the daughter of King Janaka of Videha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Siva.mp3>

Śiva—The special expansion of the Supreme Lord who is uniquely neither God nor *jīva*. He energizes the material creation and, as the presiding deity of the mode of ignorance, controls the forces of destruction.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Śivaloka.mp3>

Śivaloka—The personal abode of Lord Śiva in the last shell that covers the material universe, the shell of false ego.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Shiva-tattva.mp3>

śiva-tattva—The unique category occupied by Lord Śiva, that of neither *jīva* nor God. He is infallible but comes into contact with the illusory material energy. http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/six_goswamis.mp3

Six Gosvāmīs—Six great disciples of Lord Caitanya who wrote many books on devotional service and established the major temples in Vṛndāvana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shloka.mp3>

śloka—A stanza of Sanskrit verse. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/smarana-m.mp3>

smaraṇa (m)—The devotional practice of remembering or meditating on the Supreme Lord, especially by focusing on His names, forms, pastimes, and devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/smriti.mp3>

smṛti—“What is remembered,” the secondary Vedic literatures, which need not be passed down verbatim but may be reworded by the sages who transmit them in each age. The *Purāṇas* and *Dharma-*

śāstras are among the *smṛtis*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/soma.mp3>

soma—The juice of a sacred plant, offered in the more elaborate Vedic sacrifices to the principal demigods. The performers of these sacrifices who are entitled to drink the *soma* juice gain elevation to heaven.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sphurti.mp3>

sphūrṭi—Vision.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shraddha.mp3>

śrāddha—The offering of worship and food to one's departed parents and forefathers, normally done once a year.

śraddhā—Faith.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shravana.mp3>

śravaṇa—The primary devotional practice of hearing the glories of the Supreme Lord.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shravanam_kirtanam.mp3

śravaṇam-kīrtanam—Hearing and chanting, the basic methods of devotional service in practice.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shreyas.mp3>

śreyas—activities which are ultimately beneficial and auspicious when performed over time.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sri.mp3>

Śrī—A term of respect given to men, male deities, and sacred objects or literatures; a name for Lakṣmī, the goddess of fortune.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sri_laksmi.mp3

Śrī Lakṣmī—The eternal consort of the Supreme Lord Nārāyaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sridama.mp3>

Śrīdāmā—One of Kṛṣṇa's closest friends, the brother of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sridhara_swami.mp3

Śrīdhara Svāmī—The author of the oldest existing commentary on *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/srila.mp3>

Śrīla—"Endowed by the goddess of fortune," a respectful title used by Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇavas for their spiritual masters.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Srila_Prabhupada.mp3

Śrīla Prabhupāda—His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda, the founder-*ācārya* of the International Society for Kṛṣṇa Consciousness.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Srila_Prabhupada_lilamrita.mp3

Śrīla Prabhupāda-lilāmṛta—The biography of His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupāda written by Satsvarūpa dāsa Goswami.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/Srimad_Bhagavatam.mp3

Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam—Also known as the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa*, it teaches unalloyed devotional service to Kṛṣṇa, the Supreme Personality of Godhead.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sriman.mp3>

Śrīmān—"Having the favors of the goddess of fortune," an honorific used with the names of respected males.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/srimati.mp3>

Śrīmatī—The female form of the title Śrīmān.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shri-murti.mp3>

śrī-mūṛṭi—The deity of the Supreme Lord established in a temple for regular worship.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/srivatsa.mp3>

Śrīvatsa—A curl of white hair on the chest of Lord Viṣṇu that represents the goddess of fortune and distinguishes Him from His liberated devotees who have attained *sārūpya*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shruti.mp3>

śruti—"What has been heard," the original *Vedas*, meant to be passed on orally from generation to

generation without change. They are considered coexistent with the Supreme Lord Himself and so in need of no author.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shruti-phala.mp3>

śruti-phala—Lit., “the fruit of hearing.” A benediction of material or spiritual success given as a result of faithfully hearing various pastimes of the Lord and His devotees. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sthayi-bhava.mp3>

sthāyī-bhāva—Continuous love of Godhead in devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shuddha-bhakta.mp3>

śuddha-bhakta—A pure devotee of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shuddha-nama.mp3>

śuddha-nāma—The pure chanting of the name of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shuddha-sattva.mp3>

śuddha-sattva—“Pure goodness,” the nonmaterial, incorruptible substance of the spiritual world. Also, the pure consciousness in which one can realize the Personality of Godhead.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shuddra.mp3>

śūdra—A member of the laborer class, the last of the four occupational classes in the *varṇāśrama* social system.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shudrani.mp3>

śūdrāṇī—A *śūdra* woman.

Śukadeva Gosvāmī—The sage who originally spoke the *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam* to King Parīkṣit just prior to the king’s death.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/subhadra.mp3>

Subhadrā—Kṛṣṇa’s sister, also known as Yogamāyā. She is Kṛṣṇa’s internal energy who arranges His pastimes and fosters spontaneous love for Him by making His intimate devotees forget He is God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sudakshina.mp3>

Sudakṣiṇa—A son of the king of Kāśī. After Kṛṣṇa killed that king, Sudakṣiṇa performed a fire sacrifice to unleash a demon to kill Kṛṣṇa. But the demon failed in that mission, returned to Kāśī, killed Sudakṣiṇa, and burned his city to the ground.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sudama-brahmana.mp3>

Sudāma Brāhmaṇa—A school classmate of Kṛṣṇa’s who later, being impoverished, visited Kṛṣṇa in Dvāraka to ask for aid. But he asked Him for nothing, and yet returned home to find his hut transformed into a palace.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sudarshana-chakra.mp3>

Sudarśana cakṛa—The disc weapon of Kṛṣṇa or Viṣṇu, which the Lord uses to dispatch those who dare to attack Him or His devotees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sudharma.mp3>

Sudharmā—The royal assembly hall of the Yadavas, which Kṛṣṇa brought by force from Indra’s heaven.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sugriva.mp3>

Sugrīva—The king of Kiṣkindha, a kingdom of monkeys. He and his monkey army helped Lord Rāma invade Laṅkā and defeat the demon Rāvaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sukadeva.mp3>

Śuka (-deva)—A great renounced sage, son of Dvaipāyana Vyāsa. He heard *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam* from his father and later repeated it to Mahārāja Parīkṣit.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sukra-acarya.mp3>

Sukra (-ācārya)—The spiritual master of the demons and ruling deity of the planet Venus. He instructed Bali not to give charity to Lord Vamana and rejected Bali when Bali disobeyed.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sumana-flowers.mp3>

sumanaḥ flowers—Flowers of *Feronia elephantum*, the wood apple; dull red or greenish flowers born in panicles.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sumeru.mp3>

Sumeru—The great mountain that is the axis of the universe. It is also called Meru and Mahāmeru. It extends upward through the center of the earthly planetary system, and on its upper peak lies Satyaloka, the abode of Lord Brahmā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sundara-aratik.mp3>

Sundara-ārati—Evening worship of the Deity in the temple.

Supersoul—an expansion of the Supreme Lord as an all-pervading personal presence in the universe and in the heart of every living entity.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/surasena.mp3>

Śūrasena—A great Yādava king, father of Vasudeva and Kuntī. The province of Śūrasenā, which includes the Mathurā district, is named after him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/surya.mp3>

Sūrya—The sun-god, currently Vivasvān; also, the sun planet.

Sūta Gosvāmī—Ugraśravā, the son of Romaharṣaṇa who succeeded his father as speaker of the *Purāṇas* and epics to the sages at Naimiṣāranya after his father was killed by Lord Balarāma. He spoke the *Mahābhārata*, all the *Purāṇas*, and finally *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sutala-loka.mp3>

Sutala (-loka)—Among the seven subterranean heavens, the one third closest to the earth. Bali Mahārāja lives there, with Lord Vāmana as the guard at his gate.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sutapa.mp3>

Sutapā—The husband of Pṛṣṇi and father of the Supreme Lord’s incarnation Pṛṣṇigarbha. Sutapā in his previous life had been Kaśyapa, the father of Lord Vāmana, and after his life as Sutapā he became Vasudeva, Kṛṣṇa’s father.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sutra.mp3>

sūtra—A Vedic aphorism.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svabhava.mp3>

svabhāva—One’s individual nature.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svar-svarga-svargaloka.mp3>

svāmī—See swami.

Svar (Svarga, Svargaloka)—The heavenly domain (above Bhūvarloka) of Indra, king of the demigods.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svarat.mp3>

svarāt—The independent quality of the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svarupa-damodara-goswami.mp3>

Svarūpa Dāmodara Gosvāmī—Lord Caitanya’s secretary and constant companion who helped the Lord experience the attitude of Rādhārāṇī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svarupa.mp3>

svarūpa—Lit., “own form.” The true, essential nature of the soul, or of any particular thing.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svarupa-siddhi.mp3>

svarūpa-siddhi—The perfection of one’s eternal relationship with Lord Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svayambhuva-manu.mp3>

Svāyambhuva Manu—The original father of the human race.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/svayamvara.mp3>

svayamvara—The ceremony in which a princess may choose her own husband.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/sveta-dvipa.mp3>

Śvetadvīpa—“The white island,” the abode of Lord Kṣīrodaka-śāyī Viṣṇu. It is a spiritual planet manifest within the material world, in the Ocean of Milk. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/swami.mp3>

swami—One who controls his senses; a title of one in the renounced order of life.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/swamiji.mp3>

swamiji—Lit., “great master.” A common term of respect addressed to *sannyāsīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/shyama.mp3>

śyāma—The dark-blue color, not seen in the material world, that is the hue of Kṛṣṇa’s body. <http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/syamantaka.mp3>

Syamantaka—A jewel able to produce heaps of gold and assure prosperity and good health. The sun-god gave it to his devotee Satrājī, who lost it and suffered misfortune after refusing Kṛṣṇa’s request to place it in the care of King Ugrasena. Kṛṣṇa eventually recovered the jewel and returned it to Satrājī, who offered it to Kṛṣṇa along with his daughter Satyabhāmā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/syamasundara.mp3>

Śyāmasundara—A name of Kṛṣṇa, meaning “blackish” and “beautiful.”

T

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/takshaka.mp3>

Takṣaka—A winged snake who was protected by his friend Indra from the conflagration of the Khāṇḍava forest and who later, by the curse of Śṛṅgi, was fated to kill Mahārāja Parīkṣit. Kaśyapa Muni tried to stop Takṣaka from approaching Parīkṣit, but Takṣaka managed to carry out his mission by bribing the sage.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tamala.mp3>

tamāla—*Garcinia xanthochymus, cinnamomum tamala*, a tree with blackish blue bark resembling the color of Kṛṣṇa. It is sacred to Vaiṣṇavas and is featured in many of the pastimes of Kṛṣṇa and His associates.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tamas.mp3>

tamas—Ignorance; one of the modes of material nature.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tambura.mp3>

tamboura (tanpura)—A stringed instrument played in classical Indian music.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tambula.mp3>

tāmbūla—Betel nut.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tamo guna.mp3>

tamo-guṇa—Among the three modes of material nature, the mode of darkness. It causes ignorance, delusion, foolishness, and inertia.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tantras.mp3>

tantras—Scriptures that teach mantra chanting and Deity worship, especially for persons not initiated into study of the original *Vedas*. There are separate *tantras* for Vaiṣṇavas and Śaivites. The most important Vaiṣṇava *tantras* are the *Pañcarātra Āgamas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tapoloka.mp3>

Tapas (Tapoloka)—The planet of renounced sages, above Svarga, Jana, and Mahar, where exalted persons such as the four Kumāras reside.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tapas.mp3>

tapas—Lit., “heat.” Austerity, or trouble undertaken voluntarily for a higher purpose.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tapasvi.mp3>

tapasvī—One who performs *tapas* (austerities).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tapasya.mp3>

tapasya—Austerity.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tapoloka vasis.mp3>

Tapoloka-vāsis—The residents of Tapoloka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tatva jyana.mp3>

tattva-jñāna—“Scientific knowledge” of one’s relationship with the Supreme, the means of reviving that relationship, and the perfection achieved by that means.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tattva sandarbha.mp3>

Tattva-sandarbhā—One of the seven *sandarbhās* written by Śrīla Jīva Goswami as his commentary on *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*.

Teachings of Lord Caitanya—Śrīla Prabhupāda’s summary study of Lord Caitanya’s instructions.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tejas.mp3>

tejas—Strength or power.

Tenth Canto—The part of the *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam* describing the most confidential pastimes of Lord Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tika.mp3>

tikā—Commentary.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tilaka.mp3>

tilaka—Auspicious marks, of sacred clay and other substances, applied daily on the forehead (and sometimes on various limbs as well) to dedicate one’s body to God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tirtha.mp3>

tīrtha—Literally, the ford of a river. A holy place, especially one at which pilgrims bathe for purification.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tirtha-shrava.mp3>

Tīrtha-śrava—Name of Viṣṇu meaning one who receives prayers offered at holy places.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tota-gopinatha-temple.mp3>

Toṭa-gopinātha temple—A temple in Jagannātha Purī near the tomb of Haridāsa Ṭhākura.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/treta-treta-yuga.mp3>

Tretā (-yuga)—The second of the four repeating ages that form the basic cycles of universal time. During its 1,296,000 years, the mode of passion comes into prominence. The system of Vedic fire sacrifices is developed elaborately during the Tretā-yuga.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tribhanga.mp3>

tribhāṅga—Lit., “bent in three places.” Refers to the three curves of Lord Kṛṣṇa’s posture as He plays upon His flute.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tridandi-bhikshu-swami.mp3>

tridāṇḍi-bhikṣu swami—A Vaiṣṇava *sannyāsī* who lives by begging.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tridandi.mp3>

tridāṇḍi—Lit., “three sticks.” The *daṇḍa*, or staff, composed of three long sticks tied together, carried by Vaiṣṇava *sannyāsīs*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/trinavarta.mp3>

Trṇāvarta—A demon friend of Kāṁsa’s who assumed the form of a whirlwind and entered Vraja to kill Kṛṣṇa but instead was killed by Him.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tripura.mp3>

Tripura—Three flying cities built by Maya Dānava for the three sons of the demon Tāraka. These aerial fortresses rendered the enemies of the demigods invincible, until the secret was discovered that Lord Śiva could destroy the cities with a single arrow at the rare moment when they conjoined in a straight line.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tuladhara.mp3>

Tulādhāra—A saintly businessman of ancient Kāśī who taught religious principles to the sage Jājali, earning them both entry into Vaikuṅṭha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tulasi.mp3>

tulasī—The sacred plant most beloved of Kṛṣṇa. *Tulasī* is a form of the *gopī* Vṛndā, the expansion of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī who owns the Vṛndāvana forest. Without the leaves of the *tulasī* plant, no offering of food is accepted by Lord Viṣṇu, and no worship to Him is complete.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/tulasi-mala.mp3>

tulasī-mālā—A strand of beads made of wood from the sacred *tulasī* plant, which is very dear to Kṛṣṇa. Vaiṣṇavas wear a small *mālā* on their necks as a sign of submission to Kṛṣṇa and carry a larger *mālā* with which to count the Lord’s names they have vowed to recite.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uddhava.mp3>

Uddhava—One of Kṛṣṇa’s closest friends, His most confidential adviser in Mathurā and Dvārakā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uddipana.mp3>

uddipana—A category of *bhāva* which means “that which lights the lamp of *bhakti*.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ugrasena.mp3>

Ugrasena—The Bhoja king of Mathurā whose throne was usurped by his son Kaṁsa but restored by Kṛṣṇa after Kṛṣṇa killed Kaṁsa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ugrashrava.mp3>

Ugraśravā—See Sūta Gosvāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/ujjvala.mp3>

Ujjvala—The mood of conjugal love with the Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uma.mp3>

Umā—Pārvatī, the eternal consort of Lord Śiva.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upadesha.mp3>

upadesha—instruction.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upadeshamrita.mp3>

Upadesāmṛta—“The Nectar of Instruction”; a practical guide to the development of Kṛṣṇa consciousness, written by Śrīla Rūpa Gosvāmī.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upadhi.mp3>

upādhi—Material designation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upananda.mp3>

Upananda—Nanda Mahārāja’s brother.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upanayana.mp3>

upanayana—A boy’s investiture with the sacred thread, a ceremony that marks the beginning of his Vedic education.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upanishad.mp3>

Upaniṣads—The philosophical chapters of the *Vedas*, organized into 108 books. They are also called Vedānta, meaning “the culmination of Vedic knowledge,” and were explained systematically by Dvaipāyana Vyāsa in his *Vedānta-sūtra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upapuranas.mp3>

Upapurāṇas—Minor *Purāṇas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/upendra.mp3>

Upendra—Another name of Lord Vāmana, meaning “the younger brother of Indra.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uragas.mp3>

Uragas—The Nāga race of divine serpents who live in the subterranean region of Pātāla.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/usha.mp3>

Ūṣā—The daughter of the demon Bāṇa who fell in love with Kṛṣṇa’s grandson Aniruddha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/utsaha.mp3>

utsāha—Enthusiasm.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/utsaha mayi.mp3>

utsāha-mayī—Lit., “false enthusiasm.” Self confidence based on insufficient realization.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uttama.mp3>

uttama—Topmost or highest.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uttama adhikari.mp3>

uttama-adhikāri—A topmost devotee.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uttama shloka.mp3>

Uttamaśloka—A name of Kṛṣṇa meaning “He who is praised with transcendental song or poetry.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/uttara.mp3>

Uttarā—King Virāṭa’s daughter, the wife of Arjuna’s son Abhimanyu. Kṛṣṇa entered her womb to save her son, Parīkāt, the last heir to the Kuru throne.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vachasamritena.mp3>

vacasāmṛtena—“By words as sweet as nectar.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaidhi bhakti.mp3>

vaidhi-bhakti—The regulative practice of devotional service.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaijayanti.mp3>

vaijayanti—A special garland worn by the Supreme Lord. It is made from flowers of at least five different colors, and it hangs down at least to His knees.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaikuntha loka.mp3>

Vaikunṭha (-loka)—Literally, the place free from anxiety. The kingdom of God, full of all opulences and unlimited by time and space.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaikuntha dutas.mp3>

Vaikunṭha-dūtas—Messengers of the Lord of Vaikunṭha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaikuntha natha.mp3>

Vaikunṭha-nātha—Nārāyaṇa, “the Lord of Vaikunṭha.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaikuntha vasis.mp3>

Vaikunṭha-vāsis—The residents of Vaikunṭha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaikunteshvara.mp3>

Vaikunṭheśvara—Nārāyaṇa, “the Lord of Vaikunṭha.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vairagya.mp3>

vairāgya—Indifference to material attractions.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaishampayana.mp3>

Vaiśampāyana—The disciple of Dvaipāyana Vyāsa who narrated the *Mahābhārata* to King Janamejaya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaisnava.mp3>

Vaiṣṇava—A devotee of the Supreme Lord Viṣṇu. Since Kṛṣṇa and Viṣṇu are different aspects of the same Supreme Person, devotees of Kṛṣṇa are also Vaiṣṇavas.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaishya.mp3>

vaiśya—A member of the third among the four occupational divisions of the *varṇāśrama* social system. The *vaiśyas* engage in agriculture, cow protection, and business.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vaivasvata manvantara.mp3>

Vaivasvata-manvantara—The present period of cyclical universal time, ruled over by Vaivasvata Manu. During the lifetime of Lord Brahmā, which corresponds to the duration of the universe, there are 504,000 Manus.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/valmiki.mp3>

Vālmiki—The sage who composed the great epic history of Lord Rāmacandra’s life. At first a vicious criminal, Vālmiki became purified by unintentionally chanting the name Rāma.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vamanadeva.mp3>

Vāmana (-deva)—Lord Viṣṇu’s form as a young *brāhmaṇa* boy, one of the *daśa-avatāras*, the ten most famous incarnations of the Lord. After begging three steps of land from Bali Daityarāja, Vāmanadeva covered with His first two steps the entire universe, and for the third step Bali offered his own head. Pleased with Bali’s surrender, Lord Vāmana offered to become the guard at Bali’s door.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vanaprastha.mp3>

vānaprastha—A man or woman in the retired order of life, the third stage of spiritual progress in the *varṇāśrama* social system. In this order a married man leaves home and travels to the forest and holy places of pilgrimage, either with or without his wife, to prepare himself for full renunciation, *sannyāsa*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vanaras.mp3>

Vānaras—The race of forest monkeys who helped Lord Rāmacandra invade Laṅkā and defeat Rāvaṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vani.mp3>

vāṇī—Instructions.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vapu.mp3>

vapu—The body; sometimes refers to the physical presence of the spiritual master.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/varahadeva.mp3>

Varāha (-deva)—Lord Viṣṇu’s incarnation as a huge boar, who killed the demon Hiraṇyākṣa and lifted the earth from the depths of the Garbha Ocean.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/varna.mp3>

varṇa—In the *varṇāśrama* social system, the four occupational divisions: *brāhmaṇas* (teachers and priests), *kṣatriyas* (rulers and warriors), *vaiśyas* (businessmen and farmers), and *śūdras* (workers).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/varnashrama.mp3>

varṇāśrama—The Vedic social system, consisting of four occupational divisions (*varṇas*) and four stages of spiritual development (*āśramas*).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/varshana.mp3>

Varṣāṇā—The town in which Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī lived during Kṛṣṇa’s pastimes on earth.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/varuna.mp3>

Varuṇa—The demigod who presides over water and the oceans.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vasanta_rasa.mp3

Vasanta-rāsa—The anniversary of the *rāsa* dance Kṛṣṇa held in the spring.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vasis.mp3>

vāsīs—Residents.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vashistha.mp3>

Vasiṣṭha—A great sage, one of the mind-born sons of Brahmā, reborn in a later age as a son of Mitra and Varuṇa. He served as priest for Lord Rāmacandra, Indra, Vaivasvata Manu, Ambarīṣa, Hariścandra, Yudhiṣṭhira, and others.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vasudev.mp3>

Vāsudeva—Kṛṣṇa, the son of Vasudeva. Vāsudeva is also the name of Kṛṣṇa’s first expansion outside Vraja, and of the first of the quadruple expansions in Vaikuṅṭha.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vasudev.mp3>

Vasudeva—Kṛṣṇa’s father in Mathurā and Dvārakā. He and his wife Devakī were persecuted by Kāmsa for many years before Kṛṣṇa delivered them by killing Kāmsa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vasus.mp3>

Vasus—A group of eight major demigods born from Kaśyapa and Aditi.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vatsa-asura.mp3>

Vatsa (-asura)—A demon friend of Kāmsa’s who entered Vraja in the form of a calf and was killed by Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vayu.mp3>

Vāyu—The god of the wind, one of the principal demigods administering the universe.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vedanta.mp3>

Vedānta—The conclusion of Vedic philosophy.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vedanta_sutra.mp3

Vedānta-sūtra—A concise systematic explanation of the Vedic *Upaniṣads*. It was written by Dvaipāyana Vyāsa and has been commented on by the impersonalist Śaṅkara and by great Vaiṣṇava ācāryas like Rāmanuja, Madhva, and Baladeva Vidyābhūṣaṇa.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vedanta_vadi.mp3

Vedāntavādī—A follower of Vedānta, or one who knows Kṛṣṇa perfectly.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/veda.mp3>

Vedas—The original revealed scriptures, eternal like the Supreme Lord and thus in need of no author. Because in Kali-yuga the *Vedas* are difficult to understand or even study, the *Purāṇas* and epic histories, especially *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*, are essential for gaining access to the teachings of the *Vedas*.

http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/veda_vyasa.mp3

Veda-vyāsa—See Dvaipāyana Vyāsa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vedic.mp3>

Vedic—Pertaining to the *Vedas*, or more broadly, following or derived from the Vedic authority.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vibhishana.mp3>

Vibhīṣaṇa—The saintly brother of Rāvaṇa who abandoned Rāvaṇa to join the side of Lord Rāma. After Rāvaṇa’s death, Vibhīṣaṇa was crowned king of Laṅkā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vibhu.mp3>

vibhu—Great.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vidura.mp3>

Vidura—The Pāṇḍavas’ uncle who was the son of Dvaipāyana Vyāsa by the maidservant of the deceased Vicitravīrya. Vidura was an incarnation of Yama, who had been cursed to be born a *sūdra*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vidhurata.mp3>

Viduratha—An enemy of Kṛṣṇa’s who attacked Kṛṣṇa to avenge the death of his brother Dantavakra but was quickly felled by the Lord’s Sudarśana disc.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vidyadharas.mp3>

Vidyādharas—A class of celestial beings with magical powers.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vigraha.mp3>

vigraha—Lit., “form,” often refers to the temple deity.

VIHE—Vrindavana Institute for Higher Education.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vijaya.mp3>

Vijaya—See Jaya and Vijaya.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vijaya-vigraha.mp3>

vijaya-vigraha—Deity forms which are taken out of the temple for processions and other outdoor functions, generally because of their smaller, more manageable size.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vijnana.mp3>

vijñāna—Practical realization of spiritual knowledge.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vikarmi.mp3>

vikarmī—One who works to satisfy his desires without following the regulations of scripture.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vimukti.mp3>

vimukti—Liberation.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vina.mp3>

vīṇā—The classical Indian lute.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vinatha.mp3>

Vinatā—Dakṣa’s daughter who married Kaśyapa and gave birth to Garuḍa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vindhya.mp3>

Vindhyā—A range of hills that form the natural boundary between northern and southern India.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vipralambha bhava.mp3>

vipralambha-bhāva—The ecstasy of separation from the Supreme Lord. Also called *viraha-bhāva*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/virata.mp3>

Virāṭa—The kingdom where the Pāṇḍavas spent the last years of their exile incognito. Also, the name of its king. King Virāṭa’s daughter, Uttarā, became the wife of Arjuna’s son Abhimanyu and the mother of Parīkṣit.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/virocana.mp3>

Virocana—A son of Prahlada and the father of Bali. Virocana, though a demon, diligently performed Vedic sacrifices and was famous for his charity to *brāhmaṇas*.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visala.mp3>

Viśālā—See Badarikā.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visaya.mp3>

viśaya—Materialistic activities.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visayi.mp3>

viśayī—Materialistic person.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visnu.mp3>

Viṣṇu—The Supreme Lord in His opulent feature as the Lord of Vaikuṅṭha, who expands into countless forms and incarnations.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visnudutta.mp3>

Viṣṇudūta—The messengers of Lord Viṣṇu who take perfected devotees back to the spiritual world at the time of death.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visnu-mantras.mp3>

Viṣṇu-mantras—Authorized sacred sounds chanted to worship the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visnurata.mp3>

Viṣṇurāta—Parīkṣit, who was “protected by Viṣṇu” while still in the womb.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visnu-tattva.mp3>

Viṣṇu-tattva—The original Personality of Godhead’s primary expansions, each of whom is equally God.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visnu-tilaka.mp3>

Viṣṇu-tilaka—See Tilaka.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visrama-ghata-tirtha.mp3>

Viśrāma-ghāṭa (Viśrānti-tīrtha)—The main bathing *ghāṭa* in the city of Mathurā on the river Yamunā. It is famous for being the place where Lord Varāha rested after killing the first demon in the universe, Hiraṇyakṣa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visvakarma.mp3>

Viśvakarmā—The architect of the demigods.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visvamrta.mp3>

Viśvāmītra—A king in the dynasty of the moon-god who, inspired by rivalry with Vasiṣṭha, became a renounced sage.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visvanatha-cakravarti.mp3>

Viśvanātha Cakravartī—A prominent Gauḍīya Vaiṣṇava *acarya* in the line of Śrīla Narottama dāsa Ṭhākura. In the mid seventeenth century he wrote commentaries on *Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam*, *Bhagavad-gītā*, and books by followers of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu. Baladeva Vidyābhūṣaṇa was his *śikṣā* disciple.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visvarupa.mp3>

Viśvarūpa—1. A son of the demigod Tvaṣṭā. To win power to defeat the demons led by Vṛtra, the demigods took Viśvarūpa as their priest. But because he had a secret affinity for the demons and offered them oblations in sacrifice, Indra beheaded him. 2. The elder brother of Lord Caitanya Mahāprabhu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visvarupa.mp3>

Viśva-rūpa—God’s form as the universe.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/visvesvara.mp3>

Viśveśvara—The principal deity of Lord Śiva in his holy city of Kāśī. It is located near Daśāśvamedha-ghāṭa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vivasvan.mp3>

Vivasvān—The current sun-god. His children include Yamarāja, the river Yamunā, Vaivasvata Manu, and Śanaīścara (the ruler of the planet Saturn).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vraja-bhumi.mp3>

Vraja (-bhūmi)—The eternal place of Kṛṣṇa’s pastimes with the cowherds, manifest on earth in the district of Mathura.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vraja-bhakti.mp3>

vraja-bhakti—The pure devotion for Kṛṣṇa of the residents of Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vraja-bhava.mp3>

vraja-bhāva—The ecstatic mood of the devotees of Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vraja-lila.mp3>

vraja-lilā—Kṛṣṇa’s pastimes in Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrajanatha.mp3>

Vrajanātha—Kṛṣṇa, the Lord of Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrajavasi.mp3>

Vrajavāsī—A resident of Vṛndāvana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrata.mp3>

vrata—Vow.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrka-asura.mp3>

Vṛka (-asura)—A demon to whom Lord Śiva granted the boon that any head he touched would at once break to pieces. When Vṛka wanted to try the boon on Lord Śiva, Lord Viṣṇu came in disguise and tricked Vṛka into touching his own head.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrinda-devi.mp3>

Vṛndā (-devī)—A principal *gopī*, a direct expansion of Śrīmatī Rādhārāṇī. She is the presiding deity of Vṛndāvana forest, and the *tulasī* plant is her expansion. She and grandmother Paurṇamāsī make all the behind-the-scenes arrangements for Rādhā and Kṛṣṇa's daily pastimes.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrndava-dhama.mp3>

Vṛndāvana (-dhāma)—Kṛṣṇa's most beloved forest in Vraja-bhumi, where He enjoys pastimes with the cowherd boys and the young *gopīs*; also, the entire district of Vraja.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrndavana-candra.mp3>

Vṛndavana-candra—Kṛṣṇa, the “moon of Vrindavana.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrndavana lila.mp3>

Vṛndavana-lilā—Kṛṣṇa's pastimes in Vṛndāvana.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrishaparva.mp3>

Vṛṣaparvā—A demon who fought in the armies of Vṛtra and Bali.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrishnis.mp3>

Vṛṣnis—See Yādavas.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vrka-asura.mp3>

Vṛtra (-asura)—A demon who in his past life as King Citraketu was cursed by Pārvatī and so took a demonic birth. Vṛtra led the demons against Indra but at heart was a pure devotee of Lord Viṣṇu. So when Indra killed Vṛtra, Vṛtra was glorified, and Indra had to suffer.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vyasa-deva.mp3>

Vyāsa (-deva)—See Dvaipāyana Vyāsa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vyasa-puja.mp3>

Vyāsa-pūjā—Worship of the spiritual master, who represents Śrīla Vyāsadeva, on his appearance day.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vyasa-sana.mp3>

vyāsāsana—“The seat of Vyāsa,” a special seat reserved for the spiritual master, the representative of Vyāsadeva.

W

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/vala.mp3>

walla—A Hindi suffix signifying a vendor of goods or services.

Y

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yadavas-yudus.mp3>

Yādavas (Yadus)—The royal dynasty led by Kṛṣṇa in Mathurā and Dvārakā, descended from the ancient King Yadu, son of Yayāti. The dynasty included hundreds of thousands of valiant warriors and princes, all fully devoted to Kṛṣṇa.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yadavendra.mp3>

Yādavendra—Kṛṣṇa, “Lord of the Yādavas.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yadu.mp3>

Yadu—One of the five sons of Yayāti and the forefather of the Yadu dynasty.

Yadu dynasty—The dynasty in which Lord Kṛṣṇa appeared.

Yadus—See Yādavas.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yajna.mp3>

yajña—Vedic sacrifice, or any work done for the pleasure of the Supreme Lord Viṣṇu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yajnesvara.mp3>

Yajñeśvara—The Supreme Lord appearing as “the Lord of sacrifice.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yakshas.mp3>

Yakṣas—A militant class of celestial beings, obedient to the treasurer of the demigods, Kuvera.

Although frequently grouped with the man-eating Rākṣasas, they are also called the *punya-janas* (“righteous persons”).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yama-raja.mp3>

Yama (-rāja)—The judge of sinful persons at death.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yamadutas.mp3>

Yamadūtas—The agents of Yamarāja, the superintendent of death and karmic justice.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yamas.mp3>

yamas—The first eight regulations observed from the beginning of the *aṣṭāṅga-yoga* system.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yamuna-acarya.mp3>

Yāmunā (-ācārya)—A prominent teacher in the Śrī Vaiṣṇava *sampradāya*. He was the guru of the initiating guru of Rāmanujācārya. Śrī Yāmunācārya composed important books explaining the philosophy of Vedānta in the light of pure devotion to the Supreme Lord.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yamuna.mp3>

Yamunā—The holiest of rivers, flowing through Vraja-bhūmi and thus touched by the dust of Kṛṣṇa’s feet. The Yamunā personified is also known as Kālindī. After Kṛṣṇa established his capital at Dvārakā, she became one of His eight principal queens.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yasoda-devi.mp3>

Yaśodā (-devī)—Kṛṣṇa’s mother in Vraja. She raised Him from infancy until He moved to Mathura. She is the most exalted of all of Kṛṣṇa’s devotees in the mood of parental love.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yasoda-nandana-vatsala.mp3>

Yaśodā-nandana, Yaśodā-vatsala—Kṛṣṇa, “the darling son of Yaśodā.”

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yavanas.mp3>

yavanas—A barbarian race, descended from Turvasu, one of the sons of Yayāti. They have been identified with the Turks.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yayati.mp3>

Yayāti—An ancient king, cursed to become prematurely old. He begged his five sons to exchange his age for their youth, but only one, Puru, agreed. The others he cursed, including Yadu, the forefather of the dynasty in which Kṛṣṇa later appeared. Because the Yadus were cursed never to occupy an imperial throne, Kṛṣṇa, after killing Kāmsa, declined the throne in favor of Ugrasena, who belonged to the Bhoja clan.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yoga.mp3>

yoga—Spiritual discipline to link oneself with the Supreme. There are various kinds of yoga, including *karma-yoga* (the offering of the fruits of one’s work for the pleasure of the Supreme), *jñāna-yoga* (the cultivation of spiritual knowledge of the soul and Supersoul), *aṣṭāṅga-yoga* (the eightfold process of meditation taught by Patanjali), and *bhakti-yoga* (pure devotional service to the Personality of Godhead).

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yogamaya-mahayoga.mp3>

Yogamāyā (Mahāyoga)—The aspect of Kṛṣṇa’s personal energy who enhances His loving pastimes with His devotees by putting the devotees in benign illusion, making them forget that He is God. When

Kṛṣṇa descended to earth, Yogamāyā appeared as His sister, Subhadrā. Mahāmāyā, the material energy of illusion, is her partial expansion.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yoganidra.mp3>

yoga-nidrā—The mystic slumber of Lord Viṣṇu.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yogesvaras.mp3>

yogeśvaras—Masters of yoga practice.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yogi.mp3>

yogi—A practitioner of yoga.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yojana.mp3>

yojana—A distance of about eight miles.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yudhistira.mp3>

Yudhiṣṭhira—The eldest of the five sons of Pāṇḍu. He was actually begotten in Pāṇḍu's wife Kuntī by Yamarāja, the maintainer of religious principles. Thus Yudhiṣṭhira strictly performed religious duties all his life and could never say anything untrue. He was installed as emperor of the world at the end of the Battle of Kurukṣetra.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yuga-dharma.mp3>

yuga-dharma—Specific practice of self-realization recommended in the *Vedas* for a particular yuga.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yugas.mp3>

yugas—Ages in the cycle of universal history. See Kṛta (Satya), Tretā, Dvāpara, and Kali.

<http://www.krishna.com/newsite/mp3/glossary/yukta-vairagya.mp3>

yukta-vairāgya—Real renunciation by utilizing everything in the service of God.