

Chapter 1 : The Books of His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada | Back to Godhead

The voyage of Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada to the United States in and the spectacular popularity his movement gained in a very short spell of twelve years must be regarded as one of the greatest spiritual events of the century.

When one considers how much time, energy and intelligence Srila Prabhupada has utilized to single-handedly begin and spread the Krsna consciousness movement to an international scale, it is even more astonishing that he has written a score of unique books. Despite his responsibilities in guiding thousands of disciples who operate almost a hundred different centers, that he has produced these booksâ€”at substantial sacrificeâ€”proves that the most important factor to the Krsna consciousness movement is the books of His Divine Grace A. This Radha-Damodara temple was built almost years ago by Srila Jiva Gosvami in the holy site of Vrndavana, where Lord Krsna, the Supreme Personality of Godhead , appeared to display His transcendental pastimes 5, years ago. The Radha-Damodara temple, which has since fallen into disrepair, houses the samadhi burial place of Jiva Gosvami, one of the six prime disciples of Caitanya Mahaprabhu. Lord Caitanya gave His disciples in Vrndavana three important instructions: Lord Caitanya Himself wrote only eight slokas stanzas , but the six Gosvamis of Vrndavana have left a vast body of literature for the inestimable benefit of all humanity. He was then able to write volumes of books, which have prompted one Indian authority to declare Jiva Gosvami the greatest philosopher that has ever lived. It is lamentable that due to the lack of qualified translators, the English-knowing world may never be able to take advantage of these books. The Radha-Damodara temple is also the site of the samadhi of Krsnadasa Kaviraja, the most important biographer of Lord Caitanya. Krsnadasa Kaviraja appeared after Lord Caitanya but was contemporary to the six Gosvamis. This book recounts the teachings of Lord Caitanya more vividly than the biographical details which have been preserved by other authors. The treasure of Radha-Damodara is the samadhi and bhajana place for executing devotional service of Srila Rupa Gosvami. Of the six Gosvamis, he is the most important. Rupa Gosvami constructed the largest temple in Vrndavana, Radha-Govindaji, and he wrote the most important book on the science of devotional service, Bhakti-rasamrta-sindhu , which was completed in the year He and his elder brother Sanatana Gosvami were among the chief government administrators of their time and were highly learned in Arabic, Persian and Sanskrit. Lord Caitanya personally instructed Rupa Gosvami for ten consecutive days, and Bhakti-rasamrta-sindhu codifies these teachings, with supporting evidence from scores of supplementary Vedic texts. Thus they are honored all over the three worlds, and they are worth taking shelter of because they are absorbed in the mood of the gopis and are engaged in the transcendental loving service of Radha and Krsna. Just before this window is a bare wooden asana seat where Srila Prabhupada sat to receive inspiration from the greatest of the Gosvamis. From the volume of manuscripts and letters he left behind, it is evident that he was constantly writing. He wrote by hand in notebooks, in school lesson pads, and even on the reverse side of mimeographed news releases from the Soviet news agency which was located in nearby Delhi. Many of these Radha-Damodara manuscripts are incomplete and as yet unpublished. They include Science of Devotion, Practical Theism, Message of Godhead, Prayers of King Kulasekhara and a lengthy verse to verse translation and purport of the first part of the Caitanya-caritamrta. In addition to books and letters, during this time Srila Prabhupada also edited Back to Godhead, a fortnightly paper begun in in fulfillment of an order by his spiritual master, His Divine Grace Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati Gosvami Maharaja. At the very first meeting he had with Srila Prabhupada in , as well as in a letter written only weeks before his demise in , Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati specifically requested Srila Prabhupada to propagate the teachings of Krsna consciousness through the medium of the English language. A devotee takes the orders of his spiritual master as his very life, and this is what has impelled His Divine Grace to write prolifically despite many hindrances. Due to spiritual potency, a perfectly executed order received from a higher transcendental authority benefits not only the performer of the duty but also the whole world. Back to Godhead contained timely articles, essays, book reviews and selections from full-length works in

progress such as the Sri Isopanisad. It should be noted that this paper was entirely the effort of Srila Prabhupada. He wrote all the material, edited it, typed it for the printer and checked the galley proofs. Then he sold the copies. Each fortnight he would take batches of Back to Godhead into Delhi. To save a few cents bus fare he sometimes had to walk for miles, and often he would sit in tea parlors until late at night, himself not even taking a glass of water there, preaching and distributing his paper and collecting one cent per copy. At this time Srila Prabhupada also wrote outlines of his dream. It was a worldwide association of God conscious devotees who actively preached the eternal religion of love of God in all fields of society at large and who used all the modern means at their disposal. From international sankirtana parties, to gosalas cow protection reserves, to authorized teaching of Sanskrit, to a printing press solely for flooding the marketplace with Krsna conscious literature, ISKCON is today the reality of that dream. This work was published by the League of Devotees, but, as with Back to Godhead, it was solely by the effort of Srila Prabhupada. Srimad-Bhagavatam is said to be the postgraduate study of Bhagavad-gita. Of course, in the West Bhagavad-gita is well known. Each year finds several new editions on the American market. Albert Einstein also was a regular student of the Gita, and I am told that Robert Oppenheimer, the atomic physicist, quoted a verse from the Eleventh Chapter upon seeing the first test explosion of the atomic bomb in 1945. Yet there have been no English editions of Srimad-Bhagavatam, which is more advanced than Bhagavad-gita. Bhagavad-gita is spoken by Krsna, the Supreme Personality of Godhead, to His disciple Arjuna, and there unfolds the entire Vedic philosophy of Krsna consciousness. But who is Krsna? An incarnation of God? Srimad-Bhagavatam answers this question. Like Bhagavad-gita, it was written 5,000 years ago by Srila Vyasadeva, a literary incarnation of Krsna. In twelve cantos containing 18,000 verses, Srimad-Bhagavatam presents complete information about the Lord, how His energies work, the nature of the living entities or spirit souls, our relationship with God and how to develop love for Him. Either He is relegated to the position of a historical personage, a mere literary device, or He is conceived as an impersonal ever-existing state of being. This allows the commentator himself to replace Krsna as the speaker of the Gita, and he is then free to present his own interpretations and mental speculations instead of Krsna consciousness. In the first sloka of the Srimad-Bhagavatam, obeisances are offered to the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Whereas others have translated the Sanskrit scriptures conveniently to suit their interpretations, Srila Prabhupada always gives word-for-word English equivalents for each Sanskrit verse, and thus the translations cannot be disputed. This is a painstaking process, considering the length of the Srimad-Bhagavatam, but it is in keeping with the heritage of the Gosvamis to present the literature of devotional service authoritatively and scientifically. Furthermore, the English-reading public can easily learn the meanings to the Sanskrit words from this format. Srimad-Bhagavatam is the most mature work of transcendental science written by Srila Vyasadeva. Vyasadeva had compiled the four Vedas and written the Vedanta-sutra, the Puranas and the Mahabharata which includes Bhagavad-gita, yet he was not satisfied with his work. Therefore his spiritual master, Narada Muni, instructed him to specifically glorify the transcendental activities of Lord Sri Krsna. It should be cautioned that there are many professional Bhagavatam reciters who indulge in reading only this most confidential portion of the book, not caring for transcendental realization either for their innocent audiences or for themselves. However, Vyasadeva purposely placed these stories in the later portion of the text so that by reading through the first nine cantos the reader would be spiritually elevated and be able to understand the transcendental nature of these activities. Therefore Srila Prabhupada presents the Bhagavatam in a complete manner, beginning from the very first verse and progressing systematically to the most elevated portion of this great literature. When Srila Prabhupada finally arrived in America in 1966, he did not come empty-handed. His baggage was a yellow tin box filled with sets of his Bhagavatams. Upon first setting foot on American soil, he wrote a poem addressed to Lord Krsna in Bengali, one passage of which reads as follows: He was practically supporting himself from the sales of his books until ISKCON was incorporated by some interested students and the first center was opened in July, 1966. All major donations and sales proceeds are used for printing books. Now that we had started it, we were instructed to publish an issue every month without fail, regardless of our financial situation—“even if we could only afford

one page. In the streets and through shops, we sold as many copies as we were able to run off and staple. Srila Prabhupada was at that time delivering his lectures three evenings a week and every morning in the storefront assembly hall. We learned that Srila Prabhupada was taking rest at He would write all morning and then come down and speak on the verses upon which he had commented. On a portable typewriter given by one of his students, Srila Prabhupada typed out the manuscript page after page. He would spend the remainder of the day writing correspondence, managing the center, speaking to visitors and teaching his students. Despite the threat of immigration difficulties, financial straits and the problems in teaching his fledgling students spiritual life, we watched the manuscript grow day by day. It was a labor of love which continued until one day serious illness struck Srila Prabhupada and he was unable to operate the typewriter. When our shock and confusion cleared away, we managed to purchase a dictaphone, and Srila Prabhupada was able to write by dictating tapes. One day a college student on leave who was an expert typist appeared and offered his services to Srila Prabhupada. Not long afterwards, the manuscript, over one thousand pages, was completed. Even Mahatma Gandhi stands accused, since his ingenious metaphorical interpretation is simply designed to support his mundane political movement of nonviolence. In India Srila Prabhupada personally requested Gandhi to preach the Gita for what it teaches, Krsna consciousness, just as Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati Gosvami Maharaja had personally requested the most famous Indian poet of his time, Rabindranath Tagore. But this scholar wants to turn the reader away from Krsna by insidiously implying that Krsna actually means to surrender to the eternal unmanifested essence within Himself. In his purports he gives the actual significance of the verses. Srila Prabhupada informs all deluded scholars that because Krsna is absolute, there is no qualitative difference between His within and His without as there is with conditioned living entities like ourselves. It is not that Arjuna was a great yogi, scholar or ascetic. Krsna also disclosed that the Gita can only be understood by those who are in the line of authorized devotees and acaryas teachers known as parampara disciplic succession. Of the four such successions, the line from Lord Brahma yet remains intact, and Srila Prabhupada is the thirty-second teacher in that line. Vedic knowledge is not unlike a family secret that has been carefully handed down through many generations. Even though the present family descendants were not personally present, they know precisely what took place generations ago. After it was completed, the Gita manuscript was placed in our hands for publication. We approached several big New York publishers, but even with the help of the poet Allen Ginsberg, there was no success. However, Srila Prabhupada had some time previously recorded an album of the hypnotic Hare Krsna mantra, and we happened to receive an order for a copy from an executive at the Macmillan Company. Srila Prabhupada, who was in New York at the time, instructed me to deliver the album personally and inform them that we had books they might be interested to publish. In the executive office, I sat before a man in the accounting section who had nothing to do with publishing books. But then in stepped his colleague, a chief editor. Believe it or not, he was just looking to publish an edition of the Gita to fill out their religion section. It is a summary study of the historic Caitanya-caritamrta. Instead of the exhaustive format of verse to verse translation and purport, Srila Prabhupada presented this book in a shortened but more essential manner. In Teachings of Lord Caitanya, the incomplete philosophy of impersonalism is fully analyzed and forcefully defeated by Lord Caitanya in His discussions with the two biggest impersonalists of His time, Prakasananda Sarasvati and Sarvabhauma Bhattacharya. Also, the quintessence of all detailed knowledge of Krsna and how He acts both in the spiritual and material worlds is disclosed to Ramananda Raya. By this time it was being printed by offset at five thousand copies per month. He wanted to see how we were realizing what he was teaching, and he was not concerned for outward polish or sophistication in the articles.

Chapter 2 : About | Bhaktivedanta Vedic Library

His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada () is widely regarded as the foremost Vedic scholar, translator, and teacher of the modern era. He is especially respected as the world's most prominent contemporary authority on bhakti-yoga, devotional service to the Supreme Person, Krishna, as taught by the ancient Vedic writings of India.

Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada, a brief life sketch They belonged to one of the very respectable aristocratic families of gold merchants in Calcutta. In support of this, he would only dress in white handloom cloth woven in India. Furthermore, to show solidarity for his country, he declined to accept his degree from the university under the British rule. In the year , Abhay married Radharani Devi while he was still a student. He went into business with a small pharmaceutical unit to support his wife and family. He met his spiritual master, Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati Goswami for the first time in Calcutta in . Although Abhay accepted Srila Bhaktisiddhanta within his heart as his spiritual master, it was not until that he took formal spiritual initiation from him. In , Srila Prabhupada wrote to his spiritual master requesting for any particular service that he could render. In response he received a reply containing the same instruction that he had received in . Srila Prabhupada wrote a commentary on the Bhagavad-gita and assisted the Gaudiya Matha in its work. In , during the Second World War, when paper was scarce and people had little money to spend, Srila Prabhupada began a magazine called Back to Godhead. Single-handedly he wrote, edited, oversaw the layout, proof-read and sold the copies himself. This magazine is still being published today. Retired Life In , Srila Prabhupada accepted vanaprastha retired life, thus retiring from home and family life in order to devote more time to his spiritual studies. He traveled to Vrindavana where he lived very humbly at the Radha-Damodara temple. He spent several years there studying the scriptures and writing. Renounced order of life Nine years later in he took sannyasa, the renounced order of life. It was during his stay at the Radha-Damodara temple that he started writing his masterpiece: Within a span of few years, he had written three volumes of English translation and a commentary for the first canto of the Srimad Bhagavatam. Once again, single handedly, he bought paper and gathered funds to print his books. He sold the books himself and this time also got the help of agents in the larger Indian cities. He decided to start by taking the message of Krishna consciousness to America, convinced that other countries would follow suit. Obtaining free passage on a freight ship called the Jaladuta, he finally arrived in New York in . He was 69 and practically penniless. All he possessed were a few copies of the Srimad Bhagavatam and forty rupees. He had a very difficult voyage, suffering two heart attacks. After a difficult six months, preaching here and there, his few followers rented a storefront and apartment in Manhattan where he regularly gave lectures, held kirtanas and distributed prasadam. People from all walks of life, including hippies were drawn to this place in search of that missing element from their lives. These followers began to hold regular kirtanas in the parks. The lectures and Sunday feast days became renowned. The young followers eventually took initiation from Srila Prabhupada, promising to follow the four regulative principles namely no meat eating, no gambling, no alcohol and no illicit sex. They also took a vow to chant the Hare Krishna mantra on sacred beads 16 times over everyday. Srila Prabhupada also reinstated the Back to Godhead magazine. His aim was to use the society to promote Krishna consciousness throughout the world. In India, three magnificent temples were initially planned: Vrindavana, the Krishna Balarama temple with all its ancillary facilities; Bombay, a temple with an educational and cultural centre; and in Mayapur, a huge temple with a Vedic planetarium. Srila Prabhupada produced all his books, barring the three written in India, within the next eleven years. He slept little and spent the early morning hours writing. He wrote almost daily between 1: He dictated his text which his disciples then typed and edited. Srila Prabhupada translated the original texts from Sanskrit or Bengali, word by word, and gave a complete commentary. His writings have been translated into over fifty languages. Despite his heavy literary schedule, Srila Prabhupada did not let his writing stand in the way of his preaching. In just twelve years, in his advanced age, he travelled across the world fourteen times on lecture tours that took him to six continents. His days were filled with writing, teaching his followers,

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BHAKTIVEDANTA SWAMI PRABHUPADA:

addressing the public until the day he departed from this world. But before his departure on November 14, , Srila Prabhupada gave many instructions to his disciples to follow in his footsteps and to continue the preaching and spreading of Krishna consciousness all over the world. In the short time he spent in the West, he preached continuously, established temples, wrote more than sixty volumes of transcendental literature, initiated five thousand disciples, founded the Bhaktivedanta Book Trust, and began a scientific academy the Bhaktivedanta Institute and other trusts related to ISKCON. Srila Prabhupada was an extraordinary author, teacher, and saint. His writings comprise many volumes and are the basis of Krishna consciousness for all his disciples and for the public at large.

Chapter 3 : Talk:A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada - Wikipedia

His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada (Author) out of 5 stars 25 customer reviews See all 7 formats and editions Hide other formats and editions.

Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada was born in in Calcutta, India. Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati, a prominent devotional scholar and the founder of sixty-four branches of Gaudiya Mathas Vedic institutes , liked this educated young man and convinced him to dedicate his life to teaching Vedic knowledge in the Western world. Srila Prabhupada became his student, and eleven years later at Allahabad, he became his formally initiated disciple. At their first meeting, in , Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati Thakura requested Srila Prabhupada to broadcast Vedic knowledge through the English language. In the years that followed, Srila Prabhupada wrote a commentary on the Bhagavad-gita and in , without assistance, started an English fortnightly magazine. Srila Prabhupada traveled to the holy city of Vrndavana, where he lived in very humble circumstances in the historic medieval temple of Radha-Damodara. There he engaged for several years in deep study and writing. He accepted the renounced order of life sannyasa in He also wrote Easy Journey to Other Planets. After publishing three volumes of Bhagavatam, Srila Prabhupada came to the United States, in , to fulfill the mission of his spiritual master. Since that time, His Divine Grace has written over sixty volumes of authoritative translations, commentaries and summary studies of the philosophical and religious classics of India. In , when he first arrived by freighter in New York City, Srila Prabhupada was practically penniless. It was after almost a year of great difficulty that he established the International Society for Krishna Consciousness in July of Under his careful guidance, the Society has grew within a decade to a worldwide confederation of almost one hundred asramas, schools, temples, institutes and farm communities. Inspired by the success of New Vrndavana, then a thriving farm community of more than one thousand acres, his students founded several similar communities in the United States and abroad. The school began with three children in , and by the beginning of the enrollment had grown to one hundred fifty. Srila Prabhupada also inspired the construction of a large international center at Sridhama Mayapur in West Bengal, India, which is also the site for a planned Institute of Vedic Studies. These are centers where Westerners can live to gain firsthand experience of Vedic culture. Highly respected by the academic community for their authoritativeness, depth and clarity, they are used as standard textbooks in numerous college courses. His writings have been translated into eleven languages. In the last ten years of his life, in spite of his advanced age, Srila Prabhupada circled the globe twelve times on lecture tours that have took him to six continents. In spite of such a vigorous schedule, Srila Prabhupada continued to write prolifically. His writings constitute a veritable library of Vedic philosophy, religion, literature and culture.

Chapter 4 : A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada

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His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada A summary study of Srila Vyasadeva's Srimad-Bhagavatam, Tenth Canto This is the original account of the extraordinary activities of Sri Krishna, who appeared on earth 5, years ago.

In , from his front room at Sita Kanta Banerjee, Calcutta , he started the publication called Back to Godhead , [26] [27] for which he acted as writer, designer, publisher, editor, copy editor and distributor. He personally designed the logo, an effulgent figure of Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in the upper left corner, with the motto: Under the circumstances since up to now, I was simply speculating whether I shall venture this difficult task and that without any means and capacity; but as none have discouraged me, I have now taken courage to take up the work. Bhaktivedanta Swami, Back to Godhead magazine Vol. Previous to this, as with his early disciples, followers used to call him " Swamiji ". During his visit in September he entered the doors of this matha dressed in white, as Abhoy Babu, but would be leaving dressed in saffron, a Vaishnava renunciate sannyasi. He single-handedly published the first three volumes covering seventeen chapters of the first book of Bhagavata Purana, filling three volumes of four hundred pages, each with a detailed commentary. In his possession were a suitcase, an umbrella, a supply of dry cereal, about eight dollars worth of Indian currency , and several boxes of books. Between 25 August and 30 August , the Jaladuta Journal falls silent for six days. On the seventh day, 31 August, the silence is broken with these simple words, "Passed over a great crisis on the struggle for life and death. Examining these compositions, academics regard them as "intimate records of his prayerful preparation for what lay ahead" and a view on "how Bhaktivedanta Swami understood his own identity and mission. Now You can do whatever You like with me. But I guess You have some business here, otherwise why would You bring me to this terrible place? How will I make them understand this message of Krishna consciousness? I am very unfortunate, unqualified and most fallen. Therefore I am seeking Your benediction so that I can convince them, for I am powerless to do so on my own. He spent much of the last decade of his life setting up the institution. When it was suggested to him at the time of founding the ISKCON in that a broader term "God Consciousness" would be preferable to "Krishna Consciousness" in the title, he rejected this recommendation, suggesting that the name Krishna includes all other forms and concepts of God. George Harrison took the greatest interest, spending a significant time speaking with him and producing a record with members of the later London Radha Krsna Temple. Toynbee in London, he is quoted as saying: His early disciples felt Prabhupada had given them Back To Godhead for their own writings from the very start. Apart from the masses, his books have also reached well into academic circles and have spurred academic interest in the Chaitanya tradition The significance of making these texts available is not merely academic or cultural; it is spiritual.

Chapter 6 : ISKCON - Lets all distribute 50 books for Prabhupada

His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada is widely accepted as the world's foremost author and scholar of the Vedic Teachings. The heart of the Bhaktivedanta Vedic Library is a comprehensive offering of His books and teachings presented in audio form, available to be streamed or downloaded, free of charge.

What is the Bhaktivedanta Vedic Library? Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada placed collections of his books in universities and libraries across the United States. At that time the idea of having an entire library dedicated solely to his works was not practical. Today, thanks to the internet, that idea has become a reality. We believe His Divine Grace would be exceptionally pleased to find all of his books in audio form available in one place. Through the Library students, families, those with special needs, and entire congregations can now access not only the audio books of His Divine Grace A. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada but also a complete variety of videos meant to assist one in easily incorporating the essential teachings of the process of Bhakti Yoga into their daily life. We at the Bhaktivedanta Vedic Library invite you to experience this ancient wisdom in the comfort of your own home, office, or even while traveling, and all completely free of charge. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada is a authorized representative in disciplic succession from the ancient Gaudiya Vaisnava spiritual tradition. The path of spiritual realization is undoubtedly difficult. Bhagavad Gita therefore advises us to approach a bonafide spiritual master in the line of disciplic succession from the Lord Himself. No one can be a bona fide spiritual master without following this principle of parampara or disciplic succession. The Lord is the original spiritual master, and a person in the disciplic succession can convey the message of the Lord as it is to his disciple. No one can be spiritually realized by manufacturing his own process, as is the fashion of the foolish pretenders. The Srimad Bhagavatam 6. Therefore, mental speculation or dry arguments cannot help lead one to the right path. Nor by independent study of books of knowledge can one progress in spiritual life. One has to approach a bonafide spiritual master to receive the knowledge. When the guru sees the desire of the disciple, he automatically blesses the disciple with genuine spiritual understanding. A bonafide spiritual master is by nature very kind toward the disciple. Therefore when the student is submissive and is always ready to render service, the reciprocation of knowledge and inquiries becomes perfect. How the Project Began Enlivened by an idea of devotional inspiration, a small group following the bhakti yoga path began what is now the Bhaktivedanta Vedic Library. In February of , three devotees of the Krishna Consciousness tradition committed themselves to producing and distributing audio readings of His Divine Grace A. Damodar would provide the gift of his steady voice to guide the listener through each page. Dwijamani, as sound engineer, would develop and maintain the vital technical contribution required for such a project. Tulsi das, would provide all the organizational and financial needs along the way. In November of , as the project developed and new stages began, more members of the community joined the effort. Ratimanjari, Madri, Lokadristi, Harinama and Radhapriya engaged their skills in sound editing and proof reading. Additional members joined the group in , developing audio-visual presentations and other promotional needs. This project is an ongoing effort and continues to provide all those involved with new inspiration and understanding every day. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada by delivering the pure transcendental knowledge found in the Vedas and making this material available to a constantly evolving world by adapting our methods of distribution. To assist in promoting spiritual community by distributing this message worldwide ending unnecessary fear and suffering evident on earth and doing our part in spreading true peace and eternal joy.

Chapter 7 : Bhaktivedanta Vedic Library

His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada. His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada was born in in Calcutta, India. He first met his spiritual master, Srila Bhaktisiddhanta Sarasvati Gosvami, in Calcutta in

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Chapter 8 : Bhagavad-gita As It Is - His Divine Grace A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada - Google Bo

His Divine Grace A.C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada is the Founder-Acarya of the International Society for Krishna Consciousness. How the Project Began Enlivened by an idea of devotional inspiration, a small group following the bhakti yoga path began what is now the Bhaktivedanta Vedic Library.

Chapter 9 : A. C. Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada - Wikipedia

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