brated in the Yamunā. Then he continued his righteous rule and spent a good time in Dvārakā enjoying pleasures with his chosen wives.³⁷

His service to the world was to kill Daityas and relieve the burden of the Earth. Resolved to destroy the Yadu race and reach his eternal abode; approved of the curse of the sages against the Yadu race. Brahmā and other gods visited him, appealing to him to go back to Vaikuntha. He agreed. Uddhava expressed a wish to follow him but was advised by Krsna to lead a righteous life. Incidentally Krsna narrated to him the conversation of a certain Avadhūta and Yadu. Insisting on yama and niyama, and duties incumbent on varna and āśrama. Then he described who was said to be in bondage, who was a free man and a righteous person, and he also explained the need and importance of Satsanga. He proceeded to instruct Uddhava on the nature of the gunas, and their causes, laying emphasis on satva guna. Then he explained Bhakti, Dhyāna, siddhis and their nature. He afterwards narrated the Vibhūtis of Hari, described the dharmas of varna and āśrama, explained what was iñāna and vijñāna, giving a list of duties to be observed by all. He further instructed on the three yogas—jñāna, karma and bhakti, on the Vedas, and on the principles of Sānkhya and Sānkhyavidhi. He then narrated the story of an Avanti Brāhmana who turned out ascetic after being a miser. He enumerated the different characteristics of the three gunas and the evil effects of bad association, recapitulating kriyāyoga, jñāna yoga and bhakti yoga. Lastly Uddhava was advised to go to Badari.38

Advised his relations to go to Prabhāsa, and there deluded by him, they fought among themselves and died. Balarāma also met his death. Kṛṣṇa heard this while sitting under a pippala tree. A hunter Jarā by name aimed his shaft at his foot little thinking that it was the Lord. Coming to know that it was Kṛṣṇa he regretted much. Kṛṣṇa consoled him and permitted him to go to Heaven.