

1. O expert and thoughtful men, relish Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam, the mature fruit of the desire tree of Vedic literatures.

1. Why Vedas are compared to a desire tree?
  1. The Vedas are compared with the kalpa-taru (desire tree) because you can derive any kind of knowledge from Vedic literature - material and spiritual. **Like:** Ayur-veda, Dhanur-veda, Kapoa-vahi (based on knowledge on how to train pigeons to take you up in the sky).
  2. **Analogy:** In the spiritual planets there are desire trees - Kalpa vrksha trees. Whatever you want, you can get from that tree.
    - Here you cannot get samosa from a mango tree.
  3. **Example:** [IskconDesireTree](#) provides whatever one want to procure about ISKCON.
2. Why mature fruit of Vedas?
  1. The highest spiritual realization is the knowledge, that the Personality of Godhead is the reservoir of all spiritual tastes (rasas). Srimad Bhagavatam aims at exactly giving this knowledge, hence a mature fruit.
  2. Spiritual rasa (exchange of mellows between living entity and the Supreme Lord), which is relished even in the liberated stage, can be experienced in the literature of the Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam.
    - Every living entity is actually pining to taste this nectar and this can be experienced only through devotional service.
    - As our service becomes pure, we can experience Krsna's reciprocation
    - **Example:** Lady in Vrindavan carried Yamuna water daily. When she passed away, Srila Prabhupada said, "She went back to Godhead".
    - **Example:** One devotee in ISKCON temple has been doing pujari service during mangala aarti from past 40 years.
    - We can do such steady service only when we have spiritual taste – experiencing Krsna.
  3. The essence of Vedic knowledge is called "Vedanta Sutra". There are four Vedas and many branches, eighteen Puranas and then 108 Upanisads. Vedanta-sutra is the cream of all Vedic literature, and Srimad Bhagavatam is the further explanation (natural commentary) of this Vedanta-sutra.
3. How to properly relish it?
  1. Patient and Submissive hearing.
  2. Hear with great respect and attention.
  3. Hear from the right source
    - In transcendental disciplic succession.
    - By following the footsteps of Sukadeva Goswami .
    - A representative of Sukadeva Goswami.
      - Repeat it as it is (Just like how Suta repeated)
    - Not from a non-realized Vaishnava.
      - Milk touched by serpent has poisonous effect.
    - Not from a professional Bhagavata reader.
  4. Hear the Bhāgavatam from its very beginning.
  5. Be sincere and serious.
4. Who can relish it?
  1. Those who are very thoughtful and

2. Rasika- humorous, transcendently humorous.
2. **It emanated from the lips of Sri Sukadeva Goswami.**
  1. What is Sukadeva Goswami's qualification?
    1. He was liberated even in the womb of his mother.
    2. He did not undergo any sort of spiritual training after his birth.
    3. He heard Srimad Bhagavatam from his father Vyasadeva, the author of Srimad Bhagavatam, directly.
    4. Despite being completely liberated and transcendental, he was highly attracted to Srimad Bhagavatam as a transcendental rasa of the Supreme Personality of Godhead.
3. **Therefore this fruit has become even more tasteful, although its nectarean juice was already relishable for all, including liberated souls.**
  1. Why this fruit is relishable for all?
    1. In Srimad Bhagavatam, Srila Sukadeva Goswami systematically depicts the transcendental pastimes of the Lord. Thus the subject matter is appealing to all classes of persons.
      - Those who seek liberation and,
      - Those who seek to become one with the Supreme Whole.
    2. Sukadeva Goswami presented the work in a manner that would appeal to all classes of men.
    3. Any sincere listener that hears submissively can at once relish the transcendental taste, which is very distinct from the perverted taste of the material world.
    4. One can hear Srimad Bhagavatam and enjoy life even after liberation (Spiritual life - when material life is finished)
      - Hanumat presaka maharaja reads one canto per month thus finishes reading the entire Srimad Bhagavatam within a year's time and repeats this every year.
  2. Even more tasteful?
    1. The Vedic fruit, which is mature and ripe in knowledge, is spoken through the lips of Srila Sukadeva Goswami, who is compared to the parrot because he made it more appealing to all classes of men. When a ripened fruit is cut by the red beaks of parrots (Suka), its sweet flavor is enhanced.
    2. **Analogy:** A fruit ripened on the tree is very, very delicious. Generally, for business purpose, fruits or unripe fruits are taken from the tree, and made to ripe by artificial means, that is not so tasteful.
    3. A sincere and serious person can at once enjoy the ripened fruit of Vedic knowledge simply by drinking the nectarean juice through the mouth of Sukadeva Goswami or his bona fide representative.
    4. Sukadeva is a liberated and realized person. To hear Srimad Bhagavatam from him is immediately delicious and effective.
  3. How did Sukadeva present it?
    1. Presents this fruit very carefully by stages of transcendental realization.
    2. Deals with the subject so carefully.
    3. Describes the Bhāgavatam from its very beginning.
  4. Who is not Sukadeva's representative?
    1. A professional who wants to make a business out of reciting the Bhāgavatam.
      - Speaker's business is only to earn his livelihood.

- One who discusses the most confidential part of the literature (for example: rasa dance) without undergoing the gradual process of understanding this grave subject.
2. One who recite Srimad Bhagavatam whimsically to satisfy the mundaner, who has very little knowledge in transcendental science.