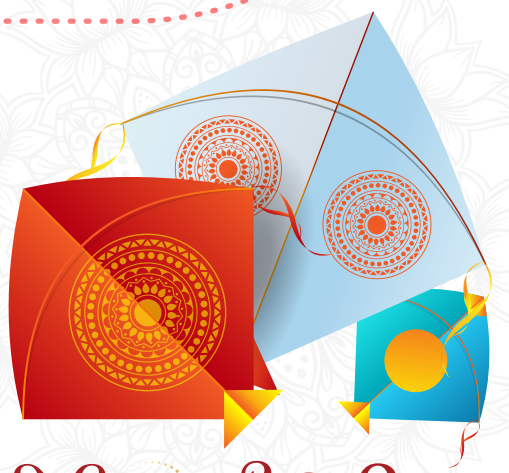




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Makar Sankranti Special

Appearance Day of Lord Nityananda

Who is Lord Nityananda?



The Supreme Lord, Sri Krishna, appeared in Navadvipa in West Bengal as Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu to inaugurate the Sankirtana movement—the congregational chanting of the holy names, which is the yuga-dharma for this age. To assist the Supreme Lord in this divine mission, Lord Balarama appeared as Srila Nityananda Prabhu.

Appearance:

Nityananda Prabhu appeared in the village of Ekachakra, born to Hadai Pandita and Padmavati. In the year 1474 AD, on the auspicious thirteenth day of the bright fortnight of the month of Magha (Magha Shukla Trayodashi).

Childhood:



From His earliest childhood in Ekachakra, Sri Nityananda Prabhu displayed extraordinary divine qualities that delighted everyone who came in contact with Him. Even as a young boy, He was naturally drawn to the pastimes of the Supreme Lord. He would gather the village children and joyfully reenact the lilas of Lord Krishna and Lord Rama, sometimes assuming the role of Lakshmana or Balarama, and at other times directing others in these transcendental dramas.

While playing, Nityananda Prabhu would often become absorbed in deep spiritual ecstasy, astonishing the elders of the village. His fearless nature, boundless energy, and compassion were evident even then. He could not tolerate the suffering of others, and His presence brought peace and happiness wherever He went. Through these childhood pastimes, the Lord revealed His divine identity while showering His mercy upon the residents of Ekachakra.

Youth:

After spending His early years in Ekachakra, Sri Nityananda Prabhu left home and began traveling extensively to the holy places of India. Absorbed in devotion, He visited sacred sites connected with the pastimes of Lord Rama and Lord Krishna, associating with saints and immersing Himself in remembrance of the Lord.

He arrived in Navadvipa, where He met Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Upon seeing the Lord, He immediately recognized Him as the Supreme Personality of Godhead. From that moment on,



Nityananda Prabhu dedicated His life completely to serving Lord Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

During His youth, Nityananda Prabhu became the driving force behind the spreading of the holy names. He traveled from village to village, humbly requesting everyone to chant Hare Krishna Mahamantra and accept the mercy of Lord Chaitanya. Fearless and merciful, He approached even the most fallen souls, showing by His own example that the path of devotion is open to all.

Nityananda Prabhu's compassion and mercy – Jagai and Madhai pastime:

Jagai and Madhai were two brothers born in Navadvipa in a respectable brahmaṇa family who later became addicted to all kinds of sinful activities. By the order of Lord Chaitanya, both Nityananda Prabhu and Haridasa Ṭhakura used to preach the cult of Krishna consciousness door to door. In the course of such preaching they found Jagai and Madhai, two maddened drunken brothers, who, upon seeing them, began to chase them.

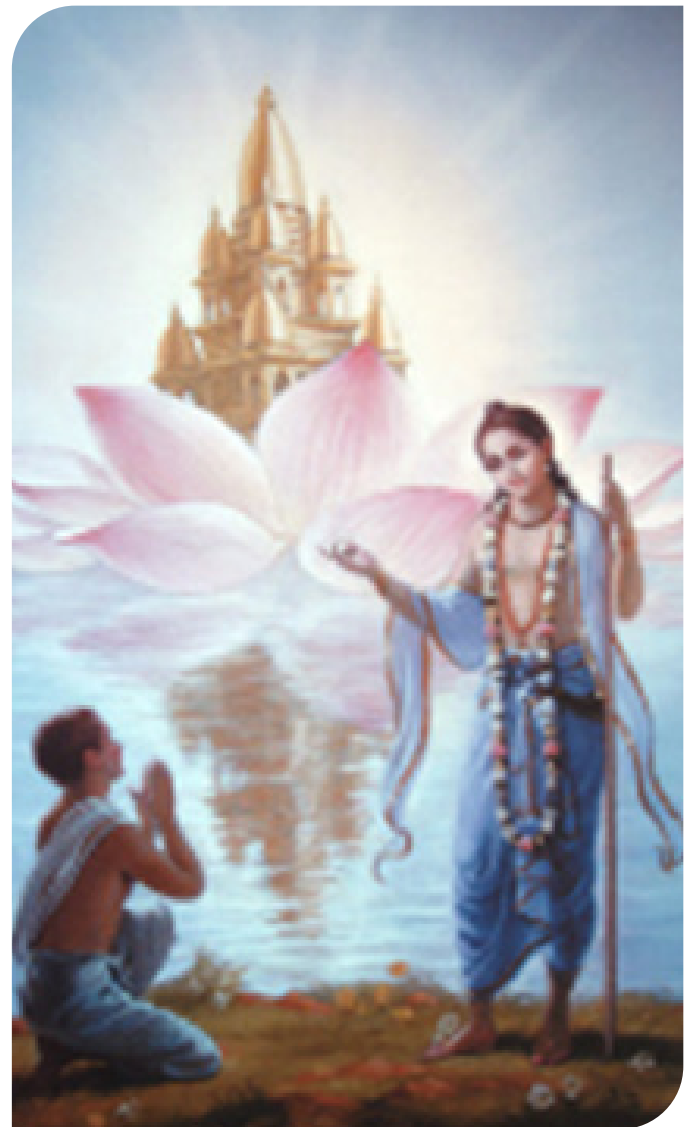
On the next day, Madhai struck Nityananda Prabhu on the head with a piece of earthen pot, thus drawing blood. When Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu heard of this, He immediately came to the spot, ready to kill both brothers. Nityananda Prabhu intervened, pleading to Mahaprabhu to spare them, reminding Him

that He came to deliver the fallen and that killing them wouldn't fulfill His mission. Moved by this mercy, Jagai and Madhai fell at the Lord's feet, repentant and transformed.

By the mercy of Lord Nityānanda, the two brothers were forgiven, purified, and became devoted servants of the Lord.

Nityananda Prabhu is full of compassion and is known as the Lord of Mercy. By His mercy, we get the strength to follow the spiritual path.

Seeking the Mercy of the Lord of Compassion



Nityananda Trayodashi which will be observed on 31st January 2026, is the auspicious appearance day of Sri Nityananda Prabhu. On this day, devotees observe fasting till noon and seek the blessings of Sri Nityananda Prabhu.

Let us sincerely pray to Sri Nityananda Prabhu to bless us with steady faith and help us move forward in our spiritual life.

Bhagavad Gita Distribution



The Bhagavad-Gita is a sacred book where Lord Krishna shares timeless guidance for living a peaceful and meaningful life. Its teachings help us understand who we are, why we suffer, and how we can find true happiness. By distributing the Bhagavad-Gita, devotees help bring this wisdom to people everywhere.

Bhagavad-gita books were distributed to students at
Sri Halari Visa Oswal School



P.R Dandekar School



The Scholars High School



PEM High School



Shayogi Shikshan Sangh Bhiwandi School



Chacha Nehru Hindi High School



NES School



Through this effort, students were introduced to the timeless wisdom of the Bhagavad-gita, which teaches values such as self-discipline, respect, compassion, and inner strength.

During these school programs, students assembled in the school grounds, where a 30-minute interactive talk was conducted on the practical application of the Bhagavad-gita in everyday student life.



This was followed by collective chanting of the holy names of the Lord, in which all students participated enthusiastically.



Each student was then gifted a copy of the Bhagavad-gita, and the program concluded with the joyful distribution of hot halwa prasadam, which the students received with great happiness and appreciation.



Distributing the Bhagavad-Gita is an act of kindness. In today's fast-paced and stressful world, its teachings offer hope, clarity, and inner peace. By distributing books, sponsoring them, or offering support—everyone can take part in spreading Krishna's message.

Makar Sankranti Maha Annadaan



With devotion, teamwork, and tireless effort, over 1,00,000 meals were distributed by end of the festival.



Makar Sankranti is a festival of new beginnings, warmth, and hope—a time when hearts naturally turn toward giving. On this auspicious occasion, we were blessed to begin our Maha Annadaan seva from 8th to 15th January. Every plate served during this period was an offering of love, compassion, and gratitude.

The seva commenced with a makeshift kitchen where over 10,000 meals were prepared daily. Each day, four vans set out across the city and into neighboring villages, carrying sanctified prasadam to those in need.



The Prasadam menu included – Puris, bhaji, halwa, tomato rice, sweet boondi, Churma, vegetable pulav, sambar rice, sevaia, vegetable biryani, sabudana khichdi, sama rice with bhaji, sabudana pulao, bhagar kheer.



Food offered to Lord Krishna becomes prasad. Through this service, hunger was relieved, hearts were uplifted, and countless souls tasted not just nourishment, but peace, joy, and divine grace.

This Maha Annadaan was a humble yet powerful offering to please the Lord and serve society on this sacred occasion.



Bhagavad Gita 12.7 : Surrender and Devotion to Krishna Verse

teṣāṁ ahaṁ samuddhartā
mṛtyu-saṁsāra-sāgarāt
bhavāmi na cirāt pārtha
mayy āveśita-cetasām

Translation:

But those who worship Me, giving up all their activities unto Me and being devoted to Me without deviation, engaged in devotional service and always meditating upon Me, having fixed their minds upon Me, O son of Pṛthā – for them I am the swift deliverer from the ocean of birth and death.



Story Time (Taken from Krishna book)



Brahma Steals the Boys and Calves

One day in Vrindavana, Lord Krishna was happily herding calves and playing with His cowherd friends. He brought them to the bank of Yamuna River for lunch. Surrounded by blooming lotuses, chirping birds, and peacocks, the boys sat in a circle with Krishna in the center and joyfully began to eat.

As the boys were enjoying their meal, the calves slowly wandered into the forest, drawn by fresh green grass. When the boys noticed they were gone, they cried out, "Krishna!" and their fear disappeared at once. Smiling reassuringly, Krishna asked them to continue eating while He went to look for the calves.

At that time, Lord Brahma, the creator of the universe, arrived after witnessing Krishna kill the demon Aghasura. Although Brahma knew Krishna was the Supreme Lord, he wished to test Him. Using his mystic power, Brahma stole all the calves and cowherd boys and hid them in a distant place.

When Krishna could not find the calves or His friends, He immediately understood what had happened. Thinking of the grief their mothers would feel, Krishna expanded Himself into exact copies of all the boys and calves. For one full year, He lived in Vrindavana as them, and no one noticed any change.

During that year, something wonderful happened. The love of the mothers and cows increased beyond measure. The mothers unknowingly fed the Supreme Lord Himself, and the cows overflowed with affection for the calves. Even Balarama became amazed and finally understood that all the boys and calves were expansions of Krishna alone.



After what felt like just a moment to Brahma, he returned and was amazed to see the boys and calves still happily playing with Krishna. Suddenly, they transformed into countless radiant Vishnu forms, revealing their divine beauty. At that moment, Brahma understood that Krishna is the source of all Vishnu forms, and that his own power was insignificant before the Supreme Lord



Humbled and repentant, Brahma offered prayers to Krishna. When the vision ended, Brahma saw Krishna again as a simple cowherd boy searching for His friends. Overcome with devotion, Brahma fell flat like a stick before Him and glorified the Lord with tears in his eyes.

Krishna then returned the original boys and calves, and life in Vrindavana continued as before, while Brahma remained humbled forever.

What we learn?

Krishna is the Supreme Lord who protects His devotees and teaches humility even to the greatest, like Brahma. By expanding Himself as the boys and calves, He showed His unlimited power and that all living beings are His parts. When we call out to Him with love and trust, fear disappears and our hearts become peaceful.



February 19th, 1966, New York



So in this Bhagavad-gītā... We may survey what is this Bhagavad-gītā. This Bhagavad-gītā is meant for delivering persons..., persons from the nescience of this material existence. Every man is in difficulty in so many ways, as Arjuna also was in difficulty in the matter of fighting the battle of Kurukṣetra. And as such, he surrendered unto Śrī Kṛṣṇa, and therefore this Bhagavad-gītā was spoken. Similarly, not only Arjuna, but every one of us is always full of anxieties due to our this material existence. Asat-grahāt. It is... Our existence is in the environment or atmosphere of nonexistence. But actually, we are not nonexistent. Our existence is eternal, but some way or other we are put into this asat. Asat means which does not exist.

Now out of so many human being who are actually inquiring about his position as to what he is, why he is put into this awkward position of suffering... Unless one is awakened to this position, that "Why I am suffering? I do not want all these

sufferings. I have tried to make a solution of all these sufferings, but I have failed," unless one is in that position, he is not to be considered a perfect human being. Humanity begins when this sort of inquiries are awakened in one's mind.

In the Brahma-sūtra this enquiry is called brahma-jijñāsā. Athāto brahma jijñāsā. And every activity of the human being is to be considered a failure without having this enquiry in his mind. So persons who have awakened this enquiry into his mind as to "What I am, why I am suffering, wherefrom I have come or where I shall go after death," when these inquiries come, are awakened in the mind of a sane human being, then he is practically the right student for understanding Bhagavad-gītā. And he must be śraddhāvān. Śraddhāvān. He must have respect, a fond respect in the Supreme Personality of Godhead. Such a person, as the ideal person was Arjuna.

So Lord Kṛṣṇa, He descends, *yadā yadā hi dharmasya glānir bhavati* [Bg 4.7],

[Whenever and wherever there is a decline in religious practice, O descendant of Bharata, and a predominant rise of irreligion—at that time I descend Myself.]

just to establish the real purpose of life. When man forgets the real purpose of life, the mission of human form of life, then it is called dharmasya glāniḥ, the disturbance of the occupation of human being. So in that circumstances, out of many, many human being, who awakens, one who awakens the spirit of understanding his position, for him this Bhagavad-gītā is spoken. We are just like swallowed by the tigress of nescience, and Lord being causelessly merciful upon the living entities, especially for the human being, He spoke Bhagavad-gītā, making His friend Arjuna as the student.

Events & Self-Help:



Date	Event
14 th January	Makar Sankranti 
14 th January	Ekadashi 
15 th January	Paran time 07:14 am to 10:56 am
26 th January	Republic Day 
29 th January	Ekadashi 
30 th January	Paran time 07:13 am to 10:59 am
31 st January	Nityananda Trayodashi

SELF



HELP

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