Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

Part-1
The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-1
Defining the forms of the Lord:
svayam-rūpa, vilāsa, svāmśa, āveśa
and prakāśa

Text-1

Lest nirgesa Sloke

namas tasmai bhagavate

kṛṣṇāyākuṇṭha-medhase |

yo dhatte sarva-bhūtānām

yo dhatte sarva-bhūtānām

abhavāy satīli kalāh — execusions

an attractive

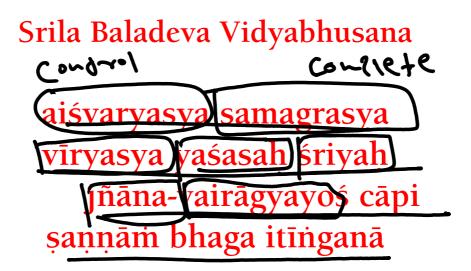
śrī-nārada uvāca

śrī-nārada uvāca
namas tasmai bhagavate
kṛṣṇāyāmala-kīrtaye
yo dhatte sarva-bhūtānām
abhavāyośatīḥ kalāḥ

I offer my obeisances to the Supreme Lord Kṛṣṇa (namas tasmai bhagavate kṛṣṇāya), who bestows the highest knowledge (akuṇṭha-medhase) and who manifests His all-attractive personal expansions (yo dhatte uśatīḥ kalāḥ) so that all living beings can achieve liberation (sarva-bhūtānām abhavāya). SB 10.87.46

- May we have constant attraction to he who is Caitanya, Nityānanda and Advaita, whose name delivers the universe, who is the supervisor of dharma, and who is satisfied by even a show of devotion!
- May Śrī Rūpa, whom the great souls know as Bṛhaspati because of his poetic expertise, whom they know as Vyāsadeva because of his presentation of truth, and whom they know as Śukadeva because of his revealing the meaning of madhura-rasa, protect us, his servants!

- The author named Rūpa Gosvāmī, who knows the essence of the meaning of all scriptures, in composing this work called Laghu-bhāgavatāmṛta an abbreviated version of the nectar of Bhāgavatam presents this introductory verse which offers respects to the Supreme Lord who will be made known in this work.
- This work acts as a fire to burn to ashes all obstacles, and acts as a rain cloud of nectar to fulfill his desires.
- The verse offers respects to the Lord known as bhagavān, who is endowed with six powers in full, as defined in the Viṣṇu Purāṇa:



Bhaga of six parts is defined as: complete control, complete influence, complete excellent qualities of body, mind and words, complete beauty or wealth, complete knowledge and complete detachment from worldly affairs.

Viṣṇu Purāṇa 6.5.74

- The word bhaga indicates the six powers and van indicates that he eternally possesses these powers.
- The word kṛṣṇāya means the boy who drinks from the breast of Yaśodā. Akuṇṭha-medhase means "the person who bestows unlimited knowledge or highest knowledge."

Proof 60% velice tvatto jñānam hi jīvānām pramosas te 'tra śaktitah tvam eva hwāte gatim vettha na cāparaḥ

From You alone (tvattah hi) the knowledge of the living beings arises (jīvānām jñānam), and by Your potency (te śaktitah) that knowledge is stolen away (atra pramoșah). Indeed, only Yourself can understand the real nature of Your illusory potency (tvam eva hy ātma-māyāyā gatim vettha). Others cannot (na ca aparah). SB 11.22.28

- The second line of the verse helps one understand that his powers as bhagavān are inherent in him.
- He reveals (dhatte) for the deliverance (abhavaya) of all living beings his attractive (uśatīḥ) forms (kalāḥ) known as svāmśa, kalā and vibhūti.

- Though the Lord cannot be divided into parts, there is an appearance of his expanding into parts for particular reasons.
- This will be explained later.
- Hearing the prayers of the Vedas as told by the Kumāras from the mouth of Badarīnārāyaṇa (Śrī Nārāyaṇa Rṣi), Nāradā, composing this verse to convey the essence of the prayers of the Vedas, reveals perfectly that Kṛṣṇa is the root of all things.
- Since common people will be reluctant to study a huge work out of laziness, I have produced a short commentary.