Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

Part-1 The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5 Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms

Text-25

śrī-rāghavendrah –

p<u>ūrvato 'py eṣa nihśesa-mādhuryāmṛta-candramā</u>ḥ | bhāti sad-guṇa-saṅghena tuṅgaḥ ś<u>rī-rag</u>hu-puṅgavaḥ

Rāmacandra (śrī-rāghavendrah): Rāma (śrī-raghu-puṅgavaḥ) is endowed with unlimited sweetness (niḥśeṣa-mādhuryāmṛta-candramāḥ) – much more sweetness – than Nrsimha (esa pūrvato apy). He displays (bhāti) the six qualities (sad-guṇa-saṅghena) in abundance (tuṅgaḥ).

• This verse defines Rāma's parāvastha condition.

• Nṛsiṁha displays abundant power, w<u>hile Rāma</u> displays abundant sweetness.

Text-26

<u>pādme</u> – vandāmahe maheśānam hara-kodaņḍa-khaṇḍanam | jānakī-hṛdayānanda-candanam raghunandanam

It is said in the Padma Purāņa:

I worship (vandāmahe) the son of Raghu (raghunandanam), the lord of all beings (maheśānam), who broke the bow of Śiva (hara-kodaṇḍa-khaṇḍanam), and who was the moon of joy in Sītā's heart (jānakīhṛdayānanda-candanam).

Text:27-28

a<u>sya janmotsava</u>m brūte śr<u>ī</u>-rāmārcana-candrikā ||27|| uccasthe graha-pañcake sura-gurau sendau navamyām tithau lagne karkatake punarvasu yute meṣam gate p<u>ūsani</u> | nirdagdhum nikhilāḥ palāśa-samidho medhyādayodhyāraner āvirbhūtam abhūd apūrva-vibhavam yat kiñcid ekam mahaḥ ||

Rāmārcana-candrikā (**śrī-rāmārcana-candrikā**) describes (**brūte**) his birth (**asya janmotsavam**):

Rāma appeared (āvirbhūtam abhūd) with indescribable glory, possessing unprecedented powers, qualities and form, like the fire from the pure kindling stick of Ayodhyā for burning the demons, on the ninth lunar day, when five planets were exalted and the moon was conjoined with Jupiter in the ascendant of Cancer in the constellation Punarvasu. The sun was in Aries.

• This gives the correct information about Rāma's birth.

• With principal glory, being indescribable (yat kiñcit) because of most astonishing powers, qualities and form (apūrva-vibhavam), he was born in pure (medhyāt) Ayodhyā which was like a pure stick (araņeḥ) for producing fire for sacrifice.

• <u>He appeared for burning up the firewood in the form</u> of all the demons (palāśa-samidhaḥ).

• Palāśa means "eater of flesh" or a Rāksasa.

• <u>He was born on the ninth tithi of the waxing moon</u> during the Caitra month.

• Th<u>e sun, Mars, Jupiter, Venus, and Saturn were</u> exalted respectively in Ares, Capricorn, Cancer, Pisces and Libra.

• Jupiter was in the ascendant with the moon.

• Sun was in the tenth degree of Aries, Mars was in the third degree of Capricorn, Jupiter was in the twentyeighth degree of Cancer, Venus was in the twentyseventh degree of Pisces, and Saturn was in the twentieth degree of Libra.

Text-29 ekādaśe –

tyaktvā su-dustyaja-surepsita-rājya-laksmīm dharmistha ārya-vacasā yad agād araņyam | māyā-mṛgam dayitayepsitam anvadhāvad vande mahā-puruṣa te caraṇāravindam

He is described in the Eleventh Canto:

O Mah<u>ā-purus</u>a (mahā-purusa), I worship Your lotus feet (vande te caranāravindam). You gave up (tyaktvā) the association of the goddess of fortune and all her opulence (rājya-lakṣmīm) – which is most difficult to renounce (su-dustyaja) and is hankered after by even the great demigods (surepsita). Being the most faithful follower of the path of religion (dharmistha), You thus left for the forest (yad agad aranyam) in obedience to the order of your father (arya-vacasa) and pursued (anvadhavad) an illusory golden deer (created by the trick of Rāvana) (māyā-mrgam) which was desired by Sītā (dayitayepsitam). SB 11.5.34

• Karabhājana offers respects to Rāma.

- O Rāma (mahāpuruṣa)! I offer respects to your lotus feet which gave up the goddess of wealth who is sought by the devatās but is hard to attain, and went to the forest on the order of your father (ārya-vacasā), and pursued a golden deer desired by Sītā.
- O King Nimi, fixed <u>in dharma (dharmiṣṭha)</u>!

• The lack of sandhi with the following vowel is poetic license.