Laghu - Bhāgavatāmŗta

Part-1 The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5 Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms

Text-44

na tu sa tasminn anādi-nidhane p<u>ara-brahma-bhūte bhagavaty</u> a<u>nālambinī k</u>ŗte manasas tal-layam av<u>āpa</u>

Since he did not accept Nṛsimha as supreme Brahman (na tu sa tasminn bhagavaty para-brahma-bhūte), without beginning or end (anādi-nidhane), he did not absorb his mind in him (manasas anālambinī kṛte tal-layam avāpa).

• <u>One can absorb one's mind in an object either by accepting it</u> as the most wonderful object or as the most detested object.

• <u>Because Hiranyakaśipu did not see Nrsimha either way, he</u> did not absorb his mind in Nrsimha.

• By this absorption alone one attains liberation.

• <u>He did not make Nrsimha (tasmin) the object of absorption</u> (anālambinī kṛte), an<u>d thus his mind could not be absorbed</u> in Nṛsimha.

Text-45

evam daśānanatye 'py ananga-parādhīnatayā jānakī-samāsakta-cetaso bhagavatā dāśarathi-rūpa-dhariņa hatasya tad-rūpa-darśanam evāsīt nāyam acyuta ity āsaktir vipadyato 'ntah-karane mānusa-buddhir eva kevalam asyābhūt | punar apy acyuta-vinipāta-mātra-phalam akhilabhūmandalaślāghya-cedi-rāja-kule janma avyāhataiśvaryam śiśupālatve 'py avāpa

When he was born as Rāvaņa (evam daśānanatve 'py), and was killed by the Lord (bhagavata hatasya) in the form of Rāma (dāśarathi-rūpa-dhārinā), he saw the form of the Lord (tad-rupa-darsanam eva), but did not recognize him as the Lord (na ayam acyuta ity āsaktih), because he was absorbed in lust (ananga-parādhīnatayā) for Sītā (jānakī-samāsakta-cetaso). Instead of having attraction for the Lord (asya vipadyato antah-karane abhut), he unfortunately thought of Rāma as a mere human being (mānusa-buddhir eva kevalam). As a result of being killed by Rāma (acyuta-vinipāta-mātraphalam), he again attained birth (punar janma avāpa) with unimpeded wealth (avyāhata aiśvaryam) by being born as Śiśupāla (śiśupālatve 'py), in the family of Cedirāja (cedi-rāja-kule), praised by the whole earth (akhila bhumandala-ślaghya).

- When Rāvana was killed by Rāma who is Kṛṣṇa himself, why di<u>d he not get liberation</u>? Even the form of Rāma there did not display the attractive power for generating liberation.
- Rāvana thought of Sītā as an attractive young girl, not as Lakṣmī.

• He also saw Kṛṣṇa who had taken the form of Rāma, but saw him as the son of Daśaratha – a person who, because of previous pious acts, was born in royal family.

• Unfortunately (vipadyataḥ) th<u>ere did not arise in his heart an</u> attraction for the supreme Lord Viṣṇu with eternal form, qualities and powers, by who liberation is attained. He thought of Rāma only as a human being.

- Thus even when the Lord took the form of Rāma, the śakti of attractiveness which causes liberation was not evident.
- Though his wife Mandodharī told him that Rāma was the Lord, and therefore he had that knowledge, that was only a shadow of knowledge and, hence, he did not become absorbed in Rāma.

- But as a result of death (vinipāta) by Rāma (acyuta), in his next birth he attained great wealth and birth in a great family.
- The author of Vedānta-sūtra says that one attains greater wealth than that of the heavenly planets by seeing and being killed by the Lord while not being aware that he is the Lord.

- Na sāmānyād apy upalabdher mṛtyuvan na hi lokāpattiḥ: those persons who see the Lord as a king or great person do not take birth again like ordinary people, but attain great wealth in the next birth. (Vedānta-sūtra 3.3.53)
- The smṛti says sāmānya-darśanāl lokā muktir yogyātmadarśanāt: if <u>one sees the Lord as a human, one gains heavenly</u> planets, but if one sees him as the Lord, one attains liberation.

• (Nārāyana-tantra) When a person does not see the Lord as the Lord, it is said that his (the Lord's) form is covered.

XXXXXXX