# Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

# Part-1 The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5

Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms

**Text-109** nany ekasya svarūpasya dvairūpyam katham ekadā | za zacineti ztādrśānām hi vādinām vivādaevā: tatrāha arvācīneti tasya tāvad agocare

How can there be two simultaneous forms (katham ekadā dvairūpyam) for one form (nanu ekasya svarūpasya)? The Lord is beyond (tasya tāvad agocare) the arguments (anavasare vivādasya) of the arguers described (tādṛśānām hi vādinām).

• Will Brahman become something else because of transformation of that unique oneness?

• This is expressed here.

The answer is also given.

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#### Text-110

ato 'cintyātma-śaktim tām madhye kṛtyātra durghaṭaḥ | ko nv arthaḥ syād viruddho 'pi tathaivāsyā hy acintyatā | sā ca nānāviruddhānām kāryāṇām āśrayān matā

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With his inconceivable energy (ato acintya ātma-śaktim tām) in the center (madhye kṛtya), what contradictory natures (ko nv arthaḥ viruddhah api) will be difficult to coexist in the Lord (atra durghaṭaḥ syād)? The inconceivable nature of his energy (asyā acintyatā) is intrinsic to that energy (tathaiva hy). That inconceivability (sā ca) should be inferred as the cause (āśrayān matā) of various contradictory effects (nānā viruddhānām kāryānām).

• The conclusion about the supreme being is now given. Because of his inconceivable energy, it is not impossible for the Lord's qualities of being the doer of all things and being indifferent to all things – though contrary to each other – to co-exist in him.

• The inconceivability of his energy (asyāḥ) is its very nature (tathaiva).

• That inconceivability (sā) should be inferred (matā) as the cause of various contrary effects.

#### Text-111

śrutes tu śabda-mūlatvād iti ca brahma-sūtra-kṛt lacintyāḥ khalu ye bhāvā na tāms tarkeṇa yojayet iti skānda-vacas tac ca maṇyādiṣv api dṛśyate

As well the author of Brahma-sutras (brahma-sūtra-krt) says śrutes tu śabda-mūlatvāt: the statements of śruti-śāstra are the root of real knowledge (śrutes tu śabda-mūlatvād iti). Skanda Purāṇa says (skānda-vacah) acintyāh khalu ye bhāvā na tāms tarkena yojayet: logic cannot be used to explain conditions which are inconceivable (acintyāḥ khalu ye bhāvā na tāms tarkeṇa yojayet iti). Inconceivable power is even seen in jewels and other objects (tat ca maṇy ādiṣv api dṛśyate).

 Not only can inconceivable power be inferred, but it is proven through scriptures.

• The faults of transformation and misery found in a maker such as an aged potter are not found in the Lord.

• Why? The scriptures say the Lord, though doing everything, is not touched by transformation or other faults.

• Sa viśva-kṛd viśva-vid ātma-yoniḥ: the Lord is the maker of the universe, the knower of the universe and the source of all souls. (Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad 6.16)

• niṣkalam niṣkriyam śāntam niravadyam nirañjanam: he is without parts, without action peaceful, without fault, without blemish. (Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad 6.19)

How can the scriptures say two contrary things?

• This is because the scriptures describe the inconceivable nature of the Lord.

• Then an example from the smrtis is given.

• And if this power exists in material objects like gems, how much more it will be evident in the Lord!

Text-112

Anavagāhyatvenāsya māhātmyam ucyate

The supremacy of the Lord (parameśatā) could not be considered complete (na sidhyet) without this inconceivable energy (tādṛśīm śaktim vinā). Because of this inconceivable energy (yataś ca), the power of the Lord (asya māhātmyam) is said to be unfathomable (anavagāhyatvena ucyate).

Yatah means "because of the inconceivable energy."

The rest of the verse is clear.