Laghu - Bhāgavatāmŗta

Part-1 The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5 Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms



This is moreover (kim ca) described (nirūpitam) in the praises made by Devakī (devakyā kṛte stotre) in the Tenth Canto as well (tatraiva).

Text-146 yathā yasyāṁśāṁśāṁśa-bhāgena viśvotpatti-layodayāh | bhavanti kila viśvātmaṁs taṁ tv ādyāhaṁ gatiṁ gatā

O Soul of all that be (viśvātman), the creation, maintenance and destruction of the universe (viśva-utpatti-laya-udayāh) are all carried out (kila bhavanti) by a fraction of an expansion of an expansion of Your expansion (yasya amśa amśa amsa-bhāgena). Today (adyā) I have come to take shelter of You (aham tvām gatim gatā), the Supreme Lord (tam). SB [10.85.31]

Yaysa (of whom) refers to Kṛṣṇa, Devakī's son.





An explanation of the above verse (atra kārikā): Creation, maintenance and destruction are carried out (asya udbhava ādayah) by a portion of the gunas (teṣām bhāgena) which are a portion of prakrti (tasyā amśā gunah) which is a portion of the purusa (purusasya amśah prakrtih syād) who is a portion of Krsna (yasya amsah).

• The purusa is an amsa of Krsna since he does not display all the qualities present in Krsna.

• Prakṛti is called an amśa of the puruṣa since it is a small portion of the puruṣa who is in possession of prakṛti, or it is subordinate to the puruṣa.





Also in the Tenth Canto it is said:

You are not Garbhodakaśāyī (tvam na hi narāyana), O supreme controller (adhīśa), since You are the Soul of every embodied being (sarva-dehinām ātmā asy) and the eternal witness of all realms (akhila-loka-sākṣī). Indeed, Lord Nārāyaṇa (nārāyaṇo), called so because He is the generating source of the primeval water of the universe (nara-bhū-jalāyanāt), is Your expansion (aṅgam). He is real (tac cāpi satyam), not a product of Your illusory Māyā (na tavaiva māyā). SB 10.14.14

- <u>Brahmā</u> describes Kāraņodakaśāyī and Garbhodakaśāyī as amśas of Kṛṣṇa.
- The verse previous to the one quoted in the text is as follows:



My dear Lord (īśvara), it is said that when the three planetarysystems (jagat-traya) are merged (antah) into the water at the time of dissolution (udadhi-samplava ude), Your plenary portion, Nārāyaṇa, lies down on the water, gradually a lotus flower grows from His navel (narayaṇasya) udara-nābhi-nālāt), and Brahmā takes birth upon that lotus flower (vinirgato ajah). Certainly, these words are not false (iti vāk na vai mṛṣā). Thus am I not born from You (kintu tvad na vinirgato 'smi)? SB 10.14.13

• The In saying this, Brahmā implies, "O Lord! You Nārāyana are my father. You should forgive the offenses of your son."

• Having said that Kṛṣṇa is the puruṣa Nārāyaṇa, and after considering the unlimited powers of Kṛṣṇa, Brahmā then became afraid and withdrew his statement with the verse presented now.

• "You are not my father, Garbhodakaśāyī Viṣṇu."

• He gives the reason in calling out to the Lord "O primal Lord (adhīśvara), you are superior to all those who act as my father, the indwelling souls of the universes (Garbhodakaśāyī)!"

• This is because you are the soul of all living entities, of those situated in Vaikuntha as well, such as Garuda and Viśvaksena.

• You are the soul of all the eternally liberated souls.

• You reveal and inspire all souls through those Visnu forms.

- You are the witness of all worlds.
- This means that you are Mahā-nārāyaṇa, greater than all others, since Nārāyaṇa, in the form of first and second puruṣas, so called because of being the shelter of waters which arose from the puruṣa, is your svāmśa.

- <u>These purușa forms of yours are spiritual reality (satyam)</u>, not false or temporary (māyā).
- Therefore, you should forgive my offense, since I am your son by succession (the son of Garbhodakaśāyī who is an amśa of Mahāviṣṇu who is an amśa of you).