

# Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

## Part-1

## The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

### Chapter-5

Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms

## Text-308

Explanation  
of try-adhīśa

try-adhīśa iti goloka-mathurā-dvāarakābhidham |  
yat pada-tritayam tasya so 'dhipatvād adhīśvarah |  
prakṛtīśa-virād-antaryāmi-kṣīrābdhi-śāyinām |  
trayaṇām upariśo 'yam try-adhīśa iti vā smṛtaḥ

The word try-adhīśa (try-adhīśa iti) indicates (smṛtaḥ) that Kṛṣṇa (sah) is the master (adhipatvād adhīśvarah) of three places (tasya yat pada-tritayam), Goloka, Mathurā and Dvāarakā (goloka-mathurā-dvāarakābhidham). Or it can mean (try-adhīśa iti vā smṛtaḥ) that he is the lord (ayam upariśah) of Kṣīrodakaśāyī, Garbhodakaśāyī and Kāraṇodakaśāyī (prakṛtīśa-virād-antaryāmi-kṣīrābdhi-śāyinām trayaṇām).

Explication  
of Svārājya  
Lakṣmye  
Savagte Kāmāḥ

svārājya-lakṣmyā tatrāpi prāpta-sarva-samīhitāḥ |  
svenātmanā svayā vātma-bhūtayā śakti-varyayā |  
rājatīti svarāt tasya bhāvah svārājyam ucyate ||  
tad eva lakṣmīḥ sarvātiśāyini sampad etayā |  
āptāḥ samastāḥ kāmā yaṁ kāmāḥ preṣṭhārtha-siddhayaḥ

Svārājya-lakṣmyā (svārājya-lakṣmyā) means that he is endowed with fulfillment of all desires (tatrāpi prāpta-sarva-samīhitāḥ). Sva indicates “by himself” (svayā vā svenātmanā) or “by his own svarūpa-śakti (vā ātma-bhūtayā śakti-varyayā).” Rājya means independent (rājatīti svarāt). Thus his very nature (tasya bhāvah) is to be independent (svārājyam ucyate). Lakṣmyā means (lakṣmīḥ) “by the highest amount of all types of wealth (tad eva etayā sarvātiśāyini sampad).” Āpta-kāma means (āptāḥ samastāḥ kāmā) “he whose every desire is fulfilled (yaṁ kāmāḥ preṣṭhārtha-siddhayaḥ).”

## Text-310

EX? loketian  
Q 272 line

cireti tu cirāyusṅkā lokapāḥ padmajādayah |  
teṣām kirīṭa-koṭībhir mukuṭānām śatārbudhaiḥ |  
īḍite saṁstute pāda-pīṭhe yasyeti vigrahaḥ

His form (yasya vigrahaḥ) has shoes (pāda-pīṭhe) which are praised (īḍite saṁstute) by the millions of crowns (teṣām kirīṭa-koṭībhir mukuṭānām śatārbudhaiḥ) of the protectors of the planets (lokapāḥ) who have long life (cirāyusṅkā), like Brahmā (padmajādayah).

Pāda-pīṭhe means “his shoes.”

The sound  
of the helmets  
is compared  
to the  
verses of  
praise

Text-311

hīrādi-ratna-mukūṭaiḥ pāda-pīṭābhighaṭanāt |  
janitena svanaughena bādham utprekṣitā stutiḥ

The loud sound (svana oghena) produced  
(janitena) when all the crowns with diamonds  
(hīrādi-ratna-mukūṭaiḥ) touch Kṛṣṇa's feet (pāda-  
pīṭa abhighaṭanāt) is compared to verses of praise  
(bādham utprekṣitā stutiḥ).

एवमेव  
७  
बलि  
हाराणम्

Text:312

sva-sva-karmany avasthityā  
tais tair brahmādi-lokapaiḥ |  
ājñāpālanam evāsya  
baler haraṇam ucyate

Brahmā and the other protectors of the planets (brahmādi-lokapaiḥ) carrying out the orders of Kṛṣṇa (asya eva ājñā pālanam) in regards to their specific duties (sva-sva-karmany avasthityā) is called balim harat, carrying (baler haraṇam ucyate).

## Text-313

athātra prakriyā khyātā paurāṇy eṣā vilikhyate

Famous portions (khyātā prakriyā) of the purāṇas (paurāṇy) are here presented (atha atra vilikhyate) to describe the universes (eṣā).