Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

Part-1 The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5

Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms

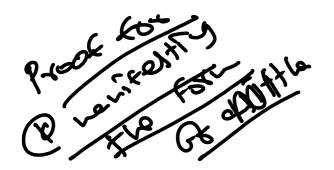
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Text-378

yāni rāmādi-rūpāņi prāduścakre svakelisu | tāny adhiṣṭhāna-rūpeṇa rājante 'dyāpi māthure ||378||

Those forms such as Rāma (yāni rāmādi-rūpāṇi) which were revealed during Kṛṣṇa's pastimes (prāduścakre syakelisu) are present today (tāny rājante adyāpi) in Mathurā (māthure) in deity forms (adhiṣṭhāna-rūpeṇa).

Adhisthāna-rupeņa means "in deity forms."



Text-379

go-parārdha-payaḥ-pūrair janitaḥ kṣīra-vāridhiḥ | mamanthājitarūpas tam gopair devāsurīkṛtaiḥ ||379||

Kṛṣṇa created a milk ocean (janitah kṣīra-vāridhih) from the bountiful milk of a hundred thousand billion cows (go-parārdha-payaḥ-pūrair). Assuming the form of Ajita (ajita rūpah) he churned that ocean (tam mamantha) with the cowherd boys (gopaih) who took the forms of devatās and demons (deva āsurī kṛṭaiḥ).

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Text-380

ateva brahmānde -

yo vaikunthe caturbāhur bhagavān puruṣottamaḥ ya eva śvetadvīpeśo naro nārāyaṇaś ca yaḥ | sa eva vṛndāvana-bhū-vihārī nanda-nandanaḥ ||380||

He who is four-handed lord of Vaikuntha (yah vaikunthe caturbāhur bhagavān puruṣottamaḥ), and Lord of Śvetadvīpa (yah eva śvetadvīpa īśah) and Nara-nārāyaṇa (naro nārāyaṇaś ca yaḥ) is actually the son of Nanda (sa eva nanda-nandanaḥ) enjoying pastimes in Vṛndāyana (vṛndāyana-bhū-vihārī).

Text-381

etasyaivāpare 'nantā avatārā manoharāh |
mahāgner iha yadvat syur ulkāḥ śata-sahasraśaḥ |
tatraiva līnā ekatvam vrajeyus te harau tathā ||381|| iti |

Unlimited, attractive avatāras (etasya eva apare ananta avatārā manoharāh) appear from Kṛṣṇa (te harau vrajeyuh) and merge into him (tatraiva līnā ekatvam), like thousands of sparks (yadvat ulkāḥ śata-sahasraśaḥ) emanating from a large fire and merging into it (mahāgner tathā).



Text-382

iti siddhā prabhor asya mahad-amsais tu yuktatā ||382||

Thus, it has been proven (iti siddhā) that Kṛṣṇa (asya prabhoh) comes with all his vilāsa and avatāra forms (mahad-amśais tu yuktatā).

Text 383

ata eva purāṇādau kecin nara-sakhyātmatām | mahendrānujatām kecit kecit kṣīrābdhi-śāyitām | sahasra-śīrṣatām kecit kecid vaikuṇṭha-nāthatām | brūyuḥ kṛṣṇasya munayas tat-tad-vṛttānta-gāminaḥ ||

In the scriptures (ata eva purāṇādau) some sages (kecid munayah), having realized a certain incident (tat-tad-vṛttānta-gāminaḥ), say (brūyuh) that Kṛṣṇa (kṛṣṇasya) is Nārāyana, friend of Nara (nara-sakhyātmatām), Indra's younger brother (mahendrānujatām), Kṣīrodakaśāyī (kṣīrābdhi-śāyitām), Mahāviṣṇu (sahasra-śīrṣatām), or the Lord of Vaikuṇtha (vaikuṇtha-nāthatām).

• Some sages have limited vision of the Lord because they have realized only certain forms such as Badri-nārāyaṇa in the form of Kṛṣṇa.

Vyāsadeva has recorded all of these statements.

This is the method for those eager to know the conclusion.

• Thus Vyāsa has repeated the words of others in the Karṇaparva of the Mahābhārata which claim that Śalya is greater than Kṛṣṇa and Karṇa is greater than Arjuna.

Text-384 upodghātam samāpyātha prakṛtam likhyate punaḥ ||384|

Having explained an incidental topic about mahad and amśa (atha upodghātam samāpya), now we return to the main subject (analysis of the Bhāgavatam verse) (prakṛtam likhyate punaḥ).

Text-385 ajo janma-vihīno 'pi jāto janmāvirācarat ||385||

Kṛṣṇa, who is without birth (ajah janma-vihīno 'pi), made a manifestation of birth (jātah janma avirācarat).

• This is understood from the śruti statement ajāyamāno bahudhā virājate: Though he is unborn he appears in many forms. (Mahā-nārāyaṇa Upaniṣad)

• Smṛti says ajo 'pi san avyayātmā: he is unborn, the unchanging soul, but he appears by his own energy. (BG 4.6)

Text-386
nanv ekasya kilājatvam
janmitvam ca virudhyate
ity āśaṅkyāha bhagavān
acintyaiśvarya-vaibhavaḥ ||386||

"But it is contradictory (virudhyate) to say that the same person (nanv ekasya kila) is unborn and takes birth (ajatvam janmitvam ca)." This doubt is answered (āśankya āha) by the word bhagavān (bhagavān). Kṛṣṇa is bhagavān, full of inconceivable powers (acintya aiśvarya-vaibhayah), so he can do this (implied).

• "We can say the Lord is unborn when he comes from Vaikuntha and makes an appearance as he did with Gajendra and Dhruva. But how can we say that when he takes birth from a mother and father with bodies?"

• The question is posed and answered.

• The Lord is without birth, because he does not undergo any change since he operates through his own form, qualities and powers.

• Without accepting material elements at all, he makes an appearance in his body.

• That is called his birth.

• It is like the moon rising in the east.

• All of this is accomplished by his inconceivable energy.

• There should be no doubt in this regard.