

Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

Part-1

The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter-5

Discussion of the Parāvasthā forms


Text-428

yathā ca, śrī-prathame śrī-dvārakā-vāsi-vacanam—
aho alam ślāghyatamaṁ yadoḥ kulam
aho alam puṇyatamaṁ madhor vanam |
yad eṣa puṁsām ṛṣabhaḥ śriyaḥ patiḥ
sva-janmanā caṅkramaṇena cāñcati ||

This is illustrated in the First Canto, in the words of the inhabitants of Dvārakā:

Oh (aho alam)! Most praiseworthy is the family of Yadu (ślāghyatamaṁ yadoḥ kulam)! Most purifying is Mathurā-maṇḍala (aho alam puṇyatamaṁ madhor vanam), which (yad) Kṛṣṇa, the best of men (eṣa puṁsām ṛṣabhaḥ), the Lord of auspiciousness (śriyaḥ patiḥ), respects by taking birth there (sva-janmanā), moving about (caṅkramaṇena) and performing pastimes (cāñcati). SB 1.10.26

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- This quotation confirms the eternal nature of the pastimes.
- Though it is mentioned as the statement of the people of Dvārakā it is actually a statement by the people of Hastināpura.

- It is stated that ~~they are Dvārakā~~ inhabitants because the inhabitants of Hastināpura are followers of the inhabitants of Dvārakā.

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- Kulam means dynasty.
- Medinī says kulam janapade gotre sajātiyagaṇe pi ca:
kulam means population, gotra, and people of the
same type.
- Nanda and Vasudeva were both in the dynasty of
Yadu.

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- The land is virtuous because (yat) Kṛṣṇa (eṣa)
appeared there.
- He as the amśī excels over the three puruṣāvatāras.
- He is the dearest of Lakṣmī, Rādhā and Rukmiṇī.
- He wanders about (añcati) while playing
(caṁkramaṇena).