Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛtā

-Srila Rupa Goswami

Part 1: The sweetness of Krsna

<u>Chapter 5</u>: Para-avasthas and Svayambhagavān

Text 89

Amsa means manifesting at all times only a small portion of the powers of the Lord.

Pūrṇa means manifesting many of the powers by the Lord's free will.

Someone may argue that since the vilāsa and svāmsa forms possess all the qualities, then they must sometimes show all these qualities.

The aṁśas of svayaṁ-rūpa Kṛṣṇa are His tadekātma rūpa expansions, both vilāsa and svāṁśa.



Kṛṣṇa, when taking the form of Nārāyaṇa, will display only the qualities which have been described in relation to Nārāyaṇa in the scriptures, and will not display all the qualities of Kṛṣṇa.

Thus there is no contradiction in describing the vilāsa and svāmśa forms as partial manifestations.

Thus forms such as Nṛṣiṁha do not display the qualities of giving liberation to the demons and all-attractiveness displayed by Kṛṣṇa.

If a devotee prays, in that case also, Lord Nrsimha deva will not give liberation to that demon?

He will give. But that won't be a display of his quality of hatāri-gati-dāyakam but instead of his bhakta-vātsalya.

Are purna different than amsas? Are they 2 different categories?

NO.. Amsas are only purna.. they are purna in the sense that they are complete but they are amsas since they manifest a portion of Krsna's powers.

Proposing that all the forms display all the powers would be contrary to the conclusion of scriptures.

It is described in the Bhāgavatam that Lakṣmī desired the dust of Kṛṣṇa's feet.



If Nārāyaṇa manifested all qualities of Kṛṣṇa, this would not occur.

If Rāma manifested all qualities of Kṛṣṇa, the sages on seeing Rāma would not have desired to see Kṛṣṇa. (as given in Padma Purana)

If the three puruṣa forms had all qualities of Kṛṣṇa, they would not be described in Brahma-saṁhitā as Kṛṣṇa's aṁśas.

yasyaika-niśvasita-kālam athāvalambya jīvanti loma-vilajā jagad-aṇḍa-nāthāḥ viṣṇur mahān sa iha yasya kalā-viśeṣo govindam ādi-puruṣaṁ tam ahaṁ bhajāmi

Śrī brahmasaṁhitā 5.48

Brahmā and other lords of the mundane worlds, appearing from the pores of hair of Mahā-Viṣṇu, remain alive as long as the duration of one exhalation of the latter [Mahā-Viṣṇu]. I adore the primeval Lord Govinda of whose subjective personality Mahā-Viṣṇu is the portion of portion.

In many scriptures it is described that Saṅkarṣaṇa takes Vāsudeva as his superior and worships him, and Lakṣmaṇa and his brothers worship Rāma with great devotion.

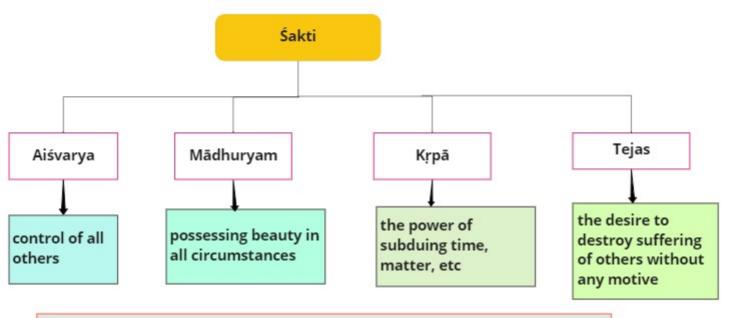
If they all displayed full powers this would be impossible.

Did Laksmi finally achieve Krishna's lotus feet after she performed tapasya??

No, she did not. Because she was not ready to accept the mood of the gopis.

Sakti or power means the qualities of controlling others, sweetness, mercy and control of karma and time.

The manifestation and non-manifestation of śakti is the cause of grading the amśī and the amśa.



Other qualities such as omniscience, affection for his devotees, being controlled by his devotees are included.

Here madhurya is also mentioned in sakti.. so we understand they are all possessing 64 qualities but manifesting only 60 qualities?

So it is not a question of possessing or not but a question of manifesting or not?

As of now, it looks like that only.

But we will also read from BRS.

Though the sakti of the lamp and the bonfire is the same in that both can burn down a town, only from the bonfire one obtains comfort because it destroys cold and other types of suffering.

From completeness, the highest happiness is attained, and from a partial display of qualities, the highest happiness is not attained.

Text 92

Thus, according to the amount of manifestation of qualities, the Lord produces happiness in the devotees, yogis and hearers, by his destruction of material existence.

Though the śakti to destroy demons and the śakti to destroy ignorance in the devotees exists within Nṛṣiṁha (svāṁśa) and Kṛṣṇa (aṁśī), the highest bliss arises from Kṛṣṇa, like the bonfire, because he always manifests all qualities.