

Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam

Canto Two

With the
Sārārtha-darśinī commentary

by

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Canto Two – Chapter Nine

Manifestation of the Bhāgavatam

Answers by Citing the Lord's Version

Section – V

Questions by Brahmaji
(25-32)

|| 2.9.25 ||

brahmovāca —

bhagavan sarva-bhūtānām
adhyakṣo'vasthito guhām |
veda hy apratiruddhena
prajñānena cikīrṣitam ||

Brahmā said: O Supreme Lord (bhagavan)! You, the
controller of all beings (sarva-bhūtānām adhyakṣah), are
situated in their hearts (guhām avasthitah). You know what
all beings desire to do (veda hy cikīrṣitam) by unimpaired
intelligence (apratiruddhena prajñānena).

Guhām stands for guhāyām and means “in the intelligence.”

Veda stands for vettha “you know.”

|| 2.9.26 ||

Q-1
Form of the Lord.
A-1 → 1st class of ki

tathāpi nāthamānasya
nātha nāthaya nāthitam |
parāvare yathā rūpe
jānīyām te tv arūpiṇaḥ ||

O master (nātha)! Though you know everyone's desire (tathāpi), please bestow (nāthaya) what is requested to me (nāthitam), who am requesting (nāthamānasya), so that (yathā) I can understand (jānīyām) the spiritual and material forms (para āvare rūpe) of you (te) who have no material form (tu arūpiṇaḥ).

O master (nātha), please grant (nāthaya) what is requested (nāthitam) by me, who am requesting (nāthamānasya).

Nāthamānasya can also mean “of me, undergoing penance.”

Brahmā then explains what he is requesting.

Make me such that I can understand your subtle and gross form.

|| 2.9.27-28 ||

yathātma-māyā-yogena nānā-śakty-upabṛmhitam |
vilumpan visṛjan gr̥hṇan bibhrad ātmānam ātmanā ||

krīḍasy amogha-saṅkalpa ūrṇanābhir yathorṇute |
tathā tad-viṣayām dhehi maṇiṣām mayi mādhava ||

Q₂ & Q₃ → अस्त → मया मये

O Lord whose desire is never obstructed (amogha-saṅkalpa)! O Mādhava (mādhava)! Destroying, creating, and maintaining (vilumpan visṛjan bibhrad) the material world (ātmānam) composed of various energies (nānā-śakty-upabṛmhitam) by your material energy (ātma-māyā-yogena), and, manifesting your spiritual form by your own power (ātmanā gr̥hṇan), you perform pastimes (krīḍasy), just as a spider creates a web (yathā ūrṇanābhih ūrṇute).

Q₂ & Q₃ → अस्त → योग मये

And by your spiritual energy (ātma-māyā-yogena), by hiding or manifesting various forms and maintaining those forms for your devotees (ātmānam vilumpan visṛjan bibhrad), you perform pastimes (krīḍasy), like a spider making a web (yathā ūrṇanābhih ūrṇute). Give me the intelligence (mayi maṇiṣām dhehi) to understand how you do this (tad-viṣayām tathā).

Q₂ → about
Q₃ → māyā (yoga/māyā)
Ans → 2nd part
पद
Getuh (loki)
Getuh (loki)

Ātma-māyā-yogena means “by your external energy and by your yoga-māyā potency.”

The two items are expressed within this one phrase.

By the external energy you ^{विध्वंस} destroy and ^{विसृज} create with variety (**visrjan**) the universe endowed with dravya, jñāna and kriyā śaktis and maintain it also.
बिभ्रत

By yourself you manifest your svarūpa (ātmānam grhṇan) and perform pastimes, just as a spider creates an extended web (ūrṇute).

ātma-māyā-yogena

With your yoga-māyā potency, even within the material world, you accept yourself (ātmānam), the real substance, filled with various energies such as the hlādinī-śakti, by yourself, since you are the highest perfection.

By yoga-māyā, the internal energy, you slightly decrease that form (vilumpan), hiding it from some devotees, and sometimes manifest it in a variety of ways (visrjan).

And maintaining (**bibhrat**) that appearance for some time, you perform pastimes.

The example of the spider is material, but thus in both cases, one should understand that it indicates that the Lord is the independent cause of all actions, spiritual and material.

Let me know all about māyā, yoga-māyā and what is produced by each (**mayi dhehi**).