

DESCENT OF KRISHNA

NOTE: Readers are strongly advised to read Gita at least once or twice and understand chapter 15 by clicking http://www.gita-society.com/section2/2_chap_15.htm before trying to understand this integral knowledge, BrahmaVidyā, also known as Tāratamya jñāna. This article is written by Dr. Ramananda Prasad based on works done by Shri ChimanBhai Patel, an associate of the International Gita Society .Email: gita@gita-society.com. Numbers in blue parenthesis refer to corresponding numbers in Figure on page 2 or 3.

The Supreme Being (1) resides in ParamDhāma (Supreme Abode) located in **Chidākāsh**, the uppermost space (Akāsh). He is known as Paramātmā, Supreme Being, Supersoul, ParaBrahma, Purushottama, Saccidānanda, Absolute, Father, ShriKrishna, the Supreme Personality of Godhead and by various other names. It is said that He has many (12,000) associates who are called Brahmātmās residing in ParamaDhāma. His ParamaDhāma has been explained in great detail by Shri **Prananath Swami** (1735 A.D) who was one of the Brahmātmās. This article is based on his works.

Akshar Brahma (2) or Atmā is the expansion of the Sat nature of Paramātmā in **Sadākāsh** space as explained in Gita 10.42 and 14.27. Akshara Brahma has four major divisions (Pāda, Svabhāva, nature) known as Chatushpāda Vibhuti. They are: (2a) **Sat**, (2b) **Chitta**, (2c) **Ananda** and (3) **Avyakta** (Gita 8.18). Sat is also called Atmā or Parameshvara. Chitta nature has various other names such as Sabal Brahma, Caitanya Braham, ParamaShiva, and Parātmā . Ananda nature is the storehouse of limitless powers of Brahma by which One Brahma appears as many and plays the cosmic drama. It is also called as YogaMāyā (7.25), Keval Brahma, AtmaMāyā (4.06), BrahmaJyoti. Majors powers of YogaMāyā are: powers to veil the real nature of things (Avaran Shakti), powers to put obstructions (Vikshep Shakti), powers to multiply and become many, powers of intellect, knowledge, and action, and power of converting energy into matter and vice versa.

Avyakt Akshara Brahma (3): Chitta and YogaMāyā combine to give rise to the fourth Pāda, the Avyakt Akshara Brahma (in **Paramākāsha**). This is also known as the inexplicable Brahma, Akshara Brahma, Adi Purush, Adi Prakriti, Pradhān, Sarva Kārana Kārnam (the cause of all causes) and further expands into infinite cosmos as mentioned in Gita 8.18. **Goloka**, the second residence of Lord Krishna, is located in **Paramākāsha**. Lord Krishna is known as **Golokinātha** here. Paramākāsha is also the abodes, known as **Vaikuntha**, **Manipur**, etc., of other powers. Golokinātha expands as (3a) **Kālaniranjan or SadāShiva**. Sadāshiva further expands as **PranavaBrahma (3b)** or **BrahmaShiva**. BrahmaShiva expands further into **Omkāra (3b1)**. Omkāra expands into **NādShiva** (also known as Shiva or

AUM (3b2) in verse 10.25 of the Gita). **PranavaBrahma** gives rise to **Gāyatri (3c)**, the abode of the **Vedas** (Gita 7.08). YogaMāyā (2c) is called MāyāBrahma (3d) or Sumangalā Devi in **Paramākāsha** and undergoes further successive transformations as: MahāMāyā, KālaMāyā and Māyā (3e). During great dissolution (MahāPralaya, verse 9.07) everything below this space is dissolved and rests in Avyakta Brahma.

Māyā Devi creates **Brahmāndākāsh (4)** by a small fraction (Residual Energy) of her power where infinite number of Cosmic Eggs (**HiranyaGarbha**, Golden eggs) are created by Māyā Devi. In each cosmic egg **Mahādeva** (or **AdiNārāyana**, Shambhu) and **Mahādevi** (or **Mother Ambā**) remain inactive (in YogaNidrā) for 311 trillion years until one third power “M” of Omkāra activates the cosmic egg giving rise to (4a) **Nārāyana (Mahā Vishnu, Kshara Purusha, Virāt Purusha or Purusha (7.05), AdhiDaiv (8.04))** and (4b) **Prakriti** (see Gita 7.04) or Mother Nature. Mother Nature has three personalities, **MāhāLakshmi, MāhāKali and MāhāSarasvatī** and has corresponding three Gunas or modes of Nature (see Chapter 14 of the Gita at: http://www.gita-society.com/section2/2_chap_14.htm). These three Gunas of Nature are called the Cosmic Mind (Mahatatattva or **Mahat**). Purusha has four personalities: **Vāsudeva, Sankarshana, Aniruddha and Pradyumna**.

In **Ghatākāsh (5)** lord Pradyumna plays his role in dissolution. Lord Vāsudeva appears as **Lord Vishnu (5a)** where he is called **Kshirodak Vishnu**, and he further expands his role as (5b) **Brahmā** (in active or wakeful state) and (5c) **Shankara** (in sleep or dormant state). Brahmā creates seven heavens, seven lower planets (Pātāls where Lord Sankarshan resides as **Garbhodak Vishnu**), Jambu islands, earth, and other hellish planets. During dissolution, verse 8.17, entire creation of Brahmā rests in Kshirodak Vishnu. Lord Aniruddha also becomes **Niranjan Deva** and **Ishvara**. Niranjan Deva activates the cosmic mind and creates (5d) **five basic elements** (earth, water, fire, air, subtle space, also see Gita 7.04) that are further transformed into a body mass (Pind) of **twenty four elements** (Visit http://www.gita-society.com/section2/2_chap_13.htm#13.06 for more details) out of which living beings, **Jīva**, on the earth are born when Ishvara puts His seed of life force (see verses 7.10, 9.18, 10.39, and 14.04) into the Pind and resides in the inner psyche of all beings (see Gita verses 15.07 and 18.61). Jīva transmigrates into 8.4 million species of life on the earth as long as it remains in bodily concept due to the veil of ignorance created by Māyā. Jīva attains salvation when, by virtue of one’s good Karma, one obtains the grace of God, Gita, and a SadGuru, and realizes that he or she is not this physical body or a doer; but Atmā, a divine instrument, and a part and parcel of the Supreme Being.

OM TAT SAT

1 Chidākāsh (1) The Supreme Being (verse 15.18)

Names: Father, Sat, **Saccidānanda**, ShriKrishna, ParBrahm, Paramātmā, SuperSoul, Absolute, etc.

Sat or Atmā Part of the Supreme Being

2. Sadākāsh

(verses 10.42, 14.27)

Baby Krishna (2) **Eternal Being/Brahm** (8.03, 15.16)

(2a) **Sat** (2b) **Chitt/SabalBrahm** (2c) **Ananda/KevalBrahm/YogaMāyā** (7.25)
 Atmā Parātmā/ParamShiv BrahmJyoti (4.06), Mind/Intellect of Brahm
Existence Knowledge Bliss and innumerable powers of YogaMāyā

(3) Immutable Creation or DevaLok

3. Parmākāsh Divine Being or Avyakta Brahm/Purush (8.18)

Names: Cause of all Causes, Avyakta, Adi Purush/Prakriti. Dhāms: Gololk, Vaikuntha etc.

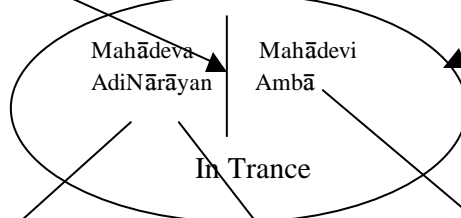
Lord: GolokiNāth Krishna becomes → (3a) KālNiranjan (or SadāShiva)

(3b2) (10.25 AUM, Shiva) NādāShiva ← (3b1) Omkāṛ ← (3b) PranavBrahma 7.08 (or BrahmShiva) ---> (3c) Gāyatri, Vedas
 (2c) YogaMāyā ---> (3d) MāyāBrahm (Sumangalā) ---> MāhāMāyā ---> KālMāyā ---> (3e) Māyā 7.14

4. Brahmāndākāsh

Residual Energy Field (Nāra) created by Māyā
 Golden/Cosmic Eggs, innumerable Brahmānds

(4) Mutable Creation AdhiDaiva Lok (8.04)



(4a) Nārāyan/MahāVishnu/Purusha 7.05

Vāsudev, Sankarshan, Aniruddha, Pradyumna (7.19)
 NiranjanDev Ishvara (15.07, 18.61)

(4b) Mother Nature/Prakriti 7.04

MahāLakshmi
MahāKālī
MahāSarasvati

Rajo
Tamo
Sato

Three Gunas

Cosmic Mind, Mahat

5 Ghatākāsh

(5d) Five Elements (7.04)

(5) VishnuLok

(5b) Brahmā ← (5a) Vishnu → (5c) Shankara
 (Kshirodak Vishnu)

7 Heavens, 21 Hells, 7 Pātāls, Earth
 (Garbhodak Vishnu)

24 Elements → jiva in duality
 (13.06)

Individual Soul, Jiva

Jiva in non-duality

Mukti

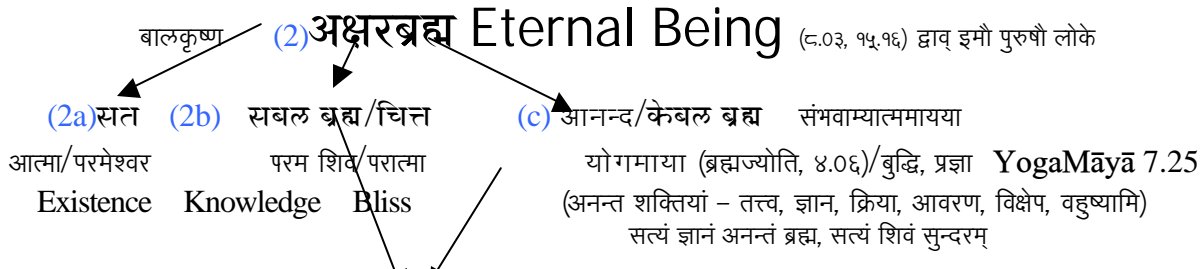
Transmigration

१ चिदाकाश परमधाम (1) परब्रह्म परमात्मा Supreme Being (१५.१८) यस्मात् क्षरम् अतीतोऽहम्

नाम - अक्षरातीत, पुरुषोत्तम, सच्चिदानन्द, परमात्मा, श्रीकृष्ण, Father, Absolute
 ब्रह्मात्मा (सखी) सत (आत्मा) अंश

9.19both, 11.37both, beyond, 13.12neither, 15.17beyond

२ सदाकाश अक्षरधाम (१४.२७) ब्रह्मणो हि प्रतिष्ठाहम् (१०.४२) विष्टभ्याहम् इदं कृत्स्नम् एकांशेन स्थितो जगत्



३ परमाकाश गोलोक, अव्यक्त धाम (3) अव्यक्त पुरुष Divine Being (8.18, 9.04)

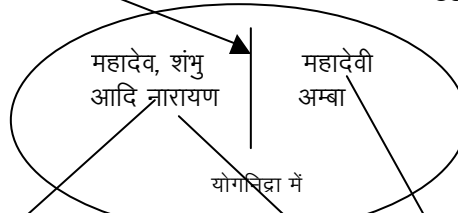
नाम - सर्वकारण कारणम्, अव्यक्त अक्षर ब्रह्म, आदि पुरुष/प्रकृति धाम - गोलोक, वैकुण्ठ, मणिपुर, आदि
 गोलोकीनाथ कृष्ण के अनेक ब्रह्मस्वरूपों में विस्तार -> (3a) कालनिरंजन (सदाशिव)

(3b2) (AUM, शिव १०.२५) नादशिव <- (3b1) ओंकार <--- (3b) प्रणव ब्रह्म (ब्रह्मशिव) (७.०८) --> (3c) गायत्री --> वेद प्रणवः सर्ववेदेषु
 गिराम् अस्म्येकम् अक्षरम् (2c) योगमाया ---> (3d) माया ब्रह्म (सुमंगला)-->महामाया-->कालमाया (3e) माया Māyā 7.14

४ ब्रह्माण्डाकाश (4) क्षरलोक

मायाजल (नार), शेषनाग (Residual Energy Field)
 हिरण्यगर्भ, Golden/Cosmic Eggs, ब्रह्माण्ड

महावाक्य --
 चेतना ब्रह्म है (प्रज्ञानं ब्रह्म, ऋग्वेद, अैत.उ. ३.०३)
 मैं ही ब्रह्म हूँ (अहं ब्रह्मास्मि, यजुर्वेद, बृह.उ. १.०४.१०)
 तुम ही ब्रह्म हो (तत्त्वमसि, सामवेद, छा.उ. ६.०८.०७)
 आत्मा ब्रह्म है (अयमात्मा ब्रह्म, अथर्ववेद, मा.उ. ०२)



(4a) क्षर पुरुष/नारायण/महाविष्णु/Purusha 7.05

वासुदेव, संकर्षण, अनिरुद्ध, प्रद्युम्न (प्रलय कर्ता)
 वासुदेवः सर्वमिति (७.१६)
 निरंजन देव ईश्वर (१५.०७, १८.६१)
 ममैवांशो जीवलोकं जीवभूतः सनातनः
 ईश्वरः सर्वभूतानां हृद्देशेऽर्जुन तिष्ठति

(4b) प्रकृति/Prakriti 7.04

महालक्ष्मी महाकाली महासरस्वति
 रजो तमो सतो
 Three Gunas
 महत्तत्त्व, सन्नमात्रा, Cosmic Mind

५ घटाकाश (5) विष्णुलोक

भूमिर् आपोऽनलो वायुः खं मनो बुद्धिरेव च (5d) पंच महाभूत (7.04) Five Elements

