

Lord is the same yet different types of opposite feelings persist simultaneously in Him.



महर्षयः सप्त पूर्वे चत्वारो मनवस्तथा ।

मद्भावा मानसा जाता येषां लोक इमाः प्रजाः ॥ ६ ॥

maharṣayaḥ sapta pūrve catvāro manavastathā
madbhāvā mānasā jātā yeṣāṁ loka imāḥ prajāḥ

The seven great seers, the more ancient four Sanaka etc., and fourteen Manus, who are all devoted to Me, are born of My will and all the creatures forming the world, have come forth from them. 6

Comment:—

[In the previous verses, the Lord mentioned His twenty glories, in the form of feelings. Now in this verse, He mentions His twenty-five divine glories, in the form of persons, who are administrators, of the entire creation.]

'Maharṣayaḥ sapta'—The seven great seers, are those who possess seven qualities—they are long lived, they have revealed sacred formulas, they are glorious, they possess divine vision, they are learned, they have realized righteousness, and they are inventors of 'Gotras' (sub-castes). These seven seers are—Marīci, Aṅgirā, Atri, Pulastya, Pulaha, Kratu and Vasiṣṭha. They know Vedas, and are reputed as annotators of the Vedas. They are administrators, of creation and are appointed to help Brahmā, the creator, in his work.

'Pūrve catvāraḥ'—Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanātana and Sanatkumāra, were the first to be born, of the mind of Brahmā, after he did penance. They are manifestations of the Lord. They always remain, children of five years. They wander in the three worlds, to promulgate devotion, knowledge (wisdom) and dispassion. They always utter the words 'Hari Śaraṇam' (Refuge

in the Lord). They love divine discourses, and so one of them holds divine discourses and the other three, listen to him.

'Manavastathā'—In a day of Brahmā, which consists of 43,20,000,000 years of mortals, there are fourteen Manus. They are Svāyambhūva, Svarociṣa, Uttama, Tāmasa, Raivata, Cākṣuṣa, Vaivasvata, Sāvarṇi, Dakṣasāvarṇi, Brahmasāvarṇi, Dharmasāvarṇi, Rudrasāvarṇi, Devasāvarṇi and Indrasāvarṇi.* They are creators and activators of the world, by carrying out Brahmā's orders.

'Mānasā jātāḥ'—They are born of the mind of Brahmā, in order to create the universe. So they can be called, Brahmā's sons. They can also be called the Lord's sons, because the Lord manifested Himself as Brahmā, in order to create the world. The whole creation, is the product of the Lord's mind.

'Madbhāvā'—They are all devoted to the Lord.

'Yeṣāṃ loka imāḥ prajāḥ'—There are two types of creatures, in the world—those born of the contact of the male and female, and those born of word (sacred word or text) or preaching. The former, are called 'Binduja' while the latter are called 'Nādaja'.

All the great saints and souls of the past, the present and the future, following the path of renunciation, as well as Sanaka etc., who were not married, belong to the latter type, while the off-springs born of seven great sages and fourteen Manus, who were married, belong to the former category.

Appendix—The seven great sages, four Sanakas etc., and fourteen Manus— they are all born of the Lord's mind and therefore are inseparable (one) with God.



Link:—After mentioning His divine glories, in the form of feelings and persons, from the fourth verse to the sixth verse,

* A day of Brahmā consists of a thousand fourfold ages. Out of it one Manu rules over more than seventy-one fourfold ages. Now Brahmā is running in his fifty-first year in which the seventh Manu named Vaivasvata is ruling over.