

39. Then I created the chief creation<sup>214</sup> consisting of immobile beings with a delightful mind. At the bidding of Śiva, I continued my meditation in a detached spirit.

40. While creating it I had thought it would be an aspirant after the Ātman. But the creation Tiryaksrotas turned out to be full of misery. And it was not an aspirant.

41-42. Realising that it was not an aspirant I began to ponder over the matter. Then the Sāttvika Sarga otherwise known as Ūrdhvasrotas and Devasarga (Divine creation) took shape. It was really charming. But considering that it too was not aspirant I meditated on my lord.

43. Then the Rājasasarga, otherwise known as Arvāksrotas—the human creation which was a great aspirant, appeared at the bidding of Lord Śiva.

44. Then again at the bidding of Lord Śiva the Bhūtādika Sarga (creation of the elements etc.) appeared. Thus five types of creation collectively called Vaikṛta were set in motion by me.

45-46. Brahmā evolved three types of creation from Prakṛti. The first one was the creation of Mahat (the cosmic principle of intellect.) The second was that of the

तमोऽविवेको मोहः स्यादन्तःकरणविभ्रमः ।  
 महामोहश्च विज्ञेयो ग्राम्यभोगसुखैषणा ॥  
 मरणं त्वन्वतामिस्रं तामिस्रं क्रोध उच्यते ।  
 अविद्या पञ्चपर्वेषा प्रादुर्भूता महात्मनः ॥  
 तमसोऽष्टविधा भेदा मोहश्चाष्टविधः स्मृतः ।  
 महामोहप्रभेदाश्च बुधैर्दश विचिन्तिताः ॥  
 अष्टादशविधं चाहुस्तामिस्रं च विचक्षणाः ।  
 अन्वतामिस्रभेदाश्च तथाष्टादशश्च स्मृताः ॥

These are further divided into sixtytwo kinds. Cp. Liṅgapurāṇa 2.9. 34-35.

214. The Paurāṇic cosmology divides the cosmic creation into nine classes : viz (1) मुख्यसर्ग creation of insentient objects (2) तिर्यक् सर्ग creation of animals (3) देवसर्ग creation of divine beings (4) राजसर्ग creation of human beings (5) भूतादिसर्ग creation of elements (6) महत्सर्ग creation of intellect (7) सूक्ष्मभूतसर्ग creation of subtle elements (8) वैकारिकसर्ग secondary creation (9) कौमारसर्ग primary and secondary creation.