

# ऋग्वेद

मण्डल १०, अनुवाक १२, सूक्त १९० ।

अष्टक ८, अध्याय ८, वर्ग ४८ ।

अनुवाद कर्ता: सञ्जय मोहन मित्तल

## Rigveda

**Maṇḍala 10, Anuvaaka 12, Sookta 190.**

**Aṣṭaka 8, Adhyaaya 8, Varga 48.**

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There are two independent systems in place for classifying the 10522 Mantras from the Ṛigveda.

The first system has the Mantras broadly classified in Maṇḍalas. Each Maṇḍala has Anuvaakas which are further divided into Sooktas. However it is noteworthy that the Sooktas are numbered independently within a Maṇḍala and their numbering do not reset at the switchover of Anuvaakas. Due to this, many scholars consider Anuvaaka to be redundant and do not use them in their translations. There are a total of 10 Maṇḍalas, 85 Anuvaakas and 1028 Sooktas in the Ṛigveda. The sizes of the Maṇḍalas vary considerably between 429 Mantras to 1976 Mantras. The sizes of the Sooktas vary from 1 Mantra to 58 Mantras.

The second system tries to evenly distribute the Mantras between 8 Aṣṭakas which are further divided into 8 Adhyaayas each. These 64 Adhyaayas are further subdivided into 2024 Vargas. The normal size of a Varga is five Mantras, however, it varies from one to twelve Mantras with either extremes being rare.

Even though the second system does not have the Sookta classification, it honors the sanctity of a Sookta. One Sookta belongs to only one Aṣṭaka and one Adhyaaya. The Mantras from a Sookta may be further grouped into multiple Vargas. The Vargas however, do not mix Mantras from different Sooktas.

Nowadays, Maṇḍala / Anuvaaka / Sookta classification is more popular and has been used in this translation as well. However, the Aṣṭaka / Adhyaaya / Varga is mentioned in the page header for reference, if needed.

सारांश

इस सूक्त में सृष्टि की रचना का क्रम बताया गया है । सृष्टि की पुनः रचना के लिए, पुरानी सृष्टि का विध्वंस कर ईश्वर ने सभी आवेशित कणों को महाप्रलय रूपी समुद्र में इकट्ठा किया । पहले नई सृष्टि की योजना बनाई । ऐसे नियम बनाए जिनसे सृष्टि सुचारू रूप से अपने आप चलती रहे । और फिर इस योजना को साकार रूप दिया । हमें यह भी पता लगता है की सृष्टि निर्माण का चक्र निरन्तर है और पहले की भांति आगे भी विध्वंस और सृजन का चक्र चलता रहेगा ।

अड़तालीसवे वर्ग का आरम्भ होता है ।

प्रथम मन्त्र में ईश्वर के द्वारा सबसे पहले सृष्टि के निर्माण के नियमों की रचना का वर्णन है ।

अघमर्षण ऋषिः। भाववृत्तं देवता । ३० अक्षराणि । विराडार्ष्यनुष्टुप् छन्दः । गान्धारः स्वरः ।

**ऋतं च सत्यं चाभीद्वात्तपसोऽध्यजायत ।**

**ततो रात्र्यजायत ततः समुद्रो अर्णवः ॥१॥**

ऋग् १०:१२:१९०:१

ऋतम् । च । सत्यम् । च । अभिऽइद्वात् । तपसः । अधि । अजायत ॥

ततः । रात्री । अजायत । ततः । समुद्रः । अर्णवः ॥१॥

इस सृष्टि की रचना से पहले ईश्वर ने (रात्री) प्रलय (अजायत) की । (ततः) तब भयंकर रात्री के समान अन्धकार (च) और (ततः) वहाँ (अर्णवः) आवेशित कणों का एक अति विशाल (समुद्रः) समुद्र था । ईश्वर ने अपने (अभि) सभी ओर से (इद्वात्) प्रकाशित (तपसः) ज्ञान के (अधि) आधार पर संसार को चलाने के लिए, प्राकृतिक चक्रों और बलों के लिए (ऋतम्) शाश्वत (च) व जीवों के लिए (सत्यम्) सत्य नियमों का (अजायत) निर्माण किया ।

दूसरे मन्त्र में ईश्वर के द्वारा काल गणना के नियमों की रचना का वर्णन है ।

अघमर्षण ऋषिः। भाववृत्तं देवता । ३२ अक्षराणि । आर्ष्यनुष्टुप् छन्दः । गान्धारः स्वरः ।

**समुद्रादर्णवादधि संवत्सरो अजायत ।**

**अहोरात्राणि विदधद्विश्वस्य मिषतो वशी ॥२॥**

ऋग् १०:१२:१९०:२

समुद्रात् । अर्णवात् । अधि । संवत्सरः । अजायत ॥

अहोरात्राणि । विदधत् । विश्वस्य । मिषतः । वशी ॥२॥

### Synopsis

This composition clarifies the process of creation of the Universe. God decomposes the old Universe to make way for the new. The remains of the old universe are brought together in a humongous cosmic soup of subatomic particles. God then creates a plan for the new Universe. He also creates systems for automated and smooth running of the universe. The plan is then brought to life. We also learn that the process of destruction and creation is cyclical and in future there will be more of these cycles.

Here begins the forty-eighth Varga.

In the first mantra the sage describes that God first created the rules that shall govern the universe.

**ṛiṣhiḥ** aghamarṣhaṇaḥ, **devataa** bhaavavṛittam, **vowels** 30, **chhandah** viraaḍ aarṣhy anuṣṭup, **svaraḥ** gaandhaaraḥ.

**1. ṛitañ cha satyañ chaabheeddhaat tapaso'dhyaajaayata,  
tato raatryajaayata tataḥ samudro arṇavaḥ.**

R̥g 10:12:190:1

ṛitam cha satyam cha abhi iddhaat tapasaḥ adhi ajaayata,  
tataḥ raatree ajaayata tataḥ samudraḥ arṇavaḥ.

(*tataḥ*) Before beginning the Creation, God (*ajaayata*) started the process of destruction which resulted in total darkness like a (*raatree*) night. At (*tataḥ*) this time a huge (*samudraḥ*) ocean of (*arṇavaḥ*) agitated particles existed. In order to govern the creation and functioning of the cosmos, (*adhi*) based on his (*tapasaḥ*) wisdom (*cha*) and knowledge that was (*iddhaat*) illuminated from (*abhi*) all directions, he (*ajaayata*) created the (*ṛitam*) eternal rules for the cycles and forces of nature (*cha*) and (*satyam*) true laws for the living beings.

In the second mantra the sage describes that God then created the rules for measurement of the time of each of the celestial bodies.

**ṛiṣhiḥ** aghamarṣhaṇaḥ, **devataa** bhaavavṛittam, **vowels** 32, **chhandah** aarṣhy anuṣṭup, **svaraḥ** gaandhaaraḥ.

**2. samudraadarṇavaadadhi samvatsaro ajaayata,  
ahoraatraaṇi vi'dadhad vishvasya miṣhato vashee.**

R̥g 10:12:190:2

samudraat arṇavaat adhi samvatsaraḥ ajaayata,  
aho-raatraaṇi vi adadhat vishvasya miṣhataḥ vashee.

(अधि) उसके बाद एक कुशल अभियन्ता की भांति, ईश्वर ने (विश्वस्य) संसार को (मिषतः) सुगमता से (वशी) वश में रखने के लिए, उस (अर्णवात्) आवेशित कणों के (समुद्रात्) महा समुद्र से बनने वाले ग्रह नक्षत्रों के लिए काल क्रम, जिसमें (अहो) दिन, (रात्राणि) रात व (संवत्सरः) सम्बत आदि, का (विऽअदधत्) विधान (अजायत) किया ।

तीसरे मन्त्र में सबसे पहले ईश्वर के द्वारा तीनों लोको की रचना का वर्णन है ।

अघमर्षण ऋषिः। भाववृत्तं देवता । २९ अक्षराणि । पादनिचृदार्ष्यनुष्टुप् छन्दः । गान्धारः स्वरः ।

**सूर्याचन्द्रमसौ धाता यथापूर्वमकल्पयत् ।**

**दिवं च पृथिवीं चान्तरिक्षमथो स्वः ॥३॥**

ऋग् १०:१२:१९०:३

सूर्या । चन्द्रम् । असौ । धाता । यथापूर्वम् । अकल्पयत् ॥

दिवम् । च । पृथिवीम् । च । अन्तरिक्षम् । अथो इति । स्वः ॥३॥

(अथो) इसके बाद (धाता) ईश्वर ने (पूर्वम्) पहले की (यथा) भांति (दिवम्) द्युलोक को (अकल्पयत्) रचा, (सूर्या) सूर्य (चन्द्रम्) चन्द्र (असौ) आदि की रचना की, (पृथिवीम्) पृथिवी को रचा, सौरमण्डल के बाहर अन्य (स्वः) लोकान्तरों को रचा और इन सभी के बीच का (अन्तरिक्षम्) अन्तरिक्ष भी बनाया ।

अड़तालीसवा वर्ग समाप्त हुआ ।

(*adhi*) After that, like an architect, in order to devise a self sustaining system that (*vashee*) controls and maintains the (*miṣhataḥ*) smooth movement of the celestial bodies in the (*vishvasya*) Universe that would be created from that (*samudraat*) ocean of (*aṇavaat*) agitated particles, God (*ajaayata*) devised the (*vi adadhat*) concept of time that consisted of various relative measures of time like (*aho*) day, (*raatraaṇi*) night and (*samvatsaraḥ*) year.

In the third mantra the sage describes that God then executed the plans and created all the heavenly bodies including the earth.

**ṛiṣhiḥ** aghamarṣhaṇaḥ, **devataa** bhaavavṛittam, **vowels** 29, **chhandah** paada nichṛid aarṣhy anuṣṭup, **svaraḥ** gaandhaaraḥ.

**3. sooryaachandramasau dhaataa yathaapoorvam akalpayat,  
divaṇ cha pṛithiveeṇ chaantarikṣhamatho svaḥ.**

Rig 10:12:190:3

sooryaa chandram asau dhaataa yathaa-poorvam akalpayat,  
divam cha pṛithiveem cha antarikṣham atho svaḥ.

(*atho*) After this, (*yathaa*) like (*poorvam*) before, (*dhaataa*) God (*akalpayat*) created the (*divam*) celestial realm, the (*sooryaa*) sun (*cha*) and (*chandram*) moon (*asau*) etc., the (*pṛithiveem*) earth, (*svaḥ*) star systems away from the Solar system (*cha*) and the (*antarikṣham*) space between all of these celestial bodies.

Here ends the forty-eighth Varga.