

Sarūpya—a son of Duṣkanta and father of Aṇḍira.

Br. III. 74. 5.

Sarga (I)—one of the five sections of the Purāṇa;¹ dealing with creation of the universe;² different kinds of;³ Prākṛta;⁴ of Brahmā.⁵

¹ M. 53. 65; Vā. 4. 10; 9. 4; 100. 195. 53; 132; 103. 9. ² Br. IV. 1. 37; 3. and 26. 31. 4. 5. ³ Ib. I. 153-54; II. 5. 55-8. Vā. 1. 63. ⁴ Ib. 4. 90; Vi. 1. 5. 19-20, 24. ⁵ Vā. 8. 36-40.

Sarga (II)—the order of creation; a form of Brahman known as Puruṣa and Kṣetrajña with the aid of Pradhāna originated mahat tatva out of which was born ahamkāra; engaged further in creation, the creator engendered the rudiment of sound (śabdatanmātrkam) from which was produced, ākāśa or ether; it was invested with śabda or sound; then was created Vāyu, invested with the rudiment of touch, fire invested with the rudiment of rūpa or form, waters invested with the rudiment of taste; and lastly an aggregate of all this (earth) originates, of which smell is the property; those rudimental elements are designated aviśeṣas or devoid of qualities and this goes by the name of elemental creation; from ahamkāra are again produced the ten organs of sense and the ten divinities along with the eleventh, mind. These several elements could not by themselves produce and therefore there was a blending; and the result of this compound was the formation of an egg-like aṇḍa, where figures the Lord in vyakta rūpa; its womb being Meru and its water being the oceans containing all worlds, Gods and men, surrounded outside by seven envelopes like elements of fire, water etc.; first was one of darkness of five Parvas: darkness, illusion, blindness, ignorance, and of no light; three prākṛta sargas—*mahata*, *bhūta*, and *aindriyaka*; three Vaikṛta sargas—*mukhya sarga*, *Tairyakyonī*, *deva sarga* *arvāksrotasa* and *anugraha sarga*; the ninth