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The Harivamsa, Brahma, Vișnu, Bhāgavata and Brahmavaivarta among the Puranas deal exhaustively with the life of Krsna, and the accounts in the different Puranas are not only inconsistent but mutually contradictory. Ruben has critically considered some incidents relating to the life of Kṛṣṇa from different Puranas and has come to the conclusion that the original supplement (Khila) of the Mahābhārata was much shorter than the Khila Harivamsa now current, that the original Harivamsa is the oldest Purana and that the original archetype of the Harivamsa has been better preserved in the Brahma.31 The order of the Puranas has variously been placed as: Visnu-Harivamsa-Bhagavata-Brahmavaivarta,32 Harivamsa-Brahma-Visnu-Bhāgavata-Brahmavaivarta,33 Brahma-Viṣṇu-Bhāga-vata-Brahmavaivarta,34 etc. A critical evaluation of the different accounts of Kṛṣṇa given in the Purāṇas shows that only the Brahma and the Visnu have a common text, and that the former has an account older than the Visnu.35 Besides these, the Padma, Agni, Bhāgavata and Brahmavaivarta deal at some length with the Krsna story, and the Harivamsa, truly as the supplement of the Mahābhārata, goes over the entire Puranic story, carefully omitting all references to the Mahābhārata story. The Bhāgavata is the only Puranic account which combines both the epic and Puranic accounts setting them in proper context. The Brahmavaivarta is a late work, solely written to glorify Rādhā.

It has been suggested that the Kṛṣṇa in the Purāņas and the Kṛṣṇa in the Mahābhārata are distinct personages. Mutual exclusiveness of the two

JAOS, 61, pp. 115-127; JRAS, 1941, pp. 247-256.
 Cf. Tattyabhushan, Krsna and the Gitä, p. 56.
 Cf. Durgashankar Shastri, Purāna Vivecana, pp. 133-5.
 Ruben, Festschrift Thomas, pp. 188-203.

^{35.} Cf. Tadpatrikar, Krana Problem, pp. 276-277.