

# Laghu - Bhāgavatāmṛta

## Part-1

### The Sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

#### Chapter-2

Description of the Puruṣāvatāras and  
Guṇāvatāras

# The Gunavataras

# The Gunavataras - Visnu

# The Gunavataras - Visnu

## Text-33

śrī-visnuḥ, yathā śrī-tr̥tīye  
tal loka-padmaṁ sa u eva viṣṇuḥ  
prāviviśat sarva-guṇāvabhāsam |  
tasmin svayaṁ vedamayo vidhātā  
svayambhuvaṁ yaṁ sma vadanti so 'bhūt

Viṣṇu is described in the Third Canto (śrī-visnuḥ, yathā śrī-tr̥tīye):

Viṣṇu entered (sah viṣṇuḥ prāviviśat) that lotus of all the planets (tal loka-padmaṁ), which reveals all the enjoyable objects for the jīvas (sarva-guṇāvabhāsam). Brahmā (vidhātā), known as self-born (svayambhuvaṁ yaṁ sma vadanti), composer of the Vedas (vedamayo), appeared within that lotus (tasmin svayaṁ abhūt).

# Srila Baladeva Vidyabhusana

- This verse describes Viṣṇu who instigates sattva-guṇa.
- Sa refers to Garbhodakaśāyī Viṣṇu or Pradyumna.
- He entered the planets in the form of a lotus (loka-padma).
- This lotus was endowed with all enjoyable material objects (sarva-guṇāvabhāsa).
- Viṣṇu does not have īśvara and jīva forms like Brahmā and Śiva, and thus two forms are not mentioned here.

# The Gunavataras - Visnu

## Text-34

yo viṣṇuḥ paṭhyate so 'sau  
kṣīrāmbudhiśayo mataḥ |  
garbhodaśāyinas tasya  
vilāsatvān muniśvaraiḥ |  
nārāyaṇo virāḍ antar  
yāmī cāyaṁ nigadyate

He who is called Viṣṇu is Kṣīrodakaśāyī (yo viṣṇuḥ paṭhyate saḥ  
asau kṣīrāmbudhiśayo mataḥ). He is the vilāsa form of  
Garbhodakaśāyī (garbhodaśāyinaḥ vilāsatvād) and is praised by  
the best of sages (ayam muniśvaraiḥ nigadyate) as Nārāyaṇa,  
Virāḍ (universal form) and antaryāmī (soul within) (nārāyaṇo  
virāḍ antaryāmī).

## Srila Baladeva Vidyabhusana

- What is he called when he entered the lotus?
- Garbhodakaśāyī, or Pradyumna with a thousand heads, becoming Aniruddha with four arms, enters the lotus of the worlds and lies down on the Milk Ocean.
- Thus he is called Kṣīrodakaśāyī.
- Why is the protector of the jīvas in the world also called Nārāyaṇa?
- Nārāyaṇa refers to the shelter of nāra, or one who is the shelter of all tattvas. Thus it refers to Kāraṇodakaśāyī or Garbhodakāśayī.
- However, Kṣīrodakaśāyī is the vilāsa form of Garbhodakaśāyī.
- He is thus non-different from them and can also be called Nārāyaṇa.

# The Gunavataras - Visnu

## Text-35

viṣṇu-dharmottarādy-uktā  
yāḥ pūryo 'jāṇḍa-madhyataḥ |  
santi viṣṇu-prakāśānām  
tāḥ kathyante samāsataḥ

Now the abodes where Viṣṇu appears (yāḥ pūryo ajah viṣṇu-prakāśānām santi) within the universe (aṇḍa-madhyataḥ) will be described in brief (tāḥ samāsataḥ kathyante) according to scriptures such as Viṣṇu-dharmottara (viṣṇu-dharmottarādy-uktā).

- The great powers of Kṣīrodakaśāyī within the universe will be described.



## The Gunavataras - Visnu

Description of various  
abodes of VISNU  
within the universe

Text-36

yathā –  
rudropariṣṭād aparah  
pañcāyuta-pramānataḥ |  
agamyah sarva-lokānām  
viṣṇu-lokaḥ prakīrtitaḥ

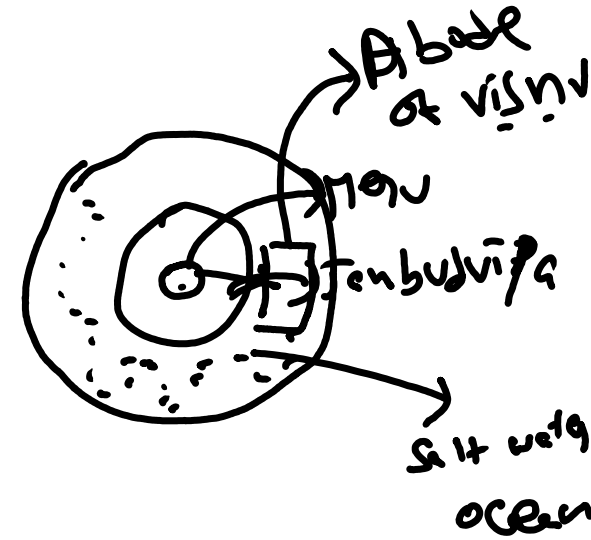
Above Śiva's abode (rudropariṣṭād) is Viṣṇu's abode (viṣṇu-lokaḥ prakīrtitaḥ), unattainable by all people (sarva-lokānām agamyah). It is incomparable (aparah) and measures fifty thousand yojanas (pañcāyuta-pramānataḥ).

# The Gunavataras - Visnu

Text-37

2nd residence of  
VIṢṆU

tasyopariṣṭād brahmāṇḍah  
kāñcanoddīpti-samyutah |  
meros tu pūrva-dig-bhāge  
madhye tu lavaṇodadheḥ |  
viṣṇuloko mahān proktaḥ  
salilāntara-samsthitaḥ



Beyond this Viṣṇu-loka (tasyopariṣṭād), east of Meru (kāñcanoddīpti-samyutah meros tu pūrva-dig-bhāge), in the center of the salt ocean (lavaṇodadheḥ madhye), lies the great planet of Viṣṇu (viṣṇuloko mahān proktaḥ), situated in the water (salilāntara-samsthitaḥ), where Brahmā sometimes goes (brahmāṇḍah).

- Brahmāṇḍa may be analyzed as brahmanā anta “where Brahmā goes.”

## The Gunavataras - Visnu

### Text-38

tatra svapiti gharmāmbhe  
devadevo janārdanaḥ |  
lakṣmī-sahāyah satatam  
śeṣa-paryaṅkam āsthitaḥ

Janārdana (devadevo janārdanaḥ) accompanied by Laksmī (lakṣmī-sahāyah satatam) sleeps on the bed of Śeṣa in the salt water (tatra śeṣa-paryaṅkam āsthitaḥ svapiti) at the end of the summer season (gharmāmbhe).

## The Gunavataras - Visnu

### Text-39

meroś ca pūrva-dig-bhāge  
madhye kṣīrārṇavasya ca |  
kṣīrāmbu-madhyagā śubhrā  
devasyānyā tathā purī

East of Meru (meroś ca pūrva-dig-bhāge) in the center of the  
milk ocean (kṣīrārṇavasya ca madhye) there is another city of the  
Lord (devasyānyā tathā purī) called Subhrā (śubhrā).

## The Gunavataras - Visnu

### Text-40

lakṣmī-sahāyas tatrāste  
śeṣāsana-gataḥ prabhuḥ |  
tatrāpi caturo māsān  
suptas tiṣṭhati vārṣikān

There the Lord (tatra prabhuḥ) along with Laksmī (lakṣmī-sahāyah) lies on Śesa (śeṣāsana-gataḥ āste), sleeping (suptas tiṣṭhati) for the four months of the monsoon season (caturo māsān vārṣikān).

# The Gunavataras - Visnu

## Text-41

3rd abode of  
Lord Visnu

tasminn avāci dig-bhāge  
madhye ksīrānavasya tu |  
yojanānām sahasrāṇi  
maṇḍalah pañca-vimśatih  
śvetadvīpatayā khyāto  
dvīpaḥ parama-śobhanaḥ

South of that place (tasminn avāci dig-bhāge), in the milk ocean  
(ksīrānavasya madhye), is a most splendid island called  
Śvetadvīpa (śvetadvīpatayā khyāto dvīpaḥ parama-śobhanaḥ),  
measuring twenty-five thousand yojanas (pañca-vimśatih  
sahasrāṇi yojanānām maṇḍalah).

## The Gunavataras - Visnu

Description of the  
deities of Svetadvīpa

Text-42

narāḥ sūrya-prabhās tatra  
śītāṁśu-sama-darśanāḥ |  
tejasā durnirīkṣyās ca  
devānām api yādava

The men there shine like the sun (tatra narāḥ sūrya-prabhās) and are as beautiful as the moon (śītāṁśu-sama-darśanāḥ). Because of their effulgence (tejasā) even the devatās find it hard to gaze upon them (devānām api durnirīkṣyāḥ), O Yādava (yādava)!