

Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛtā

-Sri Rupa Goswami

Part 1: The sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter 2 :
Description of the Puruṣāvatāras
and Guṇāvatāras

The Puruṣāvatāras

Text 6

The puruṣa is described in the Viṣṇu Purāṇa.
(Viṣṇu Purāṇa 6.8.61)

Description of
puruṣa from
Viṣṇu Purāṇa

I offer my respects to the indestructible
Lord :

1. who is a portion of Krishna
2. who partakes of material creation through his glance
3. who is one but is many because of manifesting many aṁśas
4. who is pure but appears impure
5. who is full of knowledge
6. who is the cause of distributing all living entities

The svamsa avataras and the
vibhinnamsas jivas - both come
from him.

But would he not become
contaminated because of
his contact with matter?

No. He is pure, though appearing
impure:

1. because he performs the creation
of the universe by his will alone
2. and though he enters the universe
he does not touch it because of his
acintya-sakti

Sridhara svami mentions in his
commentary that the verse prior to this
talks about the Supreme Lord:

I offer respects to the worshipable Lord who is
the source of the puruṣāvatāras , who has no
destruction, no creation , no increase , no
transformation into something else, no decay
and who is without doubt real.

Text 7

characteristics of the three puruṣās

He is known as the puruṣā :

1. who manifests many avatāras
2. who glances over matter to manifest the universe from prakṛti
3. who maintains its transformations
4. who is the amsa of Krishna

Text 8

Proof for description of Kāraṇodakaśāyī Viṣṇu

The Second Canto of Bhāgavatam describes the puruṣās as avatāras:

The first Puruṣāvatāra of Krishna is Mahā-viṣṇu. (SB 2.6.42)

Text 9

only verse which clearly talks about 3 viṣṇus

The types of puruṣāvatāra are described in the Sātvata-tantra:

The wise know that the puruṣā consists of three forms of the original Viṣṇu -Saṅkarṣaṇa :

1. The first is the creator of the mahat-tattva.
2. The second is situated within the universe.
3. The third is situated within each living entity.

Knowing these three, one becomes liberated.

Original Viṣṇu: Saṅkarṣaṇa --> Maha-viṣṇu/ KaV

1.	KaV	Saṅkarṣaṇa	creator of the mahat-tattva	antaryami of prakṛiti
2.	GaV	Pradyumna	situated within the universe	antaryami of Brahma
3.	KsV	Aniruddha	situated within each living entity	antaryami of all jivas