

Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛtā

-Srila Rupa Goswami

Part 1: The sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter 2 :
Description of the Puruṣāvatāras and
Guṇāvatāras

The Guṇāvatāras - Viṣṇu

Text 33

tal loka-padmaṁ sa u eva viṣṇuḥ
prāvīviśat sarva-guṇāvabhāsam
tasmin svayaṁ vedamayo vidhātā
svayambhuvanṁ yaṁ sma vadanti so 'bhūt SB 3.8.15

Viṣṇu entered that lotus of all the planets, which reveals all the enjoyable objects for the jivas.

Brahmā known as self-born, composer of the Vedas appeared within that lotus.

This verse talks about Kṣīrodakaśāyī Viṣṇu (KsV).

Viṣṇu entered that lotus of all the planets
(tal loka-padmaṁ sa u eva viṣṇuḥ prāvīviśat)

From the navel of GaV, comes the lotus.
So the Vishnu entering the lotus is KsV.



GaV entered the lotus as KsV.

which reveals all the enjoyable objects for the jivas
(sarva-guṇāvabhāsam)

bhūtair mahadbhir ya imāḥ puro vibhur
nirmāya śete yad amūṣu pūruṣaḥ
bhūṅkte guṇān ṣoḍaśa ṣoḍaśātmakaḥ
so 'laṅkṣīṣṭa bhagavān vacāmsi me

SB 2.4.23

Paramatma is the life of all elements.

The Supreme Lord enters into every matter and empowers the objects to exhibit their dharma.

ex: Why is sugar sweet? Because Paramatma is there who is allowing the sugar to exhibit its dharma of sweetness.

Text 34

He who is called Viṣṇu is Kṣīrodakaśāyī . He is the vilāsa form of Garbhodakaśāyī and is praised by the best of sages as Nārāyaṇa, Virāṭ and antaryāmī (soul within).

He who is called Viṣṇu in Brahma, Viṣṇu, Mahesha is Kṣīrodakaśāyī Viṣṇu (KsV).

KsV is vilasa form of GaV.

KsV is praised as :

- 1.Nārāyaṇa
2. Virāṭ
3. antaryāmī.

He lies down on the milk ocean and hence he is called Kṣīrodakaśāyī.

Why is KsV also called Nārāyaṇa?

Nārāyaṇa refers to the shelter of nāra, or one who is the shelter of all tattvas.

Thus it refers to KaV or GaV.

However, **KsV is the vilāsa form of GaV .**

He is thus **non-different** from them and can also be called Nārāyaṇa.

Text 35

Now the abodes where Viṣṇu appears (within the universe) will be described in brief according to scriptures such as Viṣṇu-dharmottara.

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

The abodes of Viṣṇu within the universe will be described.

Abode 1

Text 36

Above Shiva's abode is Viṣṇu's abode, unattainable by all people. It is incomparable and measures fifty thousand yojanas.

1. above Shiva's abode
2. unattainable (sarva-lokänām agamya)- inaccessible by people in general
3. incomparable(aparaḥ)
4. measures 50 thousand yojanas

Additional information

Bhū-maṇḍala has 7 oceans and 7 islands.

One of the islands is Jambūdvīpa.

Bhārata-varṣa is one of the nine varṣas of Jambūdvīpa.

7 oceans (acc. to Siddhānta-śiromaṇi)

- (1) the ocean of salt water
- (2) the ocean of milk
- (3) the ocean of yogurt
- (4) the ocean of clarified butter
- (5) the ocean of sugarcane juice
- (6) the ocean of liquor
- (7) the ocean of sweet water

Abode 2

Text 37

Beyond this Viṣṇu-loka, east of Meru , in the center of the salt ocean , lies the great planet of Viṣṇu, situated in the water, where Brahmā sometimes goes.

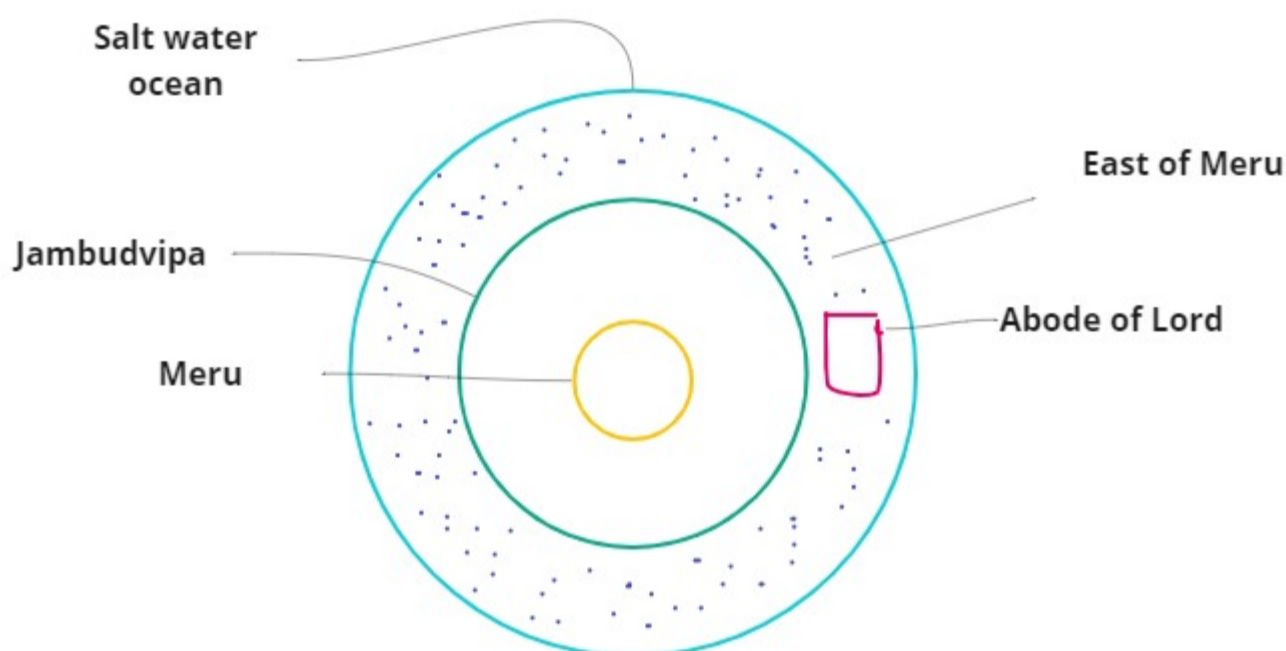
1. beyond the Visnu loka (abode mentioned in text 36)
2. east of Meru (Meru is a golden effulgent mountain)
3. centre of salt ocean
4. Brahma sometimes goes there

Bhū-maṇḍala : 7 islands and 7 oceans

One of the island is Jambudvipa

In between Jambudvipa is Meru

Outside Jambudvipa is salt water ocean.



Abode 2

Text 38

Janārdana accompanied by Lakṣmī sleeps on the bed of Śeṣa in the salt water at the end of the summer season.

Abode 3

Text 39

East of Meru in the center of the milk ocean there is another city of the Lord called Śubhrā.

1. east of Meru
2. centre of the milk ocean
3. called Śubhrā

Abode 3

Text 40

There the Lord along with Lakṣmī lies on Śeṣa, sleeping for the four months of the monsoon season.

Lord sleeps in Śubhrā for the 4 months of caturmasya.

Abode 4

Text 41

South of that place in the milk ocean, is a most splendid island called Śvetadvīpa measuring twenty-five thousand yojanas.

1. In the milk ocean.
2. South of Śubhrā.
3. Measures 25 thousand yojanas.

Abode 4

Text 42

The men there shine like the sun and are as beautiful as the moon. Because of their effulgence even the devatās find it hard to gaze upon them, O Yādava!

Residents of Śvetadvīpa

1. They shine like the sun.
2. They are as beautiful as the moon.