

Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛtā

-Srila Rupa Goswami

Part 1: The sweetness of  
Kṛṣṇa

Chapter 3 :  
Description of the Līlāvatāras

Avatāras discussed till now:

1. 4 Kumāras
2. Nārada
3. Varāha
4. Matsya
5. Yajña
6. Nara-Nārāyaṇa
7. Kapila
8. Dattātreyā
9. Hayagrīva
10. Haṁsa
11. Pṛśnigarbha (Dhruva-Priya)
12. Ṛṣabha
13. Mahārāja Pṛthu
14. Nṛsimha
15. Kūrma
16. Dhanvantari
17. Mohinī
18. Vāmana
19. Paraśurāma
20. Rāma
21. Vyāsa
22. Balarāma
23. Kṛṣṇa

## 24. Buddha

### Text 89

Buddha is also described in the First Canto:

Then when Kali-yuga starts Buddha, the son of Añjanā, will appear in the province of Gayā for bewildering the demons.

SB 1.3.24

He will appear in the province of Gayā,  
in a place called Dharmāraṇya.

For bewildering the demons:

Demons here refer to people with demoniac mentality.

Srila Jiva Goswami says : because they do not hear the proper conclusions of the Vedas, they act as demons.

The appearance of Buddha is a part of big project.

People were misinterpreting Vedas for their own gratification.

Lord Buddha made them reject Vedas and thus stopped violence to animals. He established nirvisesa-vaad.

Then Sankaracarya comes, he gave twisted meaning of Vedas but re-established the authority of Vedas. He established Shunyavaad.

Then Ramanujacharya, Madhvacharya came and gave a clear understanding of the meaning of the Vedas.

The most perfect and highest understanding came through Chaitanya Mahaprabhu.

So all the personalities have played their small-small roles in the big scheme of Lord as in a relay race.

Text  
90-91

1. He appears after Kali-yuga has passed two thousand years.
2. He is pinkish in color with two hands and shaved head.
3. When Sūta spoke this story, Buddha had not yet been born.
4. He, who was born in the village called Dharmāraṇya, has now appeared.

When the atheists, after being well versed in the Vedic scientific knowledge, annihilate inhabitants of different planets, flying unseen in the sky on well-built rockets prepared by the great scientist Maya, the Lord will bewilder their minds by dressing Himself attractively as Buddha and will preach on subreligious principles.

**SB 2.7.37**

This incarnation of Lord Buddha is not the same Buddha incarnation we have in the present history of mankind. According to Śrīla Jīva Gosvāmī, the Buddha incarnation mentioned in this verse appeared in a different Kali age. In the duration of life of one Manu there are more than seventy-two Kali-yugas, and in one of them the particular type of Buddha mentioned here would appear.

**SP purport, SB 2.7.37**

25. Kalki

Text 92

Kalki is described in the First Canto:

At the junction of the yugas when the kings are almost criminal, the Lord of the universe Kalki will be born as the son of Viṣṇu Yaśā.

**SB 1.3.25**



### Text 93

Vasudeva previously became Manu and Daśaratha. In the future he will become Viṣṇu Yaśā. This is explained in the Padma Purāṇa.

The intention here is to show that Vasudeva is the original father of the Lord, and other fathers of the Lord are his expansions.

#### Our guess:

Since Kalki is an āveśa-avatāra (a jiva), we assume his father to be also an āveśa-avatāra of Lord's eternal father Vasudeva. This āveśa can be either temporary (as in case of Brahma) or eternal.

### Text 94

The powers of Kalki are described graphically in the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa. Some say that Buddha and Kalki appear in every Kali-yuga.

Some say that Buddha and Kalki appear in every Kaliyuga, while others say that they appear only in the Kali-yuga of the 28th cycle of Vaivasvata Manvantara.

### Text 95

The eight avatāras from Vāmana appear in Vaivasvata Manvantara.

The eight avatāras from Vāmana to Kalki appear in Vaivasvata Manvantara.

The twenty-five avatāras just described are called kalpāvatāras because they generally appear once in every kalpa of Brahmā.

Brahmā lives for 100 years.  
1 year is of 12 months.  
1 month is of 30 days (kalpas).

1 kalpa = 1 day of Brahma

1 kalpa = 14 manvantaras  
1 manvantara = 71 divya yuga  
1 divya yuga = 4 yugas

All the 30 kalpas of one month of Brahmā are called by specific names.

These kalpas repeat every month.

For example:

The first kalpa of every month of Brahmā is always called Śveta-varāha-kalpa.

Present time : first day of first month of 51st year of Brahmā

Kaliyuga of 28th divya yuga, 7th Manvantara (Vaivasvata), Śveta-varāha-kalpa

Līlavatāras:

1. 4 Kumāras : exist for all kalpas of 100 years of Brahma's life
2. Nārada : exist for all kalpas of 100 years of Brahma's life
3. Varāha : Svāyambhuva and Cākṣuṣa-manvantaras
4. Matsya : Appears at the end of every manvantara
5. Yajña : Svāyambhuva
6. Nara-Nārāyaṇa : Svāyambhuva
7. Kapila : Svāyambhuva
8. Dattātreyā : Svāyambhuva
9. Hayagrīva : Svāyambhuva
10. Haṁsa : Svāyambhuva
11. Pṛṣṇigarbha (Dhruva-Priya) : Svāyambhuva
12. Ṛṣabha : Svāyambhuva
13. Mahārāja Pṛthu : Svāyambhuva
14. Nṛsimha : Cākṣuṣa (before the churning of the ocean)
15. Kūrma : Svāyambhuva and Cākṣuṣa manvantaras
16. Dhanvantari : Cākṣuṣa and Vaivasvata
17. Mohinī : Cākṣuṣa-manvantara (appears twice)
18. Vāmana : Svāyambhuva and Vaivasvata (appears 3 times)
19. Paraśurāma : Vaivasvata
20. Rāma : 24th treta yuga of Vaivasvata
21. Vyāsa : Vaivasvata/ every manvantara (HH Bhanu Maharaja says- at the end of every dvapara yuga of every manvantara)
22. Balarāma : 28th dvapara yuga of Vaivasvata
23. Kṛṣṇa : 28th dvapara yuga of Vaivasvata
24. Buddha : 28th kali-yuga of Vaivasvata/ every kaliyuga of every manvantara
25. Kalki : 28th kali-yuga of Vaivasvata/ every kaliyuga of every manvantara

4 Kumāras, Nārada, Mahārāja Pṛthu, Paraśurāma, Buddha, Kalki

are śaktyāveśa-avatāras.

Kṛṣṇa-dvaipāyana Vyāsa ( Vyasa appearing after 28th Dvapara yuga of this Vaivasvata manvantara) is not a śaktyāveśa-avatāra but Lord Himself.

But mostly other Vyāsa could be śaktyāveśa.