

**Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

**Om Namō Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**

श्रीमद्भागवतं

**SREEMADH BHAAGAWATHAM**

**MOOLAM (ORIGINAL)**

पञ्चमस्कन्धः

**PANJCHAMASKANDDHAH (CANTO FIVE)**

॥ विंशोऽध्यायः ॥

**VIMSATHITHAMOADDHYAAYA (CHAPTER TWENTY)**

**Bhuvanakosavarannane**

**Samudhravarshasamnivesaparimaanalekshanam**

**[Dhveepalokaalokavarannanam] (Encyclopedic Narration of the  
Structure and Geographical Divisions of the Universe [Details of the  
Islands and Mountains and Oceans])**

[In this chapter we can read the details of the islands, mountains, rivers, oceans, etc. starting from Pleksha-Dhveepa. The kings of all these main islands at the very beginning were the sons of Priyavratha. Then they divided the lands into many different parts and assigned them to their sons to rule those divisions. We can read the measures, characteristics, terrains

and other features of the islands. How the names were derived and what types of communities were occupying those islands and the deities being worshipped by the inhabitants of the islands and specific Manthraas recited by them. Please continue to read for more specifics and details...]

श्रीशुक उवाच

**SreeSuka Uvaacha (Sree Suka Brahmarshi Said):**

अतः परं प्लक्षादीनां प्रमाणलक्षणसंस्थानतो  
वर्षविभाग उपवर्ण्यते ॥ १ ॥

1

Athah param Plekshaadheenaam premaanalekshanasamstthaantho  
Varshavibhaaga upavarnyathe.

Hey Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Now, very happily and willingly I shall explain to you the details like the dimensions, characteristics, forms, geographical positions, structures, divisions, terrains, identifications, etc. of islands like Pleksha-Dhveepa and other Dhveepaas. Please listen to me carefully.

जम्बूद्वीपोऽयं यावत्प्रमाणविस्तारस्तावता क्षारोदधिना  
परिवेष्टितो यथा मेरुर्जम्बूवाख्येन लवणोदधिरपि ततो  
द्विगुणविशालेन प्लक्षाख्येन परिक्षिप्तो यथा परिखा  
बाह्योपवनेन प्लक्षो जम्बूप्रमाणो द्वीपाख्याकरो हिरण्मय  
उत्थितो यत्राग्निरुपास्ते सप्तजिह्वस्तस्याधिपतिः  
प्रियव्रतात्मज इध्मजिह्वः स्वं द्वीपं सप्तवर्षाणि विभज्य  
सप्तवर्षनामभ्य आत्मजेभ्य आकलय्य स्वयमात्मयोगे-  
नोपरराम ॥ २ ॥

2

Jembudhveepoayam yaavath premaanavisthaarasthaavathaa kshaa-  
Rodhaddhinaa pariveshtitho yethaa MerurjJembvaakhyena leva-  
Nodhaddhirapi thatho dhvignavisaalena Plekshaakhyena pa-  
Rikshiptho yetthaa parikhaa baahyopavanena. Pleksho Jem-

Bupremaano dhveepaakhyaakaro Hiranmaya utthitho yethraA-  
Gnirupaasthe Sapthajihvasthasyaaddhipathih Priyavrathaathmaja  
Iddhmajihvah svam dhveepam sapthavarshaani vibhajya Sapthavarsha  
Naamabhya aathmajebhya aakalayiya svayamaathyogenopa-  
Raraama.

Just like Meru or Sumeru Mountain is surrounded by Jembudhveepa, Jembudhveepa is surrounded by an ocean of salt water. The breadth of Jembudhveepa is One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Yojanaas or Eight Hundred Thousand (Eight Hundred Thousand) Miles. The breadth of the saltwater ocean is also the same. As a moat around a fort is sometimes surrounded by garden like forest externally, the saltwater ocean surrounding the Jembudhveepa is itself surrounded by Plekshadhveepa. The breadth of Plekshadhveepa is twice that of the saltwater ocean which surrounds or Two Hundred Thousand (200,000) Yojanaas or One Million Six Hundred Thousand (1,600,000) Miles. On Plekshadhveepa there is a tree shining like gold. And it is as tall as the Jembu tree on Jembudhveepa. The name of that tree on Plekshadhveepa is Pleksha Maheeruha or the great Pleksha tree. At the root of the Pleksha tree there is a fire with seven flames. Actually, it is because of the Pleksha tree the island got the name as Plekshadhveepa. The ruler or king of that Plekshadhveepa is Iddhmajihva, the son of Priyavratha. For administrative convenience Iddhmajihva divided Plekshadhveepa into seven parts and gave it to his sons and put their own names to their respective islands. After crowning and entrusting each of the islands to his sons, Iddhmajihva retired from active material life and engaged in worshipping and offering devotional service to the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. The great Iddhmajihva thus attained Aathmasaakshaathkaaram and Vishnu Padham with steadfast devotional services to the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

शिवं यवसं सुभद्रं शान्तं क्षेमममृतमभयमिति  
वर्षाणि तेषु गिरयो नद्यश्च सप्तैवाभिज्ञाताः ॥ ३ ॥

3

Sivam Yevasam Subhadhram Saantham KshemaAmrithamAbhayamithi  
varshaa-

Ni theshu girayo nadhyascha sapthaivaabhijnjaathaah.

The names of the seven sons of Iddhmajihva are: Siva, Yevasa, Subhadhra, Saantha, Kshema, Amritha and Abhaya. Accordingly, the respective names of the islands or tracts of land are Sivam, Yevasam, Subhadhram, Saantham, Kshemam, Amritham and Abhayam. There are mountains, hills and rivers also in each of the seven islands.

मणिकूटो वज्रकूट इन्द्रसेनो ज्योतिष्मान् सुपर्णो  
हिरण्यष्ठीवो मेघमाल इति सेतुशैलाः । अरुणा  
नृम्णाङ्गिरसी सावित्री सुप्रभाता ऋतम्भरा सत्यम्भरा  
इति महानद्यः यासां जलोपस्पर्शनविधूतरजस्तमसो  
हंसपतङ्गोर्ध्वायनसत्याङ्गसंज्ञाश्चत्वारो वर्णाः सहस्रायुषो  
विबुधोपमसन्दर्शनप्रजननाः स्वर्गद्वारं त्रय्या विद्यया  
भगवन्तं त्रयीमयं सूर्यमात्मानं यजन्ते ॥ ४॥

4

Manikooto Vajrakoota Indhraseno Jyothishmaan Suvarnno  
Hiranyashtteevo Meghamaala ithi sethusailaah. Arunaa  
NrimnaaAanggiresee Saavithree Suprebhaathaa Rithambharaa Sa-  
Thyambharaa ithi mahaanadhyah yaasaam jelopasparsanavidoothareja-  
Sthamaso hamsapathanggorddhvaayanaSathyaanggasamjnja-  
Schathvaaro varnnaah sahasraayusho vibuddhopamasandharsana-  
Prejenanaah svarggadhvaaram threyiyaa vidhyayaa Bhagawantham  
threyeemayamSooryamaathmaanam yejanthe.

Hey Mahaaraajan! Please understand the names of the mountains in those islands are: Manikoota, Vajrakoota, Indhrasena, Jyothishmaan, Suvarnna, Hiranyashtteeva and Meghamaala. And the rivers of those islands are: Aruna, Nrimna, Anggiresi, Saavithri, Suprebhaatha, Rithambhara and Sathyambhara. One can immediately be washed off from the impacts of Rejas and Thamas and be cleansed either by touching or by sprinkling the water of those rivers and or by taking bath in those rivers. And the four Varnnaas or castes of the people live on those islands are: Hamsa, Pathangga, Oordhddhvaayana and Sathyaangga who are all rid of Rejoguna and Thamoguna. All the inhabitants of Plekshadhveepa live for one thousand years or their longevity is one thousand years. And they are all like the gods of heaven in forms and are charming and

attractive as Dhevaas. They produce children of highest esteem and supreme devotion to Lord Sri Hari. All the inhabitants of all the four Varnnaas of the islands worship Soorya Bhagawaan with recital of Vedhic Manthraas and devotional services. Soorya Bhagawaan is the embodied form of Vedha and hence known as Vedha-Svaroopaa and also, he is the gateway to Svargga or heaven.

प्रत्नस्य विष्णो रूपं यत्सत्यस्यर्तस्य ब्रह्मणः ।  
अमृतस्य च मृत्योश्च सूर्यमात्मानमीमहीति ॥ ५॥

5

Prethnasya Vishno roopam yethsathyasyarththasya Brehmanah  
Amrithasya cha mrithyoscha Sooryamaathmaanameemaheethi.

The Manthra recited by the inhabitants of Plekshadhveepa is: Oh, Sooryabhagawaan or Sun-god! Let us take shelter in you. Please help us. You are the reflection of Lord Vishnu. You are another form of Lord Naaraayana. You are Supreme God. You are Puraana or the oldest of the oldest. We seek support and shelter from you. Please protect us.

प्लक्षादिषु पञ्चसु पुरुषाणामायुरिन्द्रियमोजः सहो बलं  
बुद्धिर्विक्रम इति च सर्वेषामौत्पत्तिकी सिद्धिरविशेषेण  
वर्तते ॥ ६॥

6

Plekshaadhishu panjchasu purushaanaamaayurindhriyamojah sa-  
Ho belam budhddhirvvikrama ithi cha sarvveshaamauthpa-  
Ththikee sidhddhiravisheshena varththathe.

Oh Mahaaraajan! Longevity, sensory powers, physical and mental strength, intelligence, power, bravery, vigor and splendor are naturally and equally manifested in all the inhabitants of the five islands headed by Plekshadhveepa.

प्लक्षः स्वसमानेनेक्षुरसोदेनावृतो यथा तथा द्वीपोऽपि  
शाल्मलो द्विगुणविशालःसमानेन सुरोदेनावृतः

Plekshah svasamaanenekshurasodhenaavritho yetthaa thatthaa  
Dhveepoapi Saalmalo dhvigunavisaalah samaanena suro-  
Dhenaavrithah parivringkthe.

Plekshadhveepa is surrounded by an ocean of Ikshu Resa or sugarcane juice equal in breadth of the island itself [two hundred thousand (200,000) Yojanaas]. Similarly, there is another island called Saalmaladhveepa twice as broad or vast as Plekshadhveepa, i.e. with a breadth of four hundred thousand (400,000) Yojanaas which is surrounded by an equally broad body of water called Surasaagara. The ocean water tastes like liquor.

यत्र ह वै शाल्मली प्लक्षायामा यस्यां वाव किल  
निलयमाहुर्भगवतश्छन्दः स्तुतः पत्त्रिराजस्य सा  
द्वीपहृतये उपलक्ष्यते ॥ ८॥

Yethra ha vai Saalmalee Plekshaayaamaa yesyaam vaava kila  
NilayamaahurBhagawathasChandhahsthuthah pathathriraajasya saa  
dhvee-  
Pahoothaye upalekshyathe.

Just like the Pleksha tree in Plekshadhveepa there is one Saalmala tree in Saalmaladhveepa. Because the tree is located in Saalmaladhveepa it got the name as Saalmala from the name of the island. That tree is as broad and tall as the Pleksha tree. In other words, the Saalmala tree is one hundred (100,000) Yojana broad and one thousand one hundred (1,100) Yojana tall. The learned scholars say that the king of the birds, Vainatheya or Geruda, lives on that tree. He is the carrier or the vehicle of the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vishnudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan or Lord Vishnu. In the Saalmala tree Geruda always worships his Master, the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vishnudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan or Lord Vishnu, with Vedhic Manthraas and offers devotional services. Because of that Geruda has mastered scholastic knowledge and all prosperities and auspiciousness.

तद्वीपाधिपतिः प्रियव्रतात्मजो यज्ञबाहुः स्वसुतेभ्यः  
सप्तभ्यस्तन्नामानि सप्तवर्षाणि व्यभजत्सुरोचनं सौमनस्यं  
रमणकं देववर्षं पारिभद्रमाप्यायनमविज्ञातमिति ॥ ९॥

9

Thadhhdhveepaathipathih Priyavrathaathmajo Yejnjabaahuh sva-  
Suthebhyah saphthabhyasthannaamaani saphthavarshaani  
vyebhajathSurocha-  
Nam Saumanasyam Remanakam Dhevarsham PaaribhadhrAapyaayana-  
MAvijnjaathamithi.

Yejnjabaahu, the son of emperor Priyavratha, is the Master and Lord and King of Saalmaladhveepa. He divided the island into seven tracts of lands and assigned each of the seven divisions to his seven sons. The names of those divisions correspond to the names of his sons. And they are: Surochana, Saumanasya, Remanaka, Dheva-Varsha, Paaribhadhra, Aapyaayana and oh King the seventh is Avibhaajya.

तेषु वर्षाद्रयो नद्यश्च सप्तैवाभिज्ञाताः स्वरसः शतशृङ्गो  
वामदेवः कुन्दो मुकुन्दः पुष्पवर्षः सहस्रश्रुतिरिति  
अनुमतिः सिनीवाली सरस्वती कुहू रजनी नन्दा  
राकेति ॥ १०॥

10

Theshu varshaadhrayo nadhyascha sapthaivaabhijnjaathaah Sva-  
Resah Sathasringgo Vaanadhevah Kundho Mukundhah Pushpavarshah  
saha-  
Srasruthirithi. Anumathih Sineevaalee Sarasvathee Kuhoo  
Rejaneer Nandhaa Raakethi.

There is also one mountain and one river in each of these tracts of lands thus a total of seven mountains and seven rivers. The mountains are: Svaresa, Sathasringga, Vaamadheva, Kundha, Mukundha, Pushpavarsha and Sahasra-sruthi and the rivers: Anumathi, Sineevaalee, Sarasvathi, Kuhoo, Rejaneer, Nandhaa and Raakaa.

तद्वर्षपुरुषाः श्रुतधरवीर्यधरवसुन्धरेषन्धरसंज्ञा भगवन्तं  
वेदमयं सोममात्मानं वेदेन यजन्ते ॥ ११ ॥

11

Thadhvarshapurushaah  
SruthaddharaVeeryaddharaVasunddhareshanaddhara-  
Samjnjaa Bhagawantham Vedhamayam Somamaathmaanam Vedhena  
Yejanthe.

The inhabitants of those islands are divided into four types, and they are known as: Sruthaddharaas, Veeryaddharaas, Vasunddharmaas and Ishanddharmaas. They strictly follow the Varnaasrama Ddharmmaas. In accordance with Vedhic stipulations, they all worship Soma or Chandhra or Moon-god, another expansion of the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vishnudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

स्वगोभिः पितृदेवेभ्यो विभजन् कृष्णशुक्लयोः ।  
प्रजानां सर्वासां राजान्धः सोमो न आस्त्विति ॥ १२ ॥

12

Svagobhiih Pithrudhevebhyo vibhajan krishnasyklayoh  
Prejaanaam sarvvaasaam raajaanddhah Somo na aasthvithi.

[The prayer of the inhabitants of Saalmaladhveepa is:] Oh Moon-god with the power of your own rays you have divided the time of the month into two parts as Sukla Paksha meaning Full Moon period and Krishna Paksha meaning Black Moon period. The purpose of this distribution is to distribute food grains to the Dhevaas or gods of heaven and Pithroos or ancestors. You are the king of all the residents. We therefore worship and offer obeisance to you to remain as our king and guide and direct us properly.

एवं सुरोदाद्वहिस्तद्विगुणः समानेनावृतो घृतोदेन  
यथा पूर्वः कुशद्वीपो यस्मिन् कुशस्तम्बो देवकृत-  
स्तद्वीपाख्याकरो ज्वलन इवापरः स्वशष्परोचिषा  
दिशो विराजयति ॥ १३ ॥



Evam Surodhaadhbehisthadhdhigunah samaanenaavritho  
Ghrithodhena yetthaapoorvah Kusadhveepo yesmin Kusasthambo  
Dhevakrithasthadhdhveepaakhyaakaro jvalana ivaaparah svasashpa-  
Rochishaa dhiso viraajayathi.

Then outside Surodhaddhi or the ocean of liquor there is another island known as Kusadhdhveepa. It is double the area of Surodhaddhi. That means Kusadhdhveepa is Eight Hundred Thousand (800,000) Yojanaas wide. It is surrounded by Ghrithodhaddhi or ocean of ghee or clarified butter. Ghrithodhaddhi is as broad as Kusadhdhveepa which is Eight Hundred Thousand (800,000) Yojanaas. There are clumps of Kusa grass on this island. The island got its name from Kusa grass. That is the manifestation of the gods at the will of the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. This Kusa grass appears like another form of fire but with mild flames. And its young shoots illuminate all directions of the island.

तद्वीपपतिः प्रैयव्रतो राजन् हिरण्यरेता नाम  
स्वं द्वीपं सप्तभ्यः स्वपुत्रेभ्यो यथाभागं विभज्य स्वयं  
तप आतिष्ठत वसुवसुदानदृढरुचिनाभिगुप्तस्तुत्यव्रत-  
विविक्तवामदेवनामभ्यः ॥ १४॥

Thadhdhveepapathih Praiyavratho, Raajan, Hiranyarethaa naama  
Svam dhveepam saphthabhyah svaputhrebhyo yetthaabhaagam vibhajya  
sva-

Yam thapa aathithishttatha  
VasuVasudhaanDhriddaruchiNaabhigupthaSthuthya-  
VrathaVivikthaVaamadhevanaamabhyah.

Hiranyaretha, another son of Priyavratha, is the king of that island. He divided the island into seven divisions and happily gave it to his seven sons named as: Vasu, Vasudhaana, Dhriddaruchi, Naabhiguptha, Sthuthyavratha, Viviktha and Vaamadheva. Thereafter he went to the forest for Thapas or austerity.

तेषां वर्षेषु सीमागिरयो नद्यश्चाभिज्ञाताः सप्त सप्तैव  
चक्रश्चतुःशृङ्गः कपिलश्चित्रकूटो देवानीक ऊर्ध्वरोमा  
द्रविण इति । रसकुल्या मधुकुल्या मित्रविन्दा  
श्रुतविन्दा देवगर्भा घृतच्युता मन्त्रमालेति ॥ १५ ॥

15

Theshaam varsheshu seemagirayo nadhyaschaabhijnjaathaa saptha  
Sapthaiva ChakrasChathuhsringgah KapilasChithrakooto Dhevaaneeka  
Oordhddhvaromaa Dhrevina ithi Resakulyaa Maddhukulyaa Mithravindhaa  
Sruthavindhaa Dhevagerbhaa Ghrithachyuthaa Manthramaalethi.

In this island also there are seven rivers and seven mountains. The mountains are Chakra, Chathuhsringga, Kapila, Chithrakoota, Dhevaaneeka, Oordhddhvaroma and Dhrevina. The rivers are: Resakulyaa, Maddhukulyaa, Mithravindhaa, Sruthavindhaa, Dhevagerbhaa, Ghrithachyuthaa and Manthramaalaa.

यासां पयोभिः कुशद्वीपौकसः कुशलकोविदाभियुक्त-  
कुलकसंज्ञा भगवन्तं जातवेदसरूपिणं कर्मकौशलेन  
यजन्ते ॥ १६ ॥

16

Yaasaam payobhih Kusadhveepaukasah KusalaKovidhaAbhiyu-  
KthaKalakasamjnjaa Bhagawantham Jaathavedhasvaroopinam  
karmmakausa-  
Lena yejanthe.

The inhabitants of the islands of Kusadhveepa belong to four communities known as: Kusalaas, Kovidhaas, Abhiyukthaas and Kulakaas. They are like Braahmanaas, Kshethriyaas, Vaisyaas and Soodhraas respectively. By taking ablutionary baths daily in the waters of those rivers there they all have become very pure and devout. They perform Yejnjaas according to Vedhic stipulations and worship their deity, Agni-Dheva or Fire-god, who is also the representation of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

परस्य ब्रह्मणः साक्षाज्जातवेदोऽसि हव्यवाट् ।  
देवानां पुरुषाङ्गानां यज्ञेन पुरुषं यजेति ॥ १७॥

17

Parasy Brehmanah saakshaajjaathvedhoasi havyavaat  
Dhevaanaam purushaanggaanaam yejnena purusham yejethi.

They used to worship Agni-Dheva: Oh Lord, Agni-Dheva! You are the representation of Lord Hari or the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. You are the one who carries all the offerings of the Yaagaas and Yejnjaas to Him and hence you are known as Havyavaaha. Therefore, we request you to carry and offer all our Yaagic offerings to the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan who is the real enjoyer of Yaagaas and Yejnjaas and the provider of blessings and the results to the performers or conductors of the Yaagaas and Yejnjaas.

तथा घृतोदाद्वहिः क्रौञ्चद्वीपो द्विगुणः स्वमानेन  
क्षीरोदेन परित उपकृप्तो वृतो यथा कुशद्वीपो  
घृतोदेन यस्मिन् क्रौञ्चो नाम पर्वतराजो  
द्वीपनामनिर्वर्तक आस्ते ॥ १८॥

18

Thadhaa cha ghrithodhaadhbehih Kraunjchadhvipo dhvigunah sa-  
Maanena ksheerodhena paritha upakliptho vritho yetthaa Kusa-  
Dhveepo ghrithodhena yesmin krounjcho naama parvvatharaajo  
Dhveepanaamanirvvarththaka aasthe.

Oh King! Outside the Ghrithodhaddhi there is an island called Kraunjchadhveepa. It has twice the width of Ghrithodhaddhi. The width of Kraunjchadhveepa is One Million Six Lakhs or Sixteen Lakhs (1,600,000) Yojanaas and with the same length. As Kusadhveepa is surrounded by ghee, the Kraunjchadhveepa is surrounded by an ocean of milk known as Ksheeravaardhddhi or Milky-Ocean. On the Krounjchadhveepa there is a Great Mountain called Kraunjcha from which the name of the island was derived.

योऽसौ गुहप्रहरणोन्मथितनितम्बकुञ्जोऽपि  
क्षीरोदेनासिच्यमानो भगवता वरुणेनाभिगुप्तो  
विभयो बभूव ॥ १९॥

19

Yoasau guhapreharanonmatthithanithambakunjjoapi  
Ksheerodhenaasichyamaano Bhagawathaa Varunenaabhiguptho  
Vibhayo bebhoova.

Though Subramanya or Kaarththikeya or Guha has attacked and devastated and destroyed the vegetation and caves of the Kraunjcha Mountain it remains fearless because it is always bathed on all the sides by the ocean of Milk and protected by Varuna-Dheva or Sea-god.

तस्मिन्नपि प्रैयव्रतो घृतपृष्ठो नामाधिपतिः स्वे द्वीपे  
वर्षाणि सप्त विभज्य तेषु पुत्रनामसु सप्त रिक्थादान्  
वर्षपान् निवेश्य स्वयं भगवान् भगवतः परमकल्याण-  
यशस आत्मभूतस्य हरेश्चरणारविन्दमुपजगाम ॥ २०॥

20

Thasminnapi Praiyavratho Ghrithaprishtto naamaaddhipathih  
Sve dhveepe varshaani saptha vibhajya theshu puthranaama sa-  
Pthariktthaadhaan varshapaannivesya svayam Bhagawaan Bhagawathah  
Paramakalyaanayesasa aathmabhoothasya Harescharanaaravindhamupa-  
Jegaama.

Priyavratha's son Ghrithaprishtta is the king of Kraunjchadhveepa. He also divided the island into seven divisions and gave it to his seven sons and assigned the same names to the respective divisions as well. Then he asked them to protect lands and the inhabitants properly, religiously, righteously and efficiently. The king who was endowed with all prosperities and progresses both materially and spiritually after entrusting the land tracts and the subjects therein to the care of his sons he attained the most desirable position of Vaikuntta Padham which is the abode of Supreme

Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan who is the embodiment and reservoir of prosperities and auspiciousness.

आमो मधुरुहो मेघपृष्ठः सुधामा भ्राजिष्ठो  
लोहितार्णो वनस्पतिरिति घृतपृष्ठसुतास्तेषां  
वर्षगिरयः सप्त सप्तैव नद्यश्चाभिख्याताः  
शुक्लो वर्धमानो भोजन उपबर्हिणो नन्दो  
नन्दनः सर्वतोभद्र इति अभया अमृतौघा  
आर्यका तीर्थवती रूपवती पवित्रवती शुक्लेति ॥ २१ ॥

21

Aamo Maddhuruho Meghaprishttah Suddhaamaa Bhraajishtto Lo-  
Hithaarnno Vanaspathirithi Ghrithaprishttasuthaastheshaam varshgi-  
Rayah saptha sapthaiva nadhyaschaapikhyaathaah Suklo  
Vardhddhamaano  
Bhojana Upaberhino Nandho Nandhanah Sarvvathobhadhra ithi  
Abhayaa Amrithaughaa Aaryakaa Theerththavathee Vriththiroopavathee  
Pavithravathee Suklethi.

यासामम्भः पवित्रममलमुपयुञ्जानाः पुरुषऋषभ-  
द्रविणदेवकसंज्ञा वर्षपुरुषा आपोमयं देवमपां  
पूर्णेनाञ्जलिना यजन्ते ॥ २२ ॥

22

Yaasaamambhah pavithramamalamupayunjaanaah  
purushaRishabhaDhrevi  
NaDhevakasamjnjaa Varshapurushaa Aapomayam Dhevamapaam  
Poornnenaanjalinaa yejanthe.

Hey Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! It is very well-known in the whole world that Ghrithaprishtta had seven sons and the divisions of land tracts of Kraunjchadhveepa, and mountains and rivers are all seven in number in that island. The names of the sons of Ghrithaprishtta are Aama, Maddhuruha, Meghaprishtta, Suddhaama, Bhraajishtta, Lohithaarnna and Vanaspathi. Names of the mountains are: Suklam, Vardhddhamaanam, Bhojanam, Upaberhinam, Nandham, Nandhanam and

Sarvathobhadhram. And the rivers are Abhayaa, Amrithaughaa, Aaryakaa, Theerththavathee, Vriiththiroopavathee, Pavithravathee and Sukla. The inhabitants of those land tracts who are fortunate to drink the water from those divine and holy rivers are classified into four types named as: Purushaas, Rishabhaas, Dhrevinaas and Dhevakaas. They take ablutionary bath in those holy rivers and by reciting meaningful Manthraas according to Vedhic scripts worship their deity Varuna Bhagawaan with folded hands and prostration.

आपः पुरुषवीर्याः स्थ पुनन्तीर्भूर्भुवः सुवः ।  
ता नः पुनीतामीव घ्नीः स्पृशतामात्मना भुव इति ॥ २३ ॥

23

Aapah purushaveeryaah sttha punantheerbhoorbhuvah suvah  
Thaa nah puneethameevaghneeh sprisathaamaathmanaa bhuva-ithi.

[The inhabitants of Kraunjchadhveepa worship Varuna Bhagawaan with the Manthra]: Oh, water of the rivers! You have obtained the energy from the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. Therefore, you purify Bhooloka, Bhuvanloka and Swargaloka or Swariloka which are all the three worlds of the universe created by the same Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan. By your constitutional nature you take away the sins and cleanse and purify. That is why we touch or sprinkle on our body or take bath in you. Please continue to purify and sanctify us.

एवं पुरस्तात्क्षीरोदात्परित उपवेशितः शाकद्वीपो  
द्वात्रिंशल्लक्षयोजनायामः समानेन च दधिमण्डोदेन  
परीतो यस्मिन् शाको नाम महीरुहः स्वक्षेत्रव्यपदेशको  
यस्य ह महासुरभिगन्धस्तं द्वीपमनुवासयति ॥ २४ ॥

24

Evam purasthaath sheerodhaath paritha upavesithah Saa-  
Kadhveepo dhvaathrimlalekshayojanaayaamah samaanena cha dheddhi-  
Mandodhena pareetho yesmin Saako naama maheeruhah sva-  
Kshethravvyepadhesako yesya ha mahaasurabhigenddhastham dhveepa-  
Manuvaasayathi.

Outside the Ocean of Milk there is another island called Saakadhveepa. It has a width of Three Million Two Lakhs or Thirty-Two Lakhs (3,200,000) Yojanaas. That is double the width of Kraunjchadhveepa. As Kraunjchadhveepa is surrounded by its own ocean of milk the Saakadhveepa is surrounded by Dheddhimandodhaddhi or ocean of churned yogurt. And that ocean is as broad as the island itself. In Saakadhveepa there is a huge tree called Saaka from which the island has taken its name. This tree is very fragrant. Certainly, it spreads its fragrance or scent to the entire island.

तस्यापि प्रैयव्रत एवाधिपतिर्नाम्ना मेधातिथिः सोऽपि  
विभज्य सप्त वर्षाणि पुत्रनामानि तेषु स्वात्मजान्  
पुरोजवमनोजवपवमानधूम्रानीक-चित्ररेफबहुरूप-  
विश्वधारसंज्ञान् निधाप्याधिपतीन् स्वयं भगवत्यनन्त  
आवेशितमतिस्तपोवनं प्रविवेश ॥ २५ ॥

25

Thasyaapi Praiyavratha Evaaddhipathirnnamna Meddhaathitthih  
Soapi vibhajya saptha varshaani puthranaamaani theshu svaa-  
Thmajaan

PurojevaManojevaPavamaanaDdhoomraaneekaChithrarephaBe-  
HuroopaVisvaddhaarasamjnjaanniddhaayiyaaddhipatheen svayam Bhaga-  
Vathyanattha avesithamathisthapovanam previvesa.

Meddhaathitthi, son of Priyavratha, is the master and king of Saakadhveepa. He also divided the island into seven equal parts and gave it to his seven sons and crowned them as the king of those portions. After that he went into the forest and concentrated his mind, heart and conscience on Lord Sri Mukundha, the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan, and became involved in austerity. The names of his sons are: Purojeva, Manojeva, Pavamaana, Ddhoomraaneeka, Chithrarepha, Behuroopa and Visvaddhaara.

एतेषां वर्षमर्यादागिरयो नद्यश्च सप्त सप्तैव ईशान  
उरुशृङ्गो बलभद्रः शतकेसरः सहस्रस्रोतो देवपालो  
महानस इति अनघाऽऽयुर्दा उभयस्पृष्टिरपराजिता

Etheshaam varshamaryaadhaagirayo nadhyascha saptha sapthaiva  
Eesaana Oorusringgo Belabhadhrah Sathakesarah Sahasrasro-  
Tho Dhevapaalo Mahaanasa ithi AnaghaaAayurdhdhaa Ubhayas-  
PrishtirAparaajithaa panjchapadhee sahasrasruthirnnijaddhrithi-  
Rithi.

For these lands also there are seven mountains and rivers of boundaries.  
The mountains are: Eesaana, Oorusringga, Belabhadhra, Sathakesara,  
Sahasrasrotha, Dhevapaala and Mahaamanasa. The rivers are: Anaghaa,  
Aayurdhdhaa, Ubhayaspristi, Apaaraajitha, Panjchapadhee,  
Sahasrasruthi and Nijaddhrithi.

तद्वर्षपुरुषा ऋतव्रतसत्यव्रतदानव्रतानुव्रतनामानो  
भगवन्तं वाय्वात्मकं प्राणायामविधूतरजस्तमसः  
परमसमाधिना यजन्ते ॥ २७॥

Thavarshapurushaa RithavrathaDhaanavrathaAnuvrathanaamaa-  
No Bhagawantham Vaayvaathmakam  
Praanaayaamavidhdhotharejasthamasah  
Paramasamaaddhinaa yeajnthe.

The inhabitants of that island were also divided into four castes. The  
Varnnaas or Castes are: Rithavratha, Sathyavratha, Dhaanavratha and  
Anuvratha and are exact representations of Braahmana, Kshethriya,  
Vaisya and Soodhra. They practice Praanaavyaama and Mystic Yoga and  
attain trance. And in trance they worship Vaayu Bhagawaan who is  
complete representation or an incarnation of the Supreme Soul Lord Sri  
Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

अन्तः प्रविश्य भूतानि यो बिभर्त्यात्मकेतुभिः ।  
अन्तर्यामीश्वरः साक्षात्पातु नो यद्वशे स्फुटम् ॥ २८॥



Anthah previsya bhoothaani yo bibharththyaathmakethubhih  
AntharyaamEeswarah saakshaath paathu no yedhvase sputam.

[The inhabitants of Saakadhveepa worship Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan in the form of Vaayu Bhagawaan by chanting the following Manthra.] Oh the Supreme Soul! Entering into the body You are the one who controls and directs every action of different Vaayoos or airs such as Praana or oxygen and thus You maintain the living entities. Oh Lord! Oh, Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan! Oh Vaayu Bhagawaan! You are the controller of the whole cosmic manifestation under whom or under which everything exists. You please protect and save us from all dangers.

एवमेव दधिमण्डोदात्परतः पुष्करद्वीपस्ततो  
द्विगुणायामः समन्तत उपकल्पितः समानेन  
स्वादूदकेन समुद्रेण बहिरावृतो यस्मिन् बृहत्पुष्करं  
ज्वलनशिखामलकनकपत्रायुतायुतं भगवतः  
कमलासनस्याध्यासनं परिकल्पितम् ॥ २९॥

29

Evameva dheddhimanodhaath parathah Pushkaradhveepasthatho  
Dhvigunaayaamah samanthatha upakalpithah samaanena  
svaadhoodhakena  
Samudhrena behiraavritho yesmin brihath Pushkaram jvalana-  
Sikhaamalakanakapathraayutham Bhagawathah Kamalaasanasyaa-  
Ddhyaasanam parikalpitham.

Outside Dheddhimandodhaka or the ocean of yogurt there is another island called Pushkaradhveepa. The area and width of Pushkaradhveepa are double of Saakadhveepa. Thus, the width of the island of Pushkara is Six million Four Hundred Thousand (6,400,000) Yojanaas. This island is also surrounded by an ocean of the same width. And its water is very tasty and hence called as Svaadhoodhaka. In Pushkaradhveepa there is a great lotus flower with Ten Million (10,000,000) pure golden petals as effulgent as flames of fire. The petals of lotus flowers are called Pushkara. This lotus flower is considered to be the sitting place or the seat of Brahmadheva. [Please remember Brahmadheva is known as

Pathmaasana, meaning the one who sits on lotus flower, and also Pathmaja, meaning the one who is born in lotus flower.] Brahmadheva is the most powerful living being and therefore sometimes called as Bhagawaan. Hey Mahaaraajan! Because of this Pushkara that island from the very origin of it has got the name of Pushkaradhveepa.

तद्वीपमध्ये मानसोत्तरनामैक एवार्वाचीनपराचीन-  
वर्षयोर्मर्यादाचलोऽयुतयोजनोच्छ्रायायामो यत्र तु  
चतसृषु दिक्षु चत्वारि पुराणि लोकपालानामिन्द्रादीनां  
यदुपरिष्ठात्सूर्यरथस्य मेरुं परिभ्रमतः संवत्सरात्मकं  
चक्रं देवानामहोरात्राभ्यां परिभ्रमति ॥ ३० ॥

30

Thadhdhveepamaddhye Maasasoththaranaamaika evaarvvaacheenapa-  
RaacheenavarshayormMaryaadhaachaloayuthayojanochcchraayaayaa-  
Mo yethra thu chathasrishu dhikshu chathvaari puraani lokapaa-  
LaanaamIndhraadheenaam yedhuparishtaath Sooryretthasya Merum pari-  
Bhremathah samvathsaraathmakam chakram  
dhevaanaamahoraathraabhyaam  
Paribhremathi.

In the middle of that island there is a great mountain named Maanasoththara which forms a boundary from the inner side and outer side of that island. Its breadth and height are Ten Thousand (10,000) Yojanaas. On all the four directions of that mountain there are residential quarters of the Dhevaas or gods such as Indhra. In the chariot of Sun-god the Sun-god travels on the top of that mountain in an orbit called Samvathsara encircling Mount Meru. The Sun's path on the northern side is called Uththaraayana and its path on the southern side is called Dhekshinaayana. One side represents the day for the Dhevaas, and the other side represents their night.

तद्वीपस्याप्यधिपतिः प्रैयव्रतो वीतिहोत्रो नामैतस्यात्मजौ  
रमणकधातकिनामानौ वर्षपती नियुज्य स स्वयं पूर्वजव-  
द्भगवत्कर्मशील एवास्ते ॥ ३१ ॥

31

Thadhdhveepasyaaddhipathih Praiyavratho Veethiothro  
Naamaithasyaathmajau RemanakaDdhaathakinaamaanau varshapathee  
ni-

Yujya sa svayam poorvvajavadhBhagawathkarmmaseela evaasthe.

Veethiothra, son of Priyavratha, is the ruler of this island. He has two sons named: Remanaka and Ddhaathaki. He divided the Pushkaradhveepa into two and appointed his sons as the ruler of each of the divisions. Thereafter just like his ancestors he also got engaged in worshipping and practicing Mystic Yoga and offering devotional services at the lotus feet of the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan and spent the rest of his material life.

तद्वर्षपुरुषा भगवन्तं ब्रह्मरूपिणं सकर्मकेण  
कर्मणाराधयन्तीदं चोदाहरन्ति ॥ ३२॥

32

Thadhvarshapurushaa Bhagawantham Brahmaroopinam sakarmmakena-  
Karmmanaaaaraaddhayantheedham chodhaaharanthi.

For fulfillment of material desires the inhabitants of the tract of the land worship with pure and devotional mind the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan in the form of Brahmadheva who the dominant deity of the island is. They recite the following Manthra for worshipping Brahmadheva:

यत्तत्कर्ममयं लिङ्गं ब्रह्मलिङ्गं जनोऽर्चयेत् ।  
एकान्तमद्वयं शान्तं तस्मै भगवते नम इति ॥ ३३॥

33

Yeththath karmmamayam lingam Brahmalinggam jenorchchyeth  
Ekaanthamadhvayam saantham thasmai Bhagawathe nama-ithi.

Oh Lord Brahmadheva! You are Karmmamaya from the ritualistic ceremonies. Or because your position can be attained by performing ritualistic ceremonies by reciting Vedhic ritualistic Manthraas manifest by

you are called Karmmamaya. [Vedhaas are created by Brahmadheva.] You are the cause and the activator of all Karmaas or actions. [Brahmadheva is the creator of everything therefore he is the cause of all the Karmaas also.] You are Saantham or peacefulness or calmness or tolerance. You are Ekaantham or Solitary. You are Adhvayam or the one without a second or incomparable. You are the embodiment and icon of all prosperities and auspiciousness. Therefore, all the inhabitants worship Brahmadheva. Oh Brahmadheva! We salute you. We prostrate you.

ऋषिरुवाच

**RishirUvaacha (Rishi or SreeSuka Brahmarshi Said):**

ततः परस्ताल्लोकालोकनामाचलो लोकालोकयो-  
रन्तराले परित उपक्षिप्तः ॥ ३४॥

34

Thathah parasthaallokaalokanaamaachalo lokaalokayo-  
Rantharaale paritha upakshipthah.

Beyond the ocean of sweet water and fully surrounding it there is a mountain named Lokaaloka. This mountain divides the countries into two portions called Loka and Aloka. Loka is the portion of the country where the sunlight is full or daytime always and Aloka without any sunlight or nighttime always. [It is noted in stanza thirty that one side is always day and the other side always night.]

यावन्मानसोत्तरमेवोरन्तरं तावती भूमिः काञ्चन्य-  
न्यादर्शतलोपमा यस्यां प्रहितः पदार्थो न कथञ्चित्पुनः  
प्रत्युपलभ्यते तस्मात्सर्वसत्त्वपरिहृताऽऽसीत् ॥ ३५॥

35

Yaavanmaanasoththaramervvorantharam thaavathee bhoomih kaanjcha-  
Nyanyaaaadharsathalopamaayasyaam prehithah padhaarththo na kattha-  
Njchith punah prethyupalebhyathe thasmaathsarvvasaththvaparihri-  
Thaaaaseeth.

Beyond the ocean of sweet water there is a tract of land as broad as the area between the middle of Sumeru Mountain and the boundary of Maanasothishara Mountain. This land is made of gold and that portion of the land looks exactly like the surface of a mirror. Any physical article that falls on that land can never be perceived or retrieved again. Nobody can ever live there and therefore all the living entities have abandoned that golden land but for the Dhevaas and celestial bodies. [It is the first Black-Hole concept.]

लोकालोक इति समाख्या यदनेनाचलेन  
लोकालोकस्यान्तर्वर्तिनावस्थाप्यते ॥ ३६॥

36

Lokaaloka ithi samaakhyaa yedhanenaachalena Lokaa-  
Lokasyaantharvvarththinaavastthaapyathe.

Between the lands inhabited by living entities and those uninhabited stands the great mountain which separates the two and is appropriately named as Lokaaloka Mountain meaning the one which separates the lands of Loka and Aloka. This mountain was erected there by the will of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan.

स लोकत्रयान्ते परित ईश्वरेण विहितो  
यस्मात्सूर्यादीनां ध्रुवापवर्गाणां ज्योतिर्गणानां  
गभस्तयोऽर्वाचीनांस्त्रीन् लोकानावितन्वाना  
न कदाचित्पराचीना भवितुमुत्सहन्ते  
तावदुन्नहनायामः ॥ ३७॥

37

Sa lokathreyaanthe paritha Eeswarena vihitho ye-  
Smaath Sooryaadheenaam Ddhruvaapavarggaanaam jyothirggenaanaam  
Gebhasthayorvvaacheenaam sthrimllokaanaavithanvaanaa na kadhaa-  
Chiith paraacheena bhavithumuthsahanthe thaavadhunnahanaayaamah.

By the will of Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan this mountain of Lokaaloka was installed as the outer border of

Bhooloka, Bhuvarloka, and Swarloka, all the three worlds of the universe, in order to control the rays of the sun throughout the universe. All luminaries from the Sun, up to the Ddhruvaloka distribute their rays throughout the universe but only within the boundary formed by this mountain. Because it is extremely high, extending even higher than Ddhruvaloka, it blocks the rays of the luminaries and cannot go to the other side of the mountain. [The other luminaries are Moon, Stars, etc.]

एतावान् लोकविन्यासो मानलक्षणसंस्थाभिर्विचिन्तितः  
कविभिः स तु पञ्चाशत्कोटिगणितस्य भूगोलस्य  
तुरीयभागोऽयं लोकालोकाचलः ॥ ३८॥

38

Ethevaamllokavinyaaso maanalekshanasamstthaabhirvvi-  
Chinthithah kavibhih sa thu panjchaasathkotigenithasya  
Bhoogolasya thureeyabhaagoayam lokaalokaachalah.

The learned scholars specialized in geography have very precisely and accurately described the planetary systems, their symptoms, measurements, borders and locations free of any mistake due to illusions and propensity to cheat. With great deliberation and accuracy, they have established the fact that the distance between Sumeru Mountain and Lokaaloka Mountain is one fourth of the diameter of the universe or in other words it is precisely as One hundred and twenty-five million (125,000,000) Yojanaas or One Billion (125,000,000 x 8 = 1,000,000,000) Miles.

तदुपरिष्ठाञ्चतसृष्वाशास्वात्मयोनिनाखिलजगद्गुरुणा-  
धिनिवेशिता ये द्विरदपतय ऋषभः पुष्करचूडो  
वामनोऽपराजित इति सकललोकस्थितिहेतवः ॥ ३९॥

39

Thadhuparishtaachchathasrishvaasaasvaathmayoninaakhilajegadh-  
Gurunaaddhinivesithaa ye dhviparidhapathaya Rishabhah Pushkara-  
Choodo Vaamanoaparaajitha ithi sakalalokastthithi-  
Hethavah.

Oh Pareekshith Mahaaraajan! Lord Brahmadheva is the Jegadhguru meaning the supreme master of the whole universe. On the top of the Lokaaloka Mountain Brahmadheva has assigned four Geja-Pathees meaning the best of the leaders of the elephants in the four directions. The names of those elephants are Rishabha, Pushkarachooda, Vaamana and Aparajitha. They are responsible for maintaining the planetary systems of the universe in its orbits.

तेषां स्वविभूतीनां लोकपालानां च विविधवीर्यो-  
 पबृंहणाय भगवान् परममहापुरुषो महाविभूतिपति-  
 रन्तर्याम्यात्मनो विशुद्धसत्त्वं धर्मज्ञानवैराग्यैश्वर्या-  
 द्यष्टमहासिद्ध्युपलक्षणं विष्वक्सेनादिभिः स्वपार्षदप्रवरैः  
 परिवारितो निजवरायुधोपशोभितैर्निजभुजदण्डैः  
 सन्धारयमाणस्तस्मिन् गिरिवरे समन्तात्सकललोक-  
 स्वस्तय आस्ते ॥ ४० ॥

40

Theshaam svavibhoothenaam lokapaalaanaam cha vividdhavee-  
 Ryopabrimhanaaya Bhagawaan paramamahaapurusho mahaavibhoo-  
 Thipathirantharyaaathmano visudhddhasaththvam ddharmmajnjaana-  
 Vairaagyaisvaryaadhyashtamahaasidhddhyupalekshanam Vishvakse-  
 Naadhibih svapaarshadhaprevaraih parivaaritho nijavaraayu-  
 Ddhopasobhithairnnijabhujadhendaih sanddhaarayamaanasthasmin  
 Girivare samanthaathsakalalokasvasthaya aasthe.

The Supreme Personality of Godhead who is Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan is the Master of all Transcendental Opulence and the Master of Spiritual Sky. He is Bhagawaan. He is the Supreme Soul. He has entrusted gods like Indhra, Soorya, etc. to oversee the affairs of the material world. To benefit all the living entities of all the varied planets and to increase the power of those elephants and of the gods, The Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan manifested Himself on the top of the mountain a spiritual body uncontaminated with material nature. Surrounded by His personal expansions and assistants like Vishvakse, He exhibits His Majestic Opulence such as religion and knowledge and His Mystic Powers such as

Anima, Mahima, Gerima, etc. He is beautifully situated, and He is decorated by His different weapons in His four hands.

आकल्पमेवं वेषं गत एष भगवानात्मयोगमायया  
विरचितविविधलोकयात्रागोपीयायेत्यर्थः ॥ ४१ ॥

41

Aakalpammevam vesham getha esha Bhagawaanaathmayogamaaya-  
Yaa virachithavividdhalokayaathraagopeetthaayetharththah.

The Supreme Soul Lord Sri Vaasudheva Sri Maha Vishnu Bhagawaan has created this universe with His Illusory Power. In order to maintain that universe and all its planetary systems He assumes various appropriate Forms like these [those mentioned above] with His Yoga Maaya and Mystic Power at proper times.

योऽन्तर्विस्तार एतेन ह्यलोकपरिमाणं च व्याख्यातं  
यद्वहिलोकालोकाचलात्ततः परस्ताद्योगेश्वरगतिं  
विशुद्धामुदाहरन्ति ॥ ४२ ॥

42

Yoantharvvisthaara ethena hyalokaparimaanam cha vyaa-  
Khyaatham yedhbehirlLokaalokaachalaath. Thathah parsthaa-  
DhyogEswaragethim visudhddhaamudhaaharanthi.

It is precisely determined by the learned scholars beyond any confusion or doubt that the outside measures or the perimeter of Lokaaloka mountain and the inside area of Aloka Varsha are the same, which is as stated above One hundred and twenty five million (125,000,000) Yojanaas or One Billion (125,000,000 x 8 = 1,000,000,000) Miles. Beyond Aloka Varsha is the destination of those who aspire for liberation from this material world, and it is very difficult even for the Yogeeswaraas to determine with any precision the measures of that world as it is beyond the jurisdiction of material modes of nature. That world is the purest of pure and divinest of the divine. [Lord Sri Krishna Bhagawaan has once taken Arjjuna through this world in the story of Santhaana Gopaalam.]



अण्डमध्यगतः सूर्यो द्यावाभूम्योर्यदन्तरम् ।  
सूर्याण्डगोलयोर्मध्ये कोट्यः स्युः पञ्चविंशतिः ॥ ४३ ॥

43

Andamaddhyagethah Sooryo dhyaavaabhoomyorydhantharam  
Sooryaandagolayormmadhye kotyaah syuh panjchavimsathih.

The Sun is situated vertically in the middle of the universe in the area between Bhooloka or the globe of Earth and Bhuvarkala or Heaven. That area is called as Anthareeksha or outer space. The distance between the Sun and the circumference of the universe is Twenty-Five Crores (250,000,000) Yojanaas or Two Billion (2,000,000,000) miles.

मृतेऽण्ड एष एतस्मिन् यदभूत्ततो मारुण्ड इति  
व्यपदेशः हिरण्यगर्भ इति यद्धिरण्याण्डसमुद्भवः ॥ ४४ ॥

44

Mritheanda esha ethasmin yedhabhooththatho Maarththaanda ithi  
vyepadhesa.  
Hiranyagerbha ithi yadhddhiranyaandasamudhbhavah.

Sun is also called as Maarththaanda. Maarththaanda means the one who is born or created or manifested from a dead or dull golden egg. [Mritha = Dead and Anda = Egg] [At the beginning of Sreemadh Bhaagawatham we have seen that originally when the Supreme Soul Lord Sri Maha Vishnu manifested the universe from His Cosmic Form the Golden Egg was inactive and dead for many trillions of years or Kalpaas.] And the Sun was one of the creations at that stage. That is how Sun derived the name Maarththaanda. And because that Anda was Hiranya meaning golden the Sun who was formed from golden egg, he is called as Hiranyagerbha. [Sun-god is also known as Viraaja or Vairaajanaama because he is the total material body of all living entities or the provider of energies for all material entities.]

सूर्येण हि विभज्यन्ते दिशः खं द्यौर्मही भिदा ।  
स्वर्गापवर्गौ नरका रसौकांसि च सर्वशः ॥ ४५ ॥

Sooryena hi vibhajyanthe dhisah kham dhyaurmaheebhidhaa  
Svarggaapavarggau Narakaa resaukaamsi cha sarvvasah.

Oh Mahaaraajan! The Sun is the cause or the one who divides the directions of the universe. It is only because of the pressure of the Sun we can identify and understand the sky, the higher planets like Swargga, this world like Bhooloka and the lower planets like Athala, etc. are. It is only because of the Sun we can understand which places are for material enjoyment and which places are for liberation from the material world and which places are hellish underworlds.

देवतिर्यङ् मनुष्याणां सरीसृपसवीरुधाम् ।  
सर्वजीवनिकायानां सूर्य आत्मा दृगीश्वरः ॥ ४६॥

Dhevathiryangmanushyaanaam sareesripasaveeruddhaam  
Sarvvajeevanikaayaanaam Soorya aathmaa dhrigEeswarah.

All living entities like the gods, human beings, demons, animals, birds, insects, reptiles, creepers, trees, etc. depend upon the heat, light and energy provided by the Sun. Moreover, it is because of the Sun that all living entities can see and hence he is called as DhrigEeswara meaning the Supreme God of Sight. Sun is the controller and director of all living entities.

इति श्रीमद्भागवते महापुराणे पारमहंस्यां संहितायां  
पञ्चमस्कन्धे भुवनकोशवर्णने समुद्रवर्षसन्निवेश-  
परिमाणलक्षणो नाम विंशोऽध्यायः ॥ २०॥

Ithi Sreemat Bhaagawathe Mahaa Puraane Paaramahamsyaam  
Samhithaayaam  
Panjchamaskanddhe Bhuvanakosa Varnnane  
SamudhraVarshaSamnivesaPareemaano [Bhaaratha Varsha Varnnana]  
Naama Vimsathithamoaddhyaayah

Thus, we conclude the Twentieth Chapter Named as Encyclopedic  
Narration of the Structure and Geographical Divisions of the Universe  
[Details of the Islands and Mountains and Oceans] Of the Fifth Canto of the  
Most Divine and the Supreme Most and the Greatest Mythology Known as  
Sreemad Bhagawatham.

**Om Shree Krishnaya Param Brahmane Namah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**  
**Om Namo Bhagavathe Vaasudhevaayah!**