

श्रीमन्नारायणीयम्

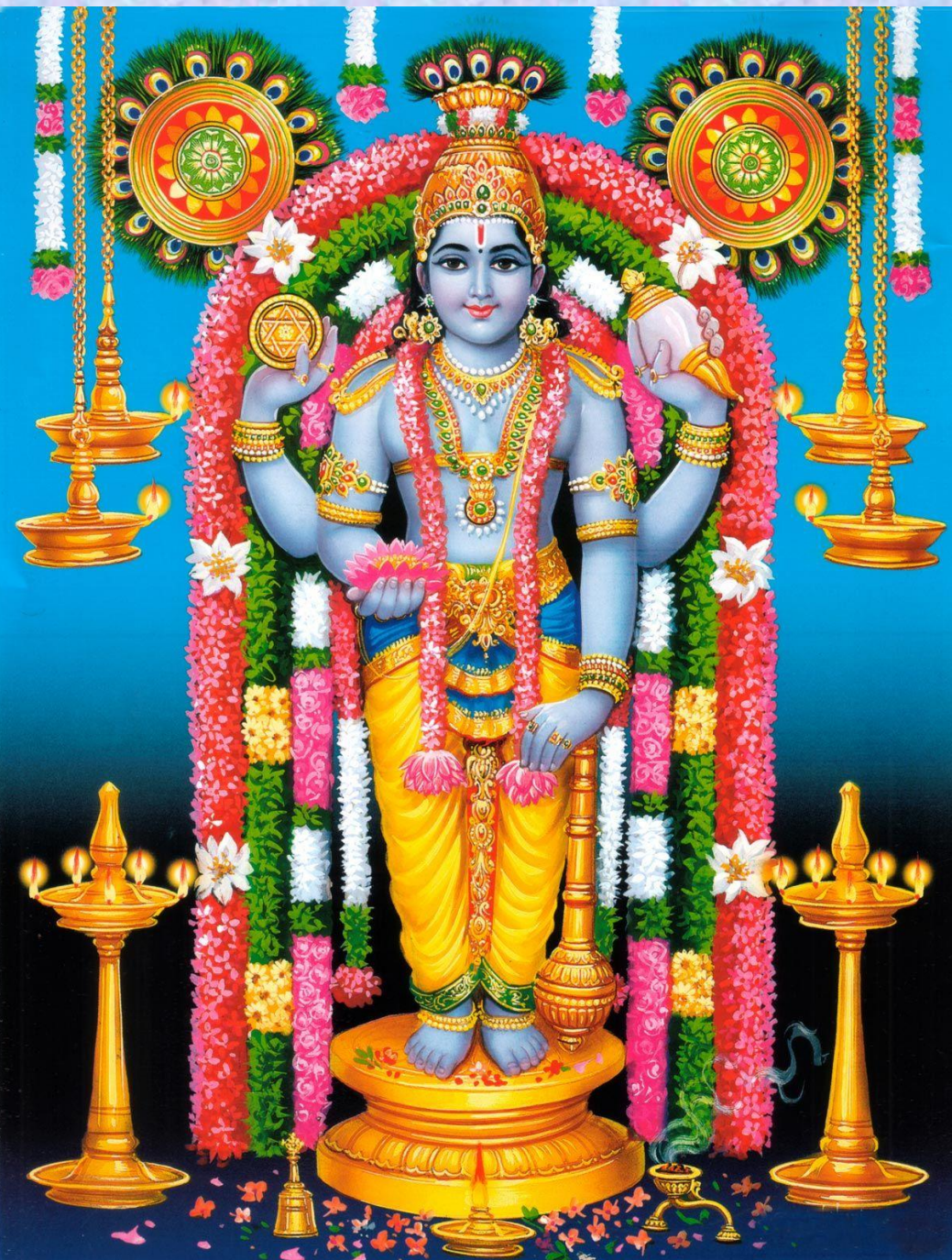
दशकम् - २७

(॥ अमृतमथने कुर्मावतारवर्णनम् ॥)

Shriman Narayaneeyam

Dasakam 27

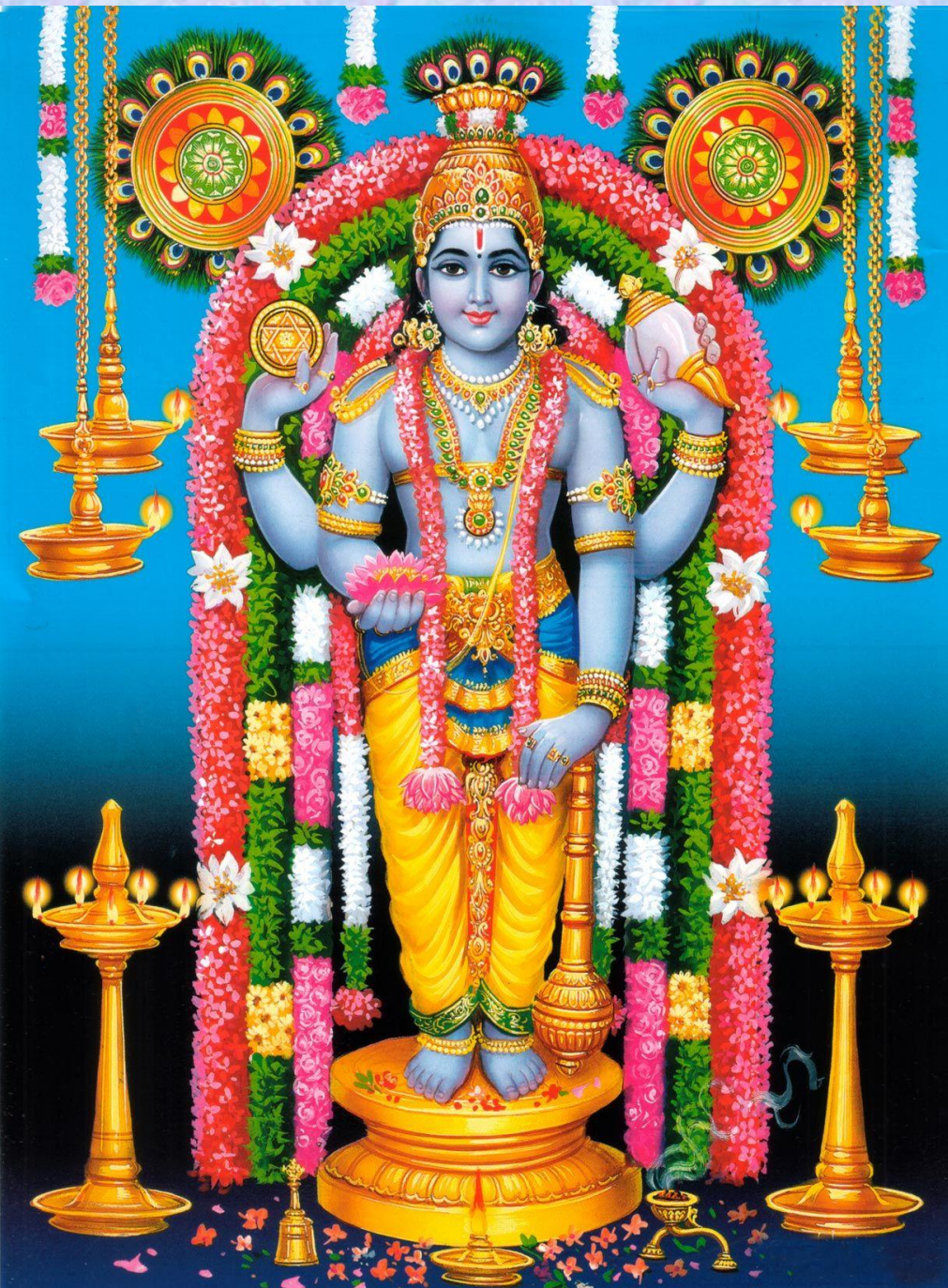
(The churning of the Milk Ocean)



दुर्वासास्सुरवनिताप्तदिव्यमाल्यं
शक्राय स्वयमुपदाय तत्र भूयः ।
नागेन्द्रप्रतिमृदिते शशाप शक्रं
का क्षान्तिस्त्वदितरदेवतांशजानाम् ॥ २७ - १ ॥

durvaasaassuravanitaapta divyamaalyaM
shakraaya svayamupadaaya tatra bhuyaaH |
naagendra pratimRidite shashaapa shakraM
kaa kshaantistvaditara devataamsha jaanaam||27 - 1 ||

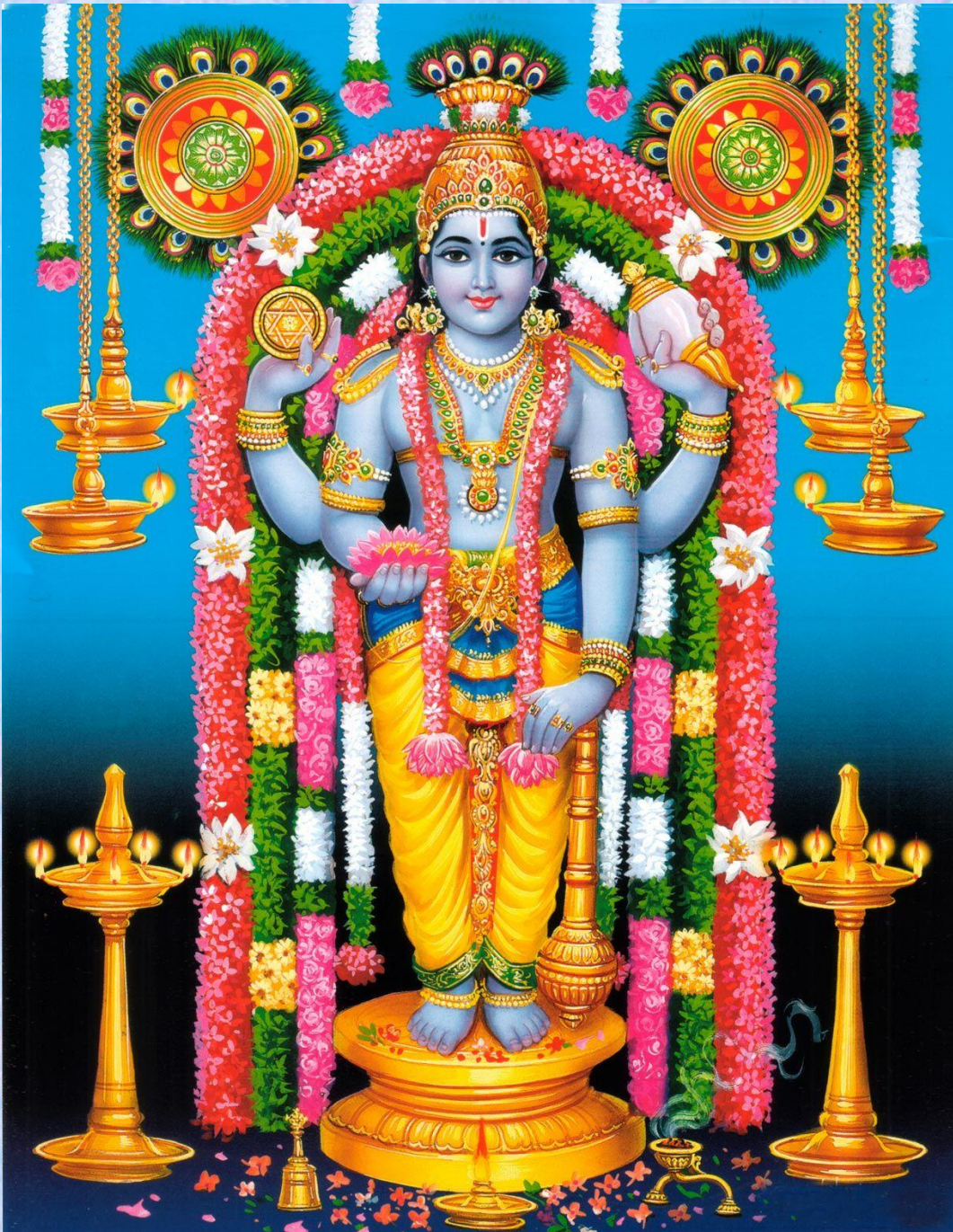
The sage Durvasa once gave to Indra personally a divine necklace which he had obtained from a celestial damsel. But when it was trampled upon by Indra's elephant, the sage cursed Indra. Where can forbearance be found in those born as aspects of Gods other than Thee?



शापेन प्रथितजरेऽथ निर्जरिन्द्रे
देवेष्वप्यसुरजितेषु निष्प्रभेषु ।
शर्वाद्याः कमलजमेत्य सर्वदेवा
निर्वाणप्रभव समं भवन्तमापुः ॥ २७ - २ ॥

shaapena prathitajaretha nirjarendre
deveShvapyasurajiteShu niShprabheShu |
sharvaadyaaH kamalajametya sarvadevaa
nirvaaNaprabhava samaM bhavantamaapuH || 27 - 2 ||

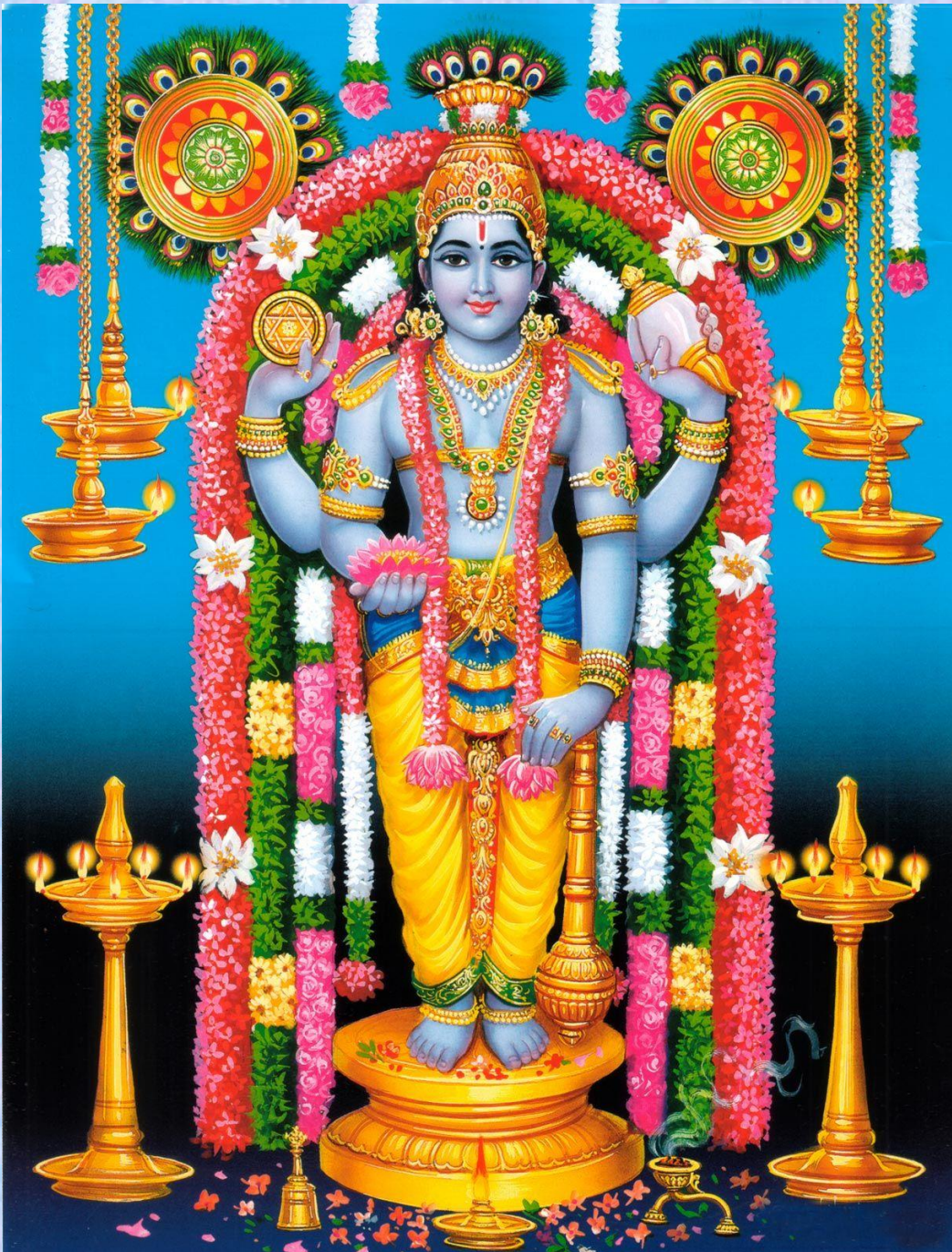
O Bestower of liberation! Then Devendra (the king of the Devas who enjoy eternal youth) became aged (as a result of Durvasa's curse) and the Devas were defeated in battle by the Asuras and lost all their glory, Siva and all other gods went to Brahma and along with him they all came to Thee.



ब्रह्माद्यैः स्तुतमहिमा चिरं तदानीं
प्रादुष्णन् वरद पुरः परेण धाम्ना ।
हे देवा दितिजकुलैर्विधाय सन्धिं
पीयूषं परिमथतेति पर्यशास्त्वम् ॥ २७ - ३ ॥

brahmaadyaiH stuta mahimaa chiraM tadaaniiM
praaduShShan varada puraH pareNa dhaamnaa |
he devaa ditija kulairvidhaaya sandhiM
piiyuuShaM parimathateti paryashaastvam|| 27 - 3 ||

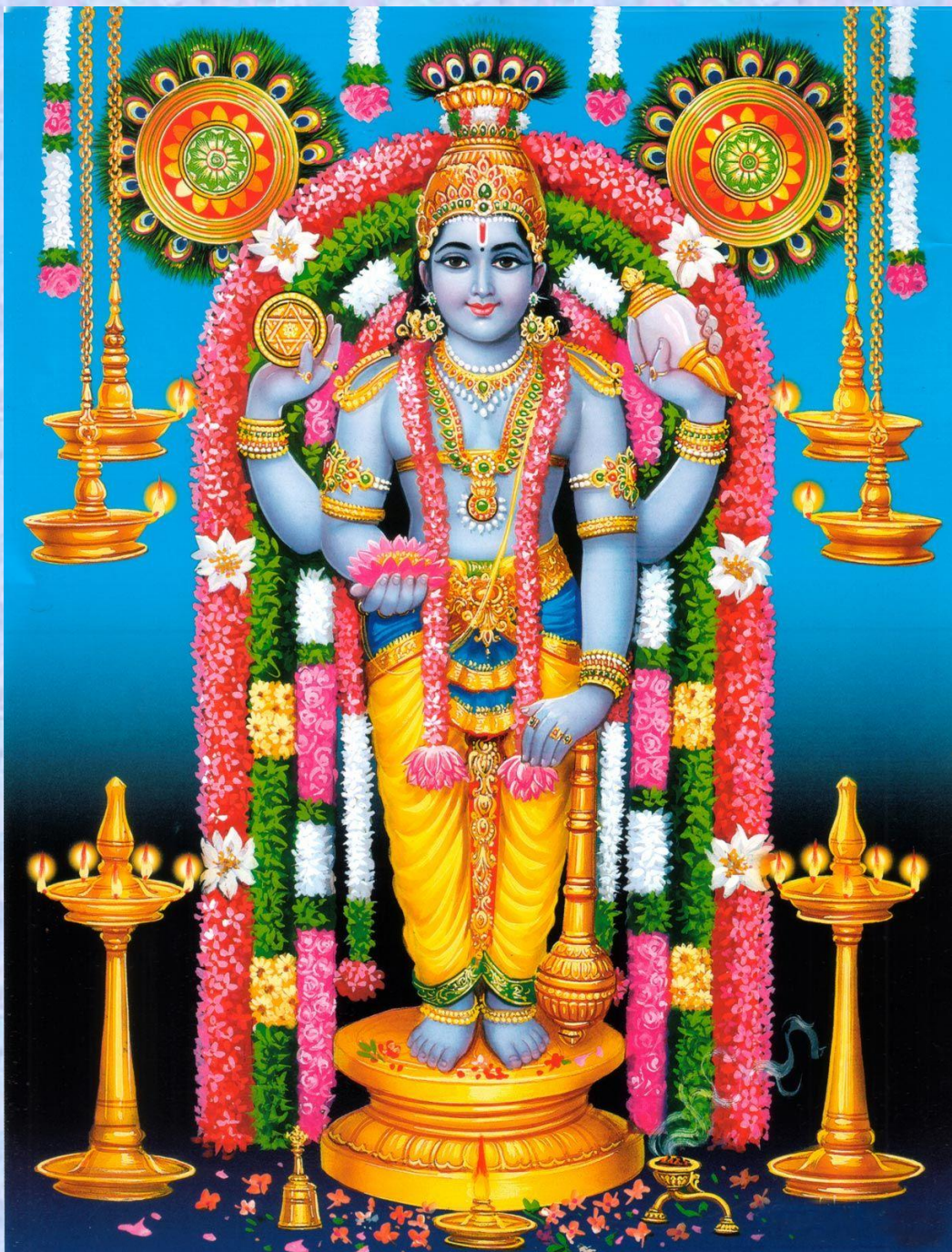
O Bestower of boons! Being praised for long by Brahma and other gods, Thou didst appear before them in all Thy glory and command them to churn the milk ocean for nectar after making peace with the Asuras.



सन्धानं कृतवति दानवैः सुरौघे
मन्थानं नयति मदेन मन्दराद्रिम् ।
भ्रष्टेऽस्मिन् बदरमिवोद्वहन् खगेन्द्रे
सद्यस्त्वं विनिहितवान् पयःपयोधौ ॥ २७ - ४ ॥

sandhaanaM kRitavati daanavaiH suraughe
manthaanaM nayati madena mandaraadrim |
bhraShTesmin badaramivOdvahan khagendre
sadyastvaM vinihitavaan payaHpayOdhau|| 27 - 4 ||

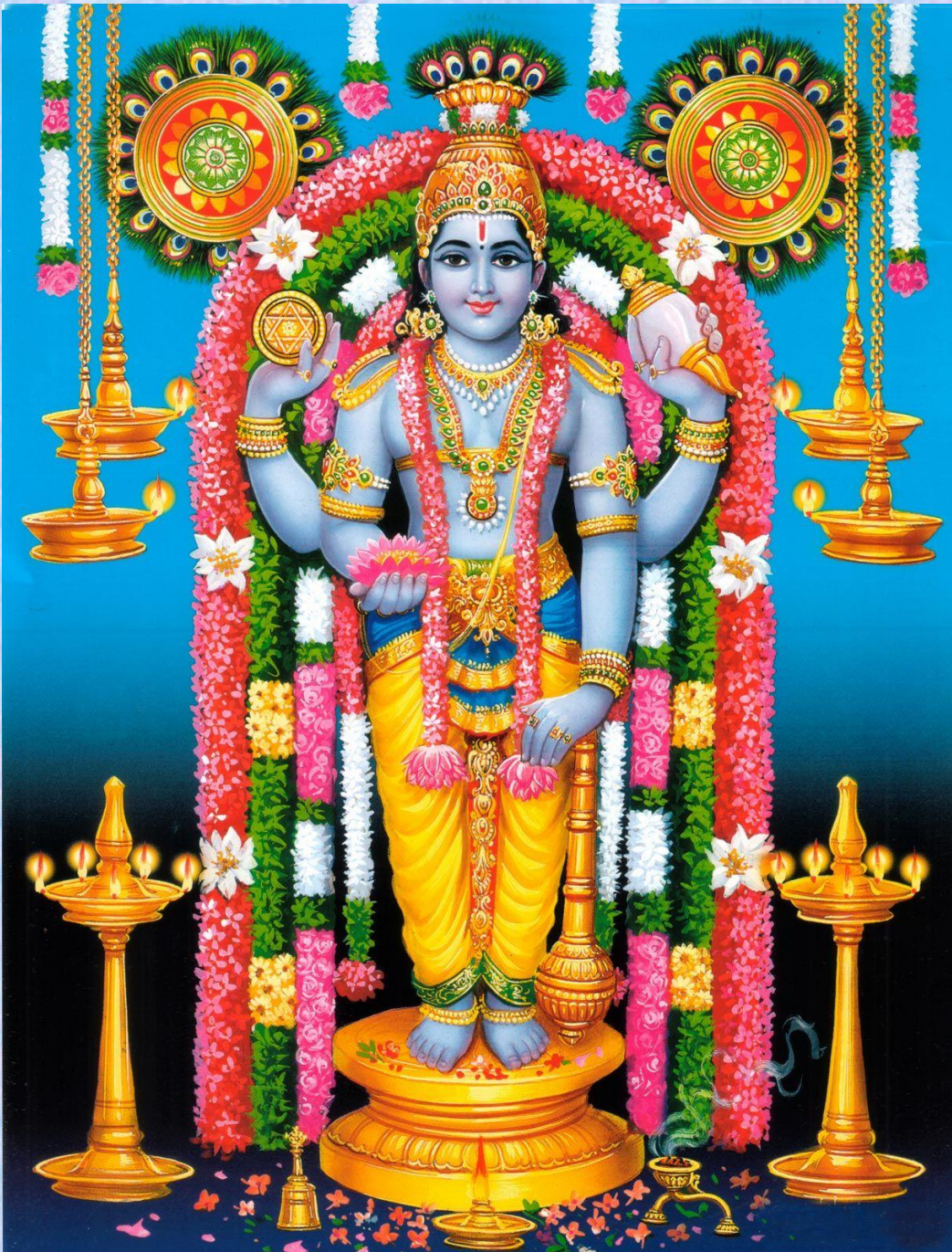
When the Devas, with great pride, were bringing the Mandara mountain to be used as the churning rod, after having made peace with the Asuras, it fell down. Then, Thou mounted on Garuda, didst carry it as if it was nothing more than a tiny berry and didst place it in the milk ocean.



आधाय द्रुतमथ वासुकिं वरत्रां
पाथोधौ विनिहितसर्वबीजजाले ।
प्रारब्धे मथनविधौ सुरासुरैस्तै-
व्याजात्त्वं भुजगमुखेऽकरोस्सुरारीन् ॥ २७ - ५ ॥

aadhaaya drutamatha vaasukiM varatraaM
paathOdhau vinihita sarva bijajaale |
praarabdhe mathanavidhau suraasuraistairvyajaattvaM
bhujagamukhekarOssuraariin || 27 - 5 ||

Thereafter, quickly taking Vasuki as the churning rope, the Devas and Asuras were about to begin the churning of the milk ocean in which all kinds of seeds and medicinal herbs had been put. Thou didst then cleverly make the Asuras hold the head end of the snake.



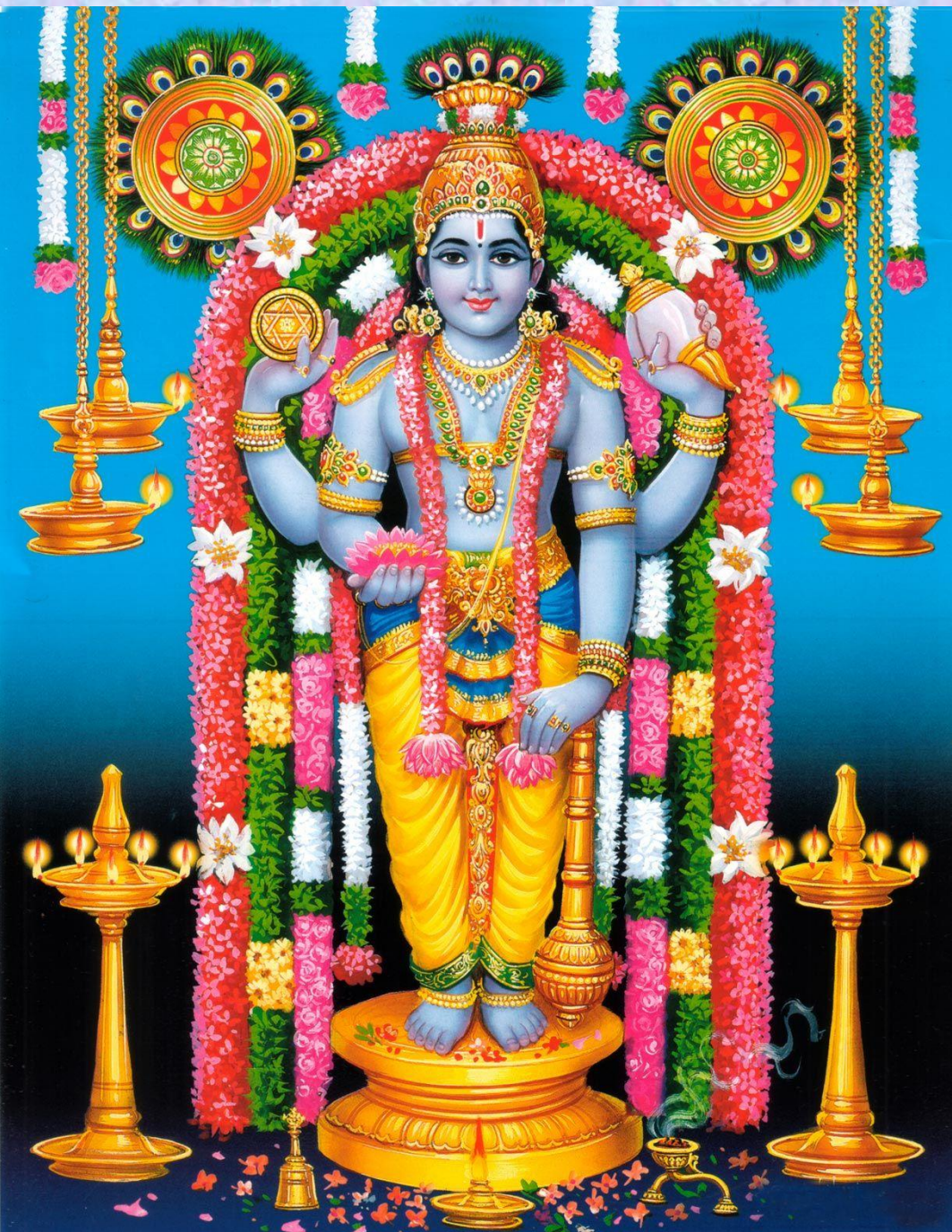
क्षुब्धाद्रौ क्षुभितजलोदरे तदानीं
दुग्धाब्धौ गुरुतरभारतो निमग्ने ।
देवेषु व्यथिततमेषु तत्प्रियैषी
प्राणैषीः कमठतनुं कठोरपृष्ठाम् ॥ २७ - ६ ॥

सदा सर्वत्र गोविन्द नाम सङ्कीर्तनं गोविन्दा गोविन्दा ।

kshubdhaadrau kshubhitajalOdare tadaaniiM
dugdhaabdhau gurutarabhaaratO nimagne |
deveShu vyathitatameShu tatpriyaiShii
praaNaiShiiH kamaThatanuM kaThOrapRiShThaam|| 27 - 6 ||

Sada Sarvathra Govinda Naama Sankirtanam Govinda Govinda

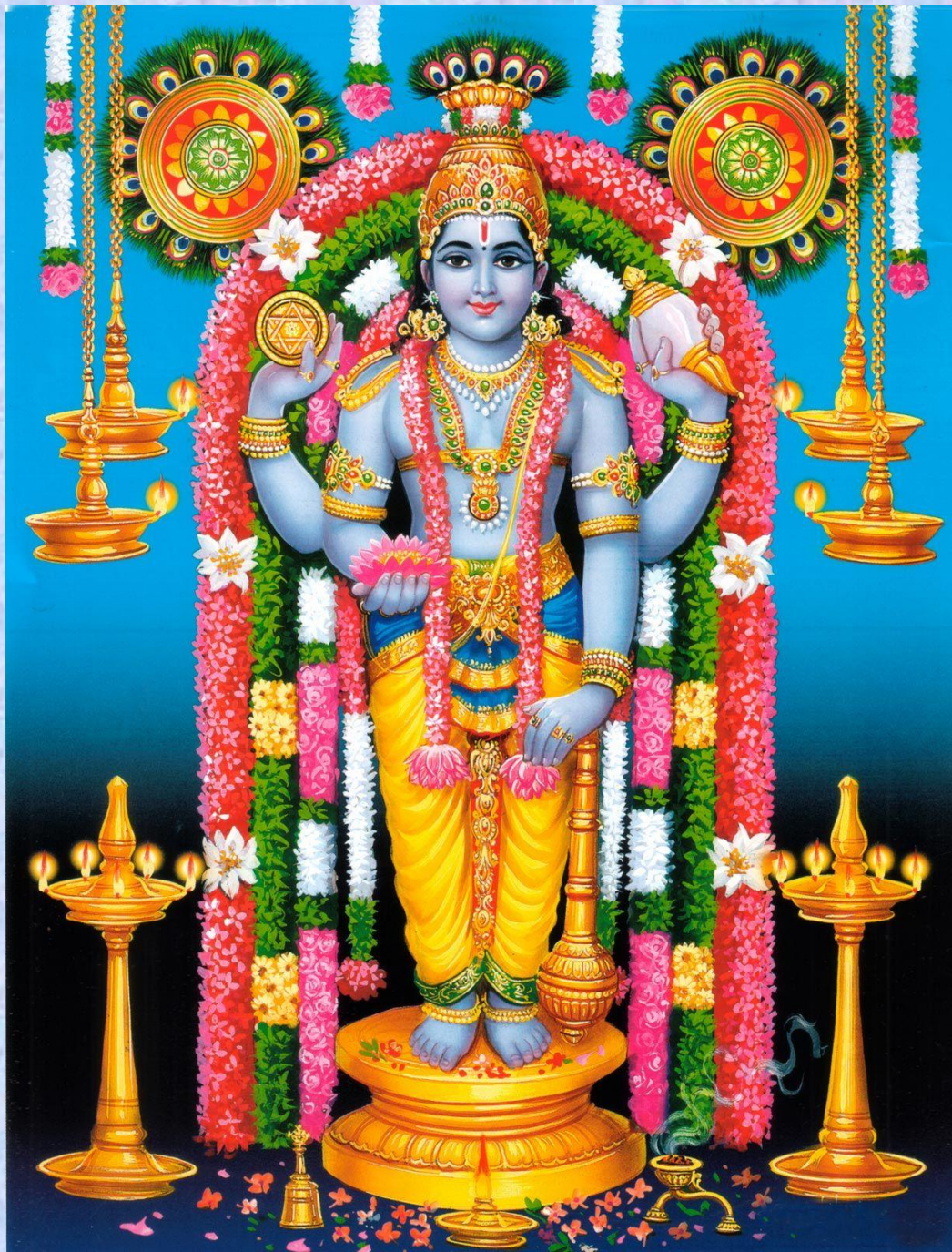
Then, when the mountain (the churning rod) sank in the waters of the milk ocean which had been stirred to the lowest depths, because of its weight and the Devas became very worried, Thou, the well-wisher of the Devas, didst take the form of a tortoise with a hard back.



वज्रातिस्थिरतरकपरिण विष्णो
विस्तारात्परिगतलक्षयोजनेन ।
अम्भोधेः कुहरगतेन वर्ष्मणा त्वं
निर्मग्नं क्षितिधरनाथमुन्निनेथ ॥ २७ - ७ ॥

vajraatisthiratara karpareNa viShNO
vistaaraatparigata lakshayOjanena |
ambhOdheH kuharagatena varShmaNaa tvaM
nirmagnaM kshitidharanaathamunninetha|| 27 - 7 ||

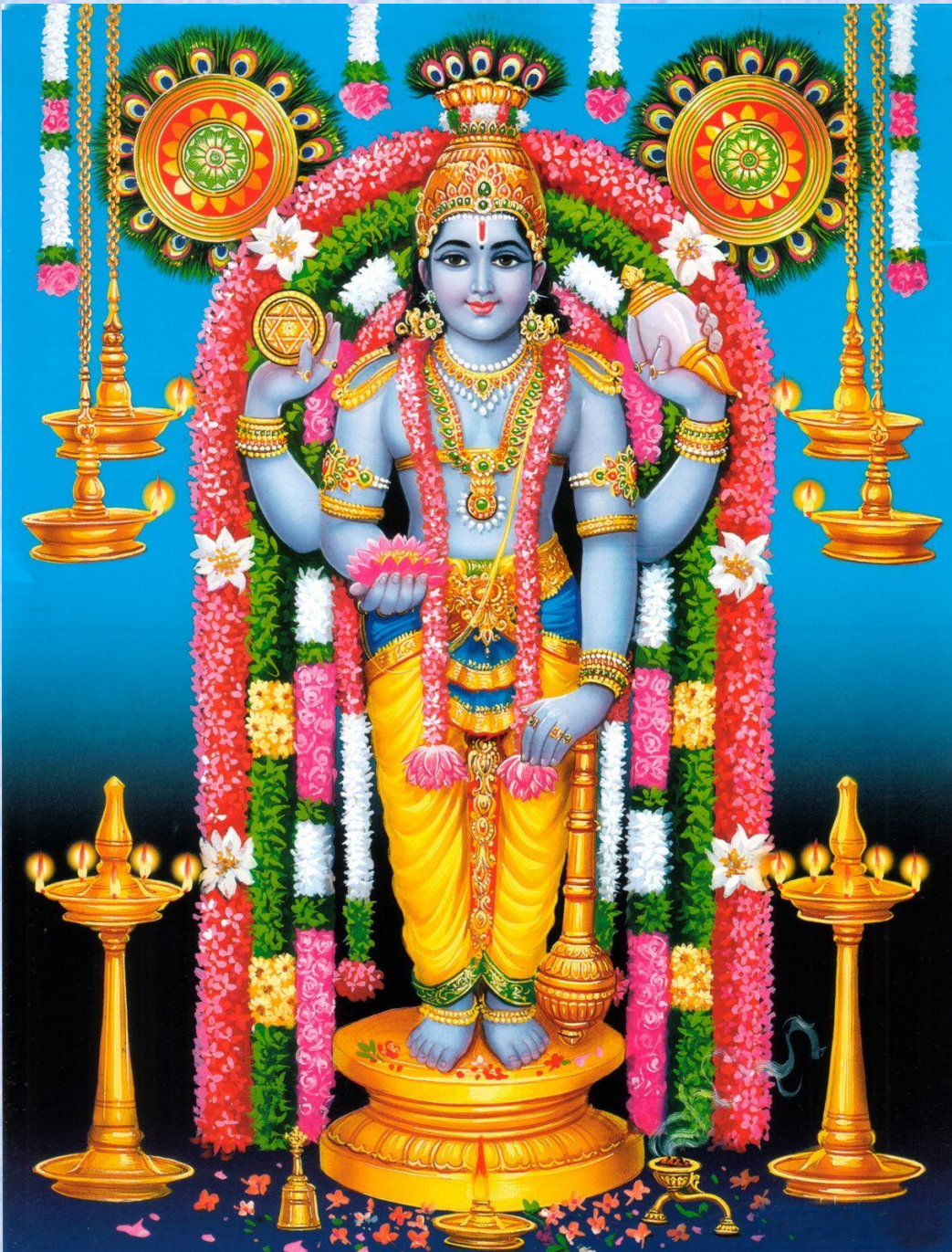
O All-pervading Lord! Thou didst lift up the Mandara mountain which had become submerged in the ocean with Thy huge body which has a lakh of yojanas in extent, with a back harder than even the thunderbolt of Indra, by diving deep into the ocean.



उन्मग्ने झटिति तदा धराधरेन्द्रे
निर्मेथुर्दृढमिह सम्मदेन सर्वे ।
आविश्य द्वितयगणेऽपि सर्पराजे
वैवश्यं परिशमयन्नवीवृधस्तान् ॥ २७ - ८ ॥

unmagne jhaTiti tadaa dharaadharendre
nirmethurdRiDhamihasammadena sarve |
aavishya dvitayagaNepi sarparaaje
vaivashyaM parishamayannaviivRidhastan|| 27 - 8 ||

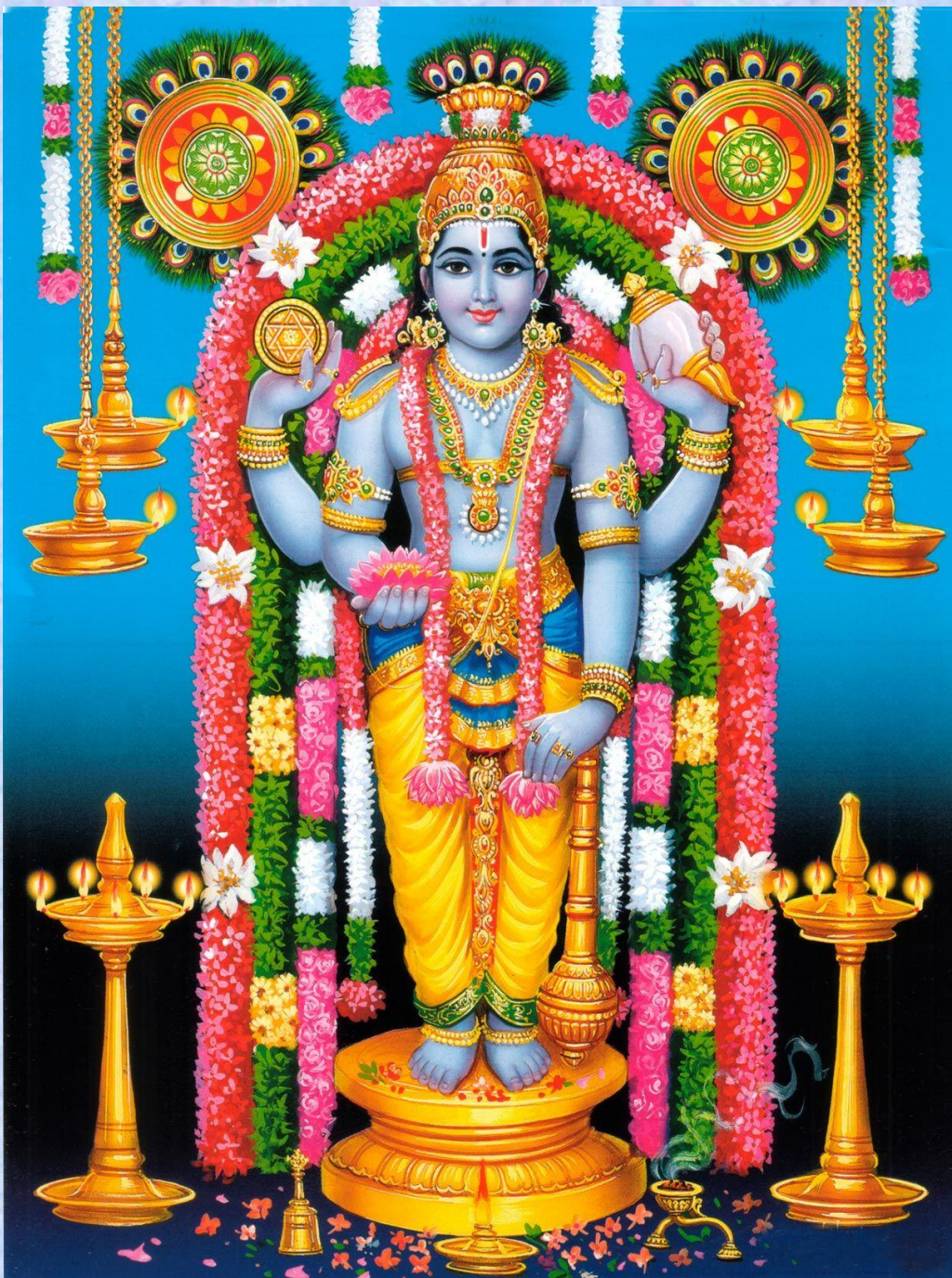
When the mountain was thus lifted up, all those who were there resumed the churning with force and great joy. Thou didst then enter into the Devas and Asuras as well as into Vasuki and removing their fatigue, Thou didst strengthen them.



उद्धामभ्रमणजवोन्नमद्गिरीन्द्र-
न्यस्तैकस्थिरतरहस्तपङ्कजं त्वाम् ।
अभ्रान्ते विधिगिरिशादयः प्रमोदा-
दुद्धान्ता नुनुवुरुपात्तपुष्पवर्षाः ॥ २७ - ९ ॥

uddaama bhramaNa javOnnamadgiriindra
nyastaikasthiratara hastapankajaM tvaam |
abhraante vidhigirishaadayaH pramOdaadudbhraantaa
nunuvurupaatta puShpavarShaaH | | 27 - 9 ||

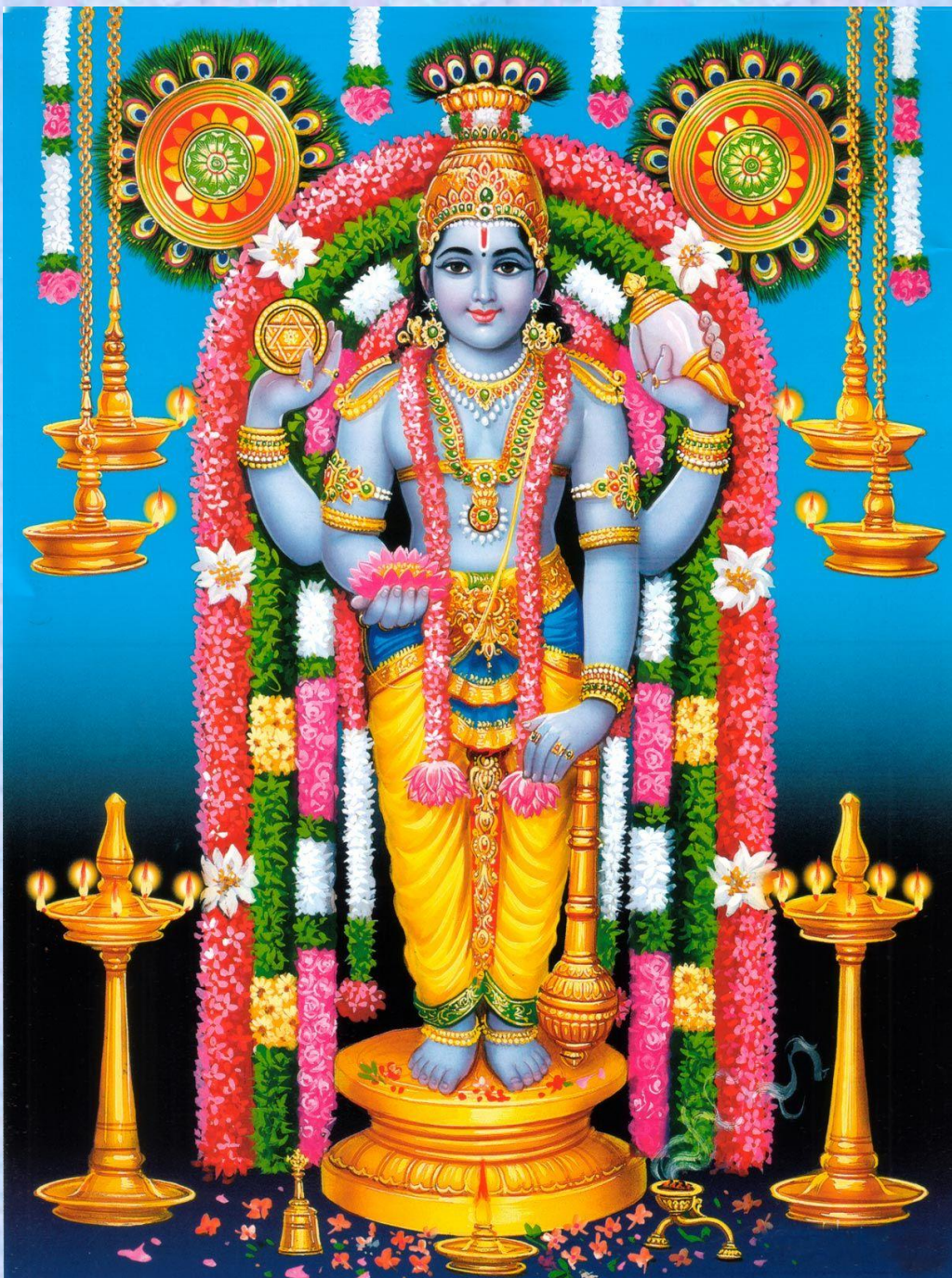
When the Mandara mountain rose up because of its being whirled very fast, Thou didst place Thy lotus-like hand firmly on it (to keep it in position). Brahma, Siva and other gods who were overwhelmed by joy on seeing this, praised Thee while showering flowers on Thee from the heavens.



दैत्यौघे भुजगमुखानिलेन तप्ते
तेनैव त्रिदशकुलेऽपि किञ्चिदार्ते ।
कारुण्यात्तव किल देव वारिवाहाः
प्रावर्षन्नमरगणान्न दैत्यसङ्घान् ॥ २७ – १० ॥

daityaughe bhujagamukhaanilena tapte
tenaiva tridashakulepi kinchidaarte |
kaaruNyaattava kila deva vaarivaahaaH
praavarShannamaragaNaannadaityasanghaan|| 27 - 10 ||

O Lord! The Asuras were greatly tormented by the poisonous breath of the snake (since they were at the head-end) and the Devas were also troubled, but to a small extent only (being at the tail-end). Thou didst then, out of Thy compassion, make the clouds rain on the Devas (to cool them), but not on the Asuras (who had set their face against Thee).



उद्भ्राम्यद्बहुतिमिनक्रचक्रवाले

तत्राब्धौ चिरमथितेऽपि निर्विकारे ।

एकस्त्वं करयुगकृष्टसर्पराजः

संराजन् पवनपुरेश पाहि रोगात् ॥ २७ – ११ ॥

सदा सर्वत्र गोविन्द नाम सङ्कीर्तनं गोविन्दा गोविन्दा ।

नारायणा अखिल गुरो भगवन् नमस्ते ॥

udbhraamyad bahu timi nakra chakravaale

tatraabdhau chiramathitepi nirvikaare |

ekastvaM karayugakRiShTa sarparaajaH

sanraajan pavanapuresha paahi rOgaat || 27 - 11 ||

Sada Sarvathra Govinda Naama Sankirtanam Govinda Govinda

Narayana Akhila Guru Bhagavan Namaste

While innumerable fish, crocodiles and other aquatic creatures came out, the ocean itself remained unchanged even after being churned for a very long time (i.e. nectar was not obtained). Then Thou, all by Thyself, didst take over the churning and holding the two ends of the snake in Thy two hands, Thou didst shine brilliantly. O Lord of Guruvayur! Deign to save me from my ailments.