

Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛtā

-Srila Rupa Goswami

Part 1: The sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter 3 :  
Description of the Līlāvatāras

3. Varāha

First Varāha

Text 8

Varāha is also described in the First canto:

The supreme enjoyer of all sacrifices accepted the incarnation of a boar, and for the welfare of the earth He lifted the earth from the nether regions of the universe.

SB 1.3.7

This avatāra appeared during the reign of Svāyambhuva Manu.

Lifting the earth which had sunk to Rasātala during pralaya, for putting the universe in proper order, the Lord appeared with the body of a boar.

Rasām refers to Rasātala. It actually means the general direction of Rasātala, the Garbhodaka Ocean. There would be a contradiction in saying that the earth was situated in Rasātala since it also said elsewhere that the earth was submerged in water.

**SVCT commentary SB 3.13.17**

The earth is seven times superior to the other planetary systems, namely Tala, Atala, Talātala, Vitala, Rasātala, Pātāla, etc. Therefore the earth cannot be situated in the Rasātala planetary system.

Therefore the Lord found the earth on the bottom of the Garbhodaka Ocean, where the planets rest during the devastation at the end of Brahmā's day.

**SP purport SB 3.13.30**

## Second Varāha

### Text 9

Varāha is also described in the Second canto:

When the unlimitedly powerful Lord assumed the form of a boar as a pastime, just to lift the planet earth, the Lord pierced with His tusk the first demon [Hiraṇyākṣa] who was submerged in the great ocean of the universe.

ŚB 2.7.1

This avatāra appeared during the reign of Cākṣuṣa Manu.

In the great ocean where he strove to lift up the earth, the infinite Lord took the form of a boar, the form of all sacrifice, and pierced Hiraṇyākṣa who had come there with his tusks, just as Indra pierces a mountain with his thunderbolt.

SVCT translation SB 2.7.1

### Text 10

The boar avatāra advented twice, first during Svāyambhuva Manvantara, from the nostril of Brahmā, in order to lift up the earth, and a second time, during Cākṣuṣa Manvantara, appearing from the water.

1. Varāha avatāra appeared twice in one day of brahma.
2. A day of Brahma has 14 manvantaras.
3. Present day of Brahma is called Śveta-varāha-kalpa.
4. Present manvantra is the 7th manvantra - vaivasvata manvantara.
5. First Varāha appeared in the 1st manvantra- svāyambhu manvantara.
6. Second Varāha appeared in the 6th manvantra - Cākṣuṣa-manvantara.

In the Śveta-varāha-kalpa (first day in the first month of fifty-first year of Brahmā's life) at the beginning of Svāyambhuva-manvantara, Śveta-varāha (white in color) appeared from the nostril of Brahmā and lifted up the earth. Then he disappeared.

In the sixth Cākṣuṣa-manvantara, when there was a sudden deluge, Nīla-varāha (black in color) appeared in the water, lifted the earth and killed Hiraṇyākṣa.

SVCT commentary SB 3.13.33

### Text 11

The boar with tusks assumed the four-legged animal form to kill Hiraṇyākṣa and lift the earth. According to some authorities however, this form is half man and half boar.

The man-boar form is mentioned in the Padma Purāṇa.

## Colour of the Varāha avatāra

### Text 12

Sometimes the boar avatāra is black like a cloud and sometimes he is white like the moon. With either color , he is the form of sacrifice ( yajña-mūrṭiḥ) and very strong.

Varāha avatāra of Svāyambhuva-manvantara

Śveta-varāha (white in color)

Varāha avatāra of Cākṣuṣa-manvantara

Nīla-varāha (black in color)

yajña-mūrṭiḥ : form of sacrifice

O Lord! The sinful cannot see your form as sacrifice, from whose skin arose the verses, from whose hair holes arose kuśa grass, from whose eyes arose ghee, and from whose feet arose the four hotras.

SVCT translation SB 3.13.35

The sacrificial ladle called sruk arose from the tip of your mouth. The ghee ladle called sruva arose from your nostrils. The iḍā vessel arose from your stomach. The soma container arose from your ears. The prāśitra vessel appeared from your mouth. The soma ladle arose from the space in your mouth. The chewing of the offering is our fire sacrifice.

SVCT translation SB 3.13.36

### Text 13

It is stated in scriptures that Hiraṇyākṣa was born through Dakṣa, who was the son of the Pracetas during the reign of Cākṣuṣa Manu. Thus the appearance of the boar avatāra during the reign of Cākṣuṣa Manu is confirmed by the information about the birth of Dakṣa during at that time.

Dakṣa was the son of the Pracetas in the lineage of Uttānapāda. Dakṣa's daughter was Diti. Hiraṇyākṣa was the son of Diti.

SVCT commentary SB 3.13.33

Points from class discussion

From Garbhodakaśāyī Viṣṇu there is expansion of the Kṣīrodakaśāyī Viṣṇu.

He is called Hari, and from Him all incarnations within the universe are expanded.

SP purport SB 1.3.2

Why GaV has been mentioned in text 2 of chapter 3 or in SB 1.3.6 - 'Garbhodakaśāyī first made his appearance in the Kumāras.'

Why KsV is not mentioned?

In Bhakti Rasamrita Sindhu, in the section of 5 special qualities of Visnu tattva, one of the qualities, the 58th quality is :

avatārāvalī-bījam : source of the numerous avataras

BRS 2.1.39- 40

Srila Jiva goswami

The position as the origin of the avatārās applies to both Nārāyaṇa and the puruṣāvatāras, and to other suitable cases as well.

other suitable cases - Nārāyaṇa is the source of the puruṣāvatāras. The puruṣāvatāras are the source of the līlāvatāras.

Therefore, GaV or KsV - both can be the source of the līlāvatāras.

Mother Earth to Pṛthu Maharaja:

My dear Lord, You are always unborn. Once, in the form of the original boar, You rescued me from the waters in the bottom of the universe. Through Your own energy You created all the physical elements, the senses and the heart, for the maintenance of the world.

SB 4.17.34

How is she addressing Pṛthu maharaja as Varaha deva?

Because he is also an avatara - even though saktyavesa avatara..

Many times, in SB, saktyavesa avatara are addressed as being almost non different from the Lord.

Empowered with the Lord's power they are respected as Lord Himself.

So being an avatara of Lord, he can be addressed as Lord.