

Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛtā

-Sri Rupa Goswami

Part 1: The sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter 3 :
Description of the Līlāvātāras

Text 14

Dakṣa is described in the Fourth canto:

He who, inspired by the Lord, created the desired progeny at the time of Cākṣuṣa Manvantara when the previous creation had been destroyed by time, is known as Dakṣa.
SB 4.30.49

Text 15

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

Text 16

At the beginning of the first kalpa of Brahmā, Svāyambhuva's sons had produced no off-spring. Thus the Pracetās, Dakṣa, Diti and Hiraṇyākṣa could not have existed then.

Śveta-varāha avatāra appeared at the beginning of the Brahmā's day during Svāyambhu reign.

Since it was just the beginning of the day, Brahma's two sons did not yet have offspring.

Thus at that time there were no Pracetās, Dakṣa or Diti.

Svāyambhuva had a son named Uttānapāda.

In Uttānapāda's line the Pracetās appeared.

Their son was Dakṣa.

He had a daughter named Diti.

Diti was married to Kaśyapa and bore Hiraṇyākṣa.

Thus since Hiraṇyākṣa was born long after the Svāyambhuva-manvantara (in the Cākṣuṣa manvantara)

the first boar avatāra who appeared during Svāyambhuva's time could not have killed him.

Tracing the chronology of Dakṣa

Dakṣa 1.0

1. Dakṣa 1.0 - During 1st manvantara (Svāyambhu Manu)

died twice- once was beheaded by Vīrabhadra for offending Lord Śiva, after that death got goat's head, after another death born to Mārīṣā as Dakṣa 2.0

2. Father : Brahmā

3. Wife : Prasūti

4. 16 Daughters : Śraddhā, Mairī, Dayā, Śānti, Tuṣṭi, Puṣṭi, Kriyā, Unnati, Buddhi, Medhā, Titikṣā, Hrī, Mūrti, Svāhā, Svadhā, Satī

Proof for Diti not being the daughter of Dakṣa 1.0

Svāyambhuva Manu handed over his daughter Prasūti to the son of Brahmā named Dakṣa, who was also one of the progenitors of the living entities.

SB 4.1.11

Dakṣa begot sixteen very beautiful daughters with lotuslike eyes in his wife Prasūti. Of these sixteen daughters, thirteen were given in marriage to Dharma, and one daughter was given to Agni.

SB 4.1.48

One of the remaining two daughters was given in charity to the Piṭṛloka, where she resides very amicably, and the other was given to Lord Śiva, who is the deliverer of sinful persons from material entanglement. The names of the thirteen daughters of Dakṣa who were given to Dharma are Śraddhā, Mairī, Dayā, Śānti, Tuṣṭi, Puṣṭi, Kriyā, Unnati, Buddhi, Medhā, Titikṣā, Hrī and Mūrti.

SB 4.1.49-52

The predominating deity of fire begot in his wife, Svāhā, three children.

Maitreya now describes the fourteenth daughter of Dakṣa, Svāhā, and her three sons. (SP purport)

SB 4.1.60

The wife of all these Pitās is Svadhā, who is the daughter of King Dakṣa and was offered to the Pitās.

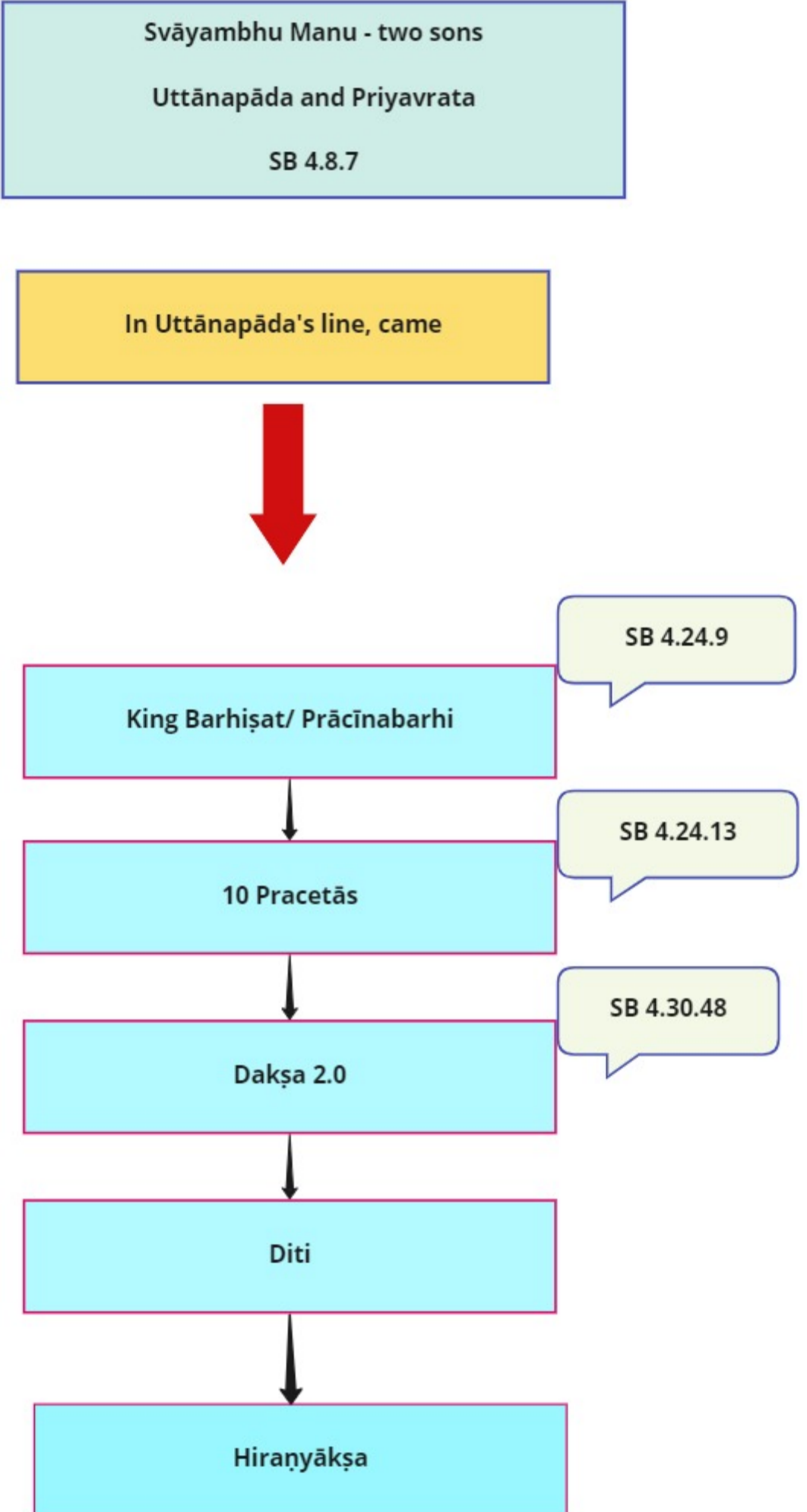
SB 4.1.63-64

The sixteenth daughter, whose name was Satī, was the wife of Lord Śiva.

SB 4.1.65

Dakṣa 2.0

1. Dakṣa 2.0 - Dakṣa 1.0 born again in Svāyambhu manvantara, performed austerities till 5th manvantara and got married in 6th manvantara (Cākṣuṣa Manu)
2. Father : 10 Pracetās
3. Mother : Māriṣā
4. Wives : Asiknī
5. Sons: 10,000 Haryaśvas, 10,000 Savalāśvas
6. 60 Daughters: Aditi, **Diti**, Danu, Kāṣṭhā, Ariṣṭā, Surasā, Ilā, Muni, Krodhavaśā, Tāmrā, Surabhi, Saramā, Tim, Bhānu, Lambā, Kakud, Yāmi, Viśvā, Sādhyā, Marutvatī, Vasu, Muhūrtā, Saṅkalpā, etc..



Proof for Dakṣa's re-birth, his performance of austerities and becoming King in Cākṣuṣa manvantara

Following the order of Lord Brahmā, all the Pracetās accepted the girl as their wife. From the womb of this girl, the son of Lord Brahmā named Dakṣa took birth. Dakṣa had to take birth from the womb of Māriṣā due to his disobeying and disrespecting Lord Mahādeva [Śiva]. Consequently he had to give up his body twice.

SP translation SB 4.30.48

Māriṣā was the child raised by the trees. Ajana-yoni-jaḥ is Dakṣa. Dakṣa was born from Brahmā but because of great offense to Śiva, took birth (ajani) from Māriṣā, in a kṣatriyas line (by the Pracetās). Because of being born from kṣatriya blood, he had to experience the suffering of being born from a womb. It should be understood that he died twice—once by the hand of Vīrabhadra and later by time.

SVCT commentary SB 4.30.48

By pleasing Śiva through praising him, Dakṣa regained his power and body. That is described here. Prāk-sarge kāla-vidrute means “when the fifth manvantara ended, and the old creation was destroyed by the will of the Lord.” He was born during Svāyambhuva Manvantara and had to perform austerities until the fifth manvantara with a desire to regain his previous powers. In the sixth manvantara his austerities bore fruit.

SVCT commentary SB 4.30.49

Dakṣa was born a second time as the son of the Pracetās during Svāyambhuva Manvantara, but with a desire to attain his previous powers, he went to perform austerities.

Priyavrata's descendents ruled until the fifth Manvantara.

Then at the beginning of the Cākṣuṣa Manvantara, giving up his austerities, Dakṣa (in Uttanapāda's line) became the King and engaged in producing population.

SVCT commentary SB 5.1.7

Proof for Diti being the daughter of Dakṣa 2.0

Prajāpati Dakṣa, who is known as Pracetasā, begot sixty daughters in the womb of his wife Asiknī.

SB 6.6.1

He gave ten daughters in charity to Dharmarāja [Yamarāja], thirteen to Kaśyapa [first twelve and then one more], twenty-seven to the moon-god, and two each to Aṅgirā, Kṛṣāśva and Bhūta. The other four daughters were given to Kaśyapa.
[Thus Kaśyapa received seventeen daughters in all.]

SB 6.6.2

O King Parīkṣit, now please hear from me the names of Kaśyapa's wives, from whose wombs the population of the entire universe has come. They are the mothers of almost all the population of the entire universe, and their names are very auspicious to hear.

They are Aditi, Diti, Danu, Kāṣṭhā, Ariṣṭā, Surasā, Ilā, Muni, Krodhavaśā, Tāmrā, Surabhi, Saramā and Timi.

SB 6.6.25