

Laghu-Bhāgavatāmṛtā

-Sri Rupa Goswami

Part 1: The sweetness of Kṛṣṇa

Chapter 3 :  
Description of the Līlāvātāras

Maitreya described two stories in one narration

Text 17

The truth has been discerned in this way. Maitreya, being asked by Vidura, narrated the activities of both appearances of Varāha in one story .

Maitreya, speaking on being questioned by Vidura, put different events from different times in one story, because Varāha is one avatāra.

Matsya Purana mentions a pralaya during Svāyambhu manvantara

Text 18

It is mentioned in the Matsya Purāṇa that there was a pralaya during Svāyambhuva's reign because of a curse of a sage upon Svāyambhuva .

"But the earth does not get submerged in water except at final devastation. Thus why did Varāha appear, because the earth was not submerged during Svāyambhuva's reign?"

Because of the curse of Agastya upon Svāyambhuva, there was a devastation during his period (This is a partial devastation.)

Earth here means the whole Bhu-mandala/Bhū-loka

Earth here means whole Bhu-mandala and not just the planet Earth. Earth is spherical whereas Bhu-mandala is flat like a disc.

Sri Varāha deva in mathura - his tusks are holding something which is not spherical..

When SBSST visited that temple, he said - here is a perfect description of Varāha- deva's pastime...

What we call Earth is Bharat khanda which is a very small part of Jambudvīpa which is a very small part of Bhu-mandala.

It was the whole Bhu-mandala that sank and not just the Earth planet...

Bhu- mandala : 7 oceans, 7 islands

One of the 7 islands is Jambudvīpa which has 9 parts , one of those parts is Bhārata-varṣa.

This earth planet is divided into seven dvīpas by seven oceans, and the central dvīpa, called Jambūdvīpa, is divided into nine varṣas, or parts, by eight huge mountains. Bhārata-varṣa is one of the nine varṣas.

SP purport SB 1.16.12



Sudden deluge in Cākṣuṣa  
manvantara due to desire of  
the Lord

Text 19

It is mentioned in the Viṣṇu-dharmottara that by the will of the Lord there was a sudden deluge during the reign of Cākṣuṣa Manu.



**Matsya**

**Pralaya at the end of every manvantara**

**Text 20**

**But in the Viṣṇu-dharmottara Mārkaṇḍeya explains that there is a devastation of water at the end of each Manu's reign.**

**During the Svāyambhuva and Cākṣuṣa Manvantaras the earth sinks completely and Varāha appears to lift up the earth.**

**At the end of every manvantara there is a flood of water, but though the earth becomes invisible, it does not totally sink.**

**Text 21**

**At the end of a Manu's reign, the devatās lose their posts. Those devatās go to Mahar-loka and remain there, watching the devastation from there.**

**6 personalities who reign during a manvantara:**

- 1. Manu**
- 2. Manu putrās**
- 3. Manvantara avatāras**
- 4. Indra**
- 5. Other devatās**
- 6. Sapta ṛṣis**

**After every manvantara, they change.**

Text 22

O son of Yadu, Manu and the devatās along with Indra then go to Brahma-loka, which is attained with great difficulty by those who die facing the enemy in battle.

But they do not stay in Brahmaloika for long. After their puṇyas are exhausted they fall from there.

But those who are more qualified stay there and become liberated along with Brahma at the end of his life (These persons would have to have performed bhakti.) - krama muktas.

brahmaṇā saha te sarve  
samprāpte pratisañcare  
parasyānte kṛtātmāṇaḥ  
praviśanti paraṁ padam

Kūrma  
Purāṇa

Those who are on Brahma-loka with exalted status at the time of dissolution go directly to the supreme abode , along with Lord Brahmā.

Description of the pralaya  
at the end of manvantara

Text 23

O Vajra, the great Lord, in the form of water, greatly agitated with countless waves, covers the earth and the lower planets with water.

Bhūtaḷam refers to earth, and satalam refers to all the planets below the earth down to Pātāla.

Vajra was the grandson of Kṛṣṇa.

Text 24

O Yādava ! All things on the earth planet are destroyed at that time. Only the famous mountains are not destroyed, O best of kings.

Everything on the bhūr-loka is destroyed but the major mountains such as the Himālayas are not destroyed. They remain visible to the devatās.

Text 25

At that time, the earth personified, taking the form of a boat protects all the seeds without discrimination, O offspring of the Yadu family.

The earth refers to the presiding deity of the earth, the wife of Varāha.