



EXPLORING THE CONCEPT OF DASHAVATAR (10 INCARNATIONS) OF VISHNU THROUGH THE BOOK DASHAVATAR BY J.P. VASWANI

Divaynshi Srivastava¹, A Babu Rajendra Prasad²

¹B.A. (H)English 3rd year

²Assistant Professor

ABSTRACT :

This project is about the hindu religion and about the 10 incarnation of lord Vishnu which he took on earth to begin the life on earth and also to maintain the balance between nature and human beings and their of living should be good and controlled.

How the divine trinity has created the earth and how the vedas are the most important part of this because they not only give you knowledge about random things infactvedas consist everything which you need to know about to live on the earth and without vedas, the divine trinity can not even start the life cycle on earth.

We know lord Vishnu as the preserver of the earth among the trinity and hence he is the one who taken the avatars and not the others because as a preserver its his side of work to give life and maintain the balance in beings and species on the earth.

The Darwin theory also suggests that life evolved from water and similarly, in Dashavatar also, the life starts from water through fish which id the very first avatar of lord Vishnu.

There are many mini stories and versions of incarnations but these are the major ones which are talked and read by people mostly.

INTRODUCTION

The book “Dashavatar” explores about the 10 incarnations of Lord Vishnu on earth in order to maintain the balance and to tell the right way to live the life. It explores the different and very interesting stories of incarnations of Lord Vishnu. It tells us the importance of the “Vedas”, and how it is important to build the earth and how it gives us the knowledge about each and everything present on the earth. The very first teachings were given by Lord Vishnu to Brahma of Vedas and hence became the very first teacher (Acharya) for Brahma.

It is a mythological and divine journey which has taught the human being about the evolution of man kind that what is right or wrong.

Scientifically, we can compare the theory of Dashavatar of Lord Vishnu with Darwin’s theory of Evolution which states howlife evolve with time, similar is the case with Dashavatar.

The book tells us about the 10 incarnations which are like:-

1. Matsya Avatar
2. Koorma
3. Varha
4. Narsimha
5. Vaman
6. Parshuram
7. Ram
8. Balram
9. Krishna
10. Kalki

In mythology, it says that there are a lot of galaxies which are made by Vishnu, Brahma, Shiv and they have different stories of making galaxy which says that these divine trinity has different story related to them.

Mythological study also says that there is one mahayug which comes in every thousand years and the era we are living right now is that mahayug where tretayug comes satyug and dwaparyug after tretayug whereas normally, the chronology of the yugas are satyug, dwaparyug and then tretayug and kalyug. And it is said that the Krishna who came in this mahayug was not incarnation but the real god himself.

SPIRITUALITY

- **What is spirituality?**

Spirituality means connecting yourself to something which is greater than oneself and which will give you a sense of peace, and relaxation.

Spirituality means finding the meaning and existence of yourself, who you are and what do you want to become.

It is a process and journey of self-discovery and discovery of the soul.

Being spiritual leads you to exploration of universe, nature and wisdom.

You get to learn about yourself, about nature and emotions in a better way.

Being religious doesn't mean being spiritual.

You can be spiritual without being religious, because spirituality is something which one can attain individually whereas, religion is something which is attained with a set of people.

Through yoga, one can attain spirituality.

- **Spirituality in 21st century:-**

Earlier people used to relate spirituality and religion but with increase in education, people realized that these two are different and started to take spirituality and its impact individually in 21st century, as:-

Barbara says –my emotions change enormously through spirituality, overcoming the emotion of hatred and anger towards a person with forgiveness and compassion.

- **Trace history of Indian Hindu mythology:-**

Indian Hindu mythology is enriched with stories. Philosophies, cultural practices thousand years.

Hindu mythology has come from Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, and Itihasas (epics).

CHAPTER 1:- Matsya Avatar

This is the very first avatar of Lord Vishnu which he took on earth and scientifically, it is said that life has evolved from water. The story of Matsya avatar has been told in the Bhagvat Puran, the Matsya Puran and in the Agni Puran. There are many minor versions of the story, but the basis remains the same which is “rescue of the Vedas” for the survival of species and recreation of life.

This time period of four yugas is known as one kalpa (the sum total of 4,320,000 years), the story behind it is, that every kalpa is equal to one day for Brahma and after every kalpa he falls asleep, and likewise he was sleeping after one kalpa and meanwhile the demon named Hayagriva came and stole the Vedas from Brahma and hid in the depths of the ocean and because of which Brahma was in tension because without Vedas the life cycle will not start.

For this Lord Vishnu took the avatar of Matsya (fish) to rescue the Vedas from Hayagriva, but before that because it was the end of one kalpa and the other one was about to start, he took Matsya avatar and came into the river on land, and was noticed by one king who was there near that river for meditation and the king was Satyawrata, he found that fish on the shore of the river and when he was about to put that fish in to the water, the fish requested him to take her with him because the fish was afraid that the other large fishes inside the river will eat her up and the king being kind hearted took the fish to his kingdom and put it in the pot, the very next day he found that the fish has changed its size and became equal to the pot's size then the king took her and put it in the larger pot and then also fish changed its size then he finally put her into the river and fish changed its size and became giant and then king realized that the fish was not the normal fish and he asked that what can he do for the fish then Lord Vishnu told him that he is really impressed with and his kind behavior towards people and he asked him to save both the genders of all the species and the seven Rishis (Saptrishi) as after seven days the world is going to end, so as per the order, he took everybody on the boat and had a journey by river where the snake Vasuki was the one who took them to the safer place, and while all this was happening, Brahma took his sleep and when he woke up from sleep and the new kalpa started, Satyawrata for his kind behavior became the Manvantara (the progenitor for the of human race) known as Vaivasvata Manu.

This is the reason why Matsya Avatar is the celebrated one and the very first avatar because the life started after this avatar and also it is known as the rescuer of the Vedas which are the very foundation of sanatandharma, which we lost in the parlay (waters of universal devastation).

CHAPTER 2:- Koorma Avatar

This avatar is of the Tortoise which he took at the time of “Samudra Manthan”.

The Story:- One fine day, Indra dev was having the ride on the elephant in forest and he was seen by Rishi Durvasa, and the Rishi was known for his short temper and him giving curses and blessings to people really fast, so when Rishi saw Indra dev, he got fascinated by the aura and look of Indra dev and in the fascination he took his very precious and divine garland which he was wearing around his neck, which was given by apsara and gifted it to Indra dev, Indra dev consumed in his ego took the garland and placed it around his elephant's neck and elephant showing his animal behavior threw the garland and stepped on it and broke it. Looking at the pride of Indra dev, Rishi Durvasa cursed him and said; that whole devlok along with Indra dev will

be cursed and from now on no one will have any power and will not be able to practice their authority and will not be able to enjoy any luxury of the devlok.

After this, the whole devlok was in tension and they went to brahma for the help and brahma told them to take help from lord shiva because now only he is the one who could help them, so they all went to lord shiva and lord shiva suggested them to do “SamudraManthan” and suggested to use Mount Mandhara for manthan and snake Vasuki as rope to do manthan, but he said that to do this dev will sldo need the help of asuras, then indra dev replied that why is it necessary because then we will have to share the things which will come out with them then shiva replied that, the samudramanathan is not an easy task and that the devlok alone can not do that and they need help of susras and then devas requested asuras to do manthan with the and as so obvious asuras demanded that everything which will come out of that manthan will be distributed equally among them and devas agreed to their demand.

When manthan was about to start one side had to hold the face side of snake Vasuki and one side had to hold the tale side of snake, and asuras to show their pride and power chose the face side and devas agreed to hold the tale side and the manthan started, everyone noticed that after sometime the mount started drowning because of its weight and this was the time when lord Vishnu took his second avatar, “The Koorma Avatar” which was of tortoise and it was a giant tortoise and he got under that mount so that mount remains stable and brahma on the top to maintain the balance and the manthan started and the very first which came out of the manthan was “the Halahal” it was the poison and no one was ready to take the poison because they were all afraid because that poison was not the nirmal poison infact it had the power to destroy the whole earth and also if any side will take the poison then they will die, so lord shiva came to the rescue and drank that halahal and stored it in his throat which made his throat blue in color and that is why he is known as the “Neelkanth”, now here we can see that the first thing was the poison which means that the world will first offer you the bitterness only and you have to decide that will you have it completely and destroy your thinking and life or just use it as your power like lord shiva and create something out of it. Now because the asuras were holding the face side so all the fire which was coming from the mouth of Vasuki was destroying the power of asuras and they were becoming powerless and devas took the advantage of it and whatever came out of that manthan during that time they distributed it among themselves only, but soon asuras realized that they were betrayed so they started revolting against it then lord Vishnu took one more avatar that was of mohini who came and distracted the asuras so that devas could have the amrit. Now the thins which came out of that manthan were:-

1. Kamdhenu; the sacred cow
2. Seven headed horse; the magnificent horses
3. Lakshmi; the goddess of fortune
4. Kaustubha; the most valuable jewel in the world
5. Parijaat; the divine flowering tree
6. Varuni; goddess and creator of intoxicating beverages
7. Dhanvantri; the divine physician
8. Chandra; the moon
9. Kalpavriksha; the wish granting tree
10. Airaavat; indra’s elephant
11. Nymph or apsara; the divine ladies
12. Sharanga; vishnu’s bow
13. Panchajanya; vishnu’s conch
14. Amrit; the nector of immortality

Like this the amrit was given to devlok and their power were restored, this churning went on for years and after so much of hardwork they achieved this and we can also say that samudramanathan is symbolic of aspiration of human beings for liberation. We have to control our senses and desires, progress spirituality, conquer ego and desire and undertake sadhana to attain it.

CHAPTER 3:- Varha Avatar

This was the third avatar taken by lord Vishnu and he took this because the demon Hiranyaksh was so egoistic for his power and he was the brother of hiranyakashap who has another story, now hiranyaksh got to know that someone is going to kill him but he didn’t know who and he decided that if he throws away the earth then no one will be able to come to kill him. And he decided to execute his this decision and he threw the earth in river and that was time when again devlok panicked and asked for the help of lord Vishnu and he took the avatar of “Varah” which was of body as human and face of pig and he went into the water and lifter earth on his face and thus known as the earth saver, and then hiranyaksh was killed and earth was again placed at its original place.

The story of varah avatar is in the bhagvatpurana , the Vishnu purana, and the varahpurana.

are we at one with the invocation of this rishis? Are we today at peace with nature? Does peace prevail on the earth, in the slies and in vast space as well as in the flowing river, and in plants and trees?

The honest answer to these questions must be no, we are not!

I feel sad to state that we are infact in the war with nature. We can see it in the way we treat the earth; we can see it in the way we have destroyed the habitat of wild animals; we can see it in the pollution of our waterways, the degradation of our environment, the depletion of the ozone layer and the complete and utter waste of mother nature’s resources.

Although I have said mother nature, I doubt if we have right to call ourselves her children anymore! We are actually vital component of nature, and it is our sacred obligation to preserve and protect this planet that god has given to us as a habitat. Alas, we live as if there is o tomorrow- as if care nothing for our unborn generations who will continue to live here long after we are gone!

As the crown of god's creation, we should have been the guardians, protector, wardens of nature. Instead, we have exploited her shamelessly, selfishly, and so foolishly.

It is man's responsibility to protect the environment and preserve the ecological balance. It is his sacred duty to see that the integrity and the diversity of nature is maintained. For to destroy nature, is to destroy mankind.

Thousands of years ago, sage vedvyas was able to see what would become of us today. Will lord Vishnu appear again as varah to rescue the earth from our? Or will he send the cataclysmic down to drown us with mother earth and put an end to our violence and atrocities.

CHAPTER4:- NarsimhaAvatar

This story is about the demon brother of hiranyaksh, hiranyakashyap who was the father of pralaad.

The story is that pralaad was the biggest bhakt of lord Vishnu and hiranyakashyap never liked it because he always thought that he is the god himself and that everyone should worship him and no one else because after his brother's death he was afraid of his death also so he did tapasya for lord shiva and he granted him vardaan that he will not die by anything, not by any weapon not inside the house not outside the house, not in day not in the night, neither the man will kill nor animal so he was so confident and full of pride that no one can kill him.

And because of his pride and to show him great and maintain his power he even tried to kill his son many times but got failed because pralaad had so much faith in lord Vishnu that he was saved everytime, so after attempting everything, hiranyakashyap called his sister holika who had the vardaan of not getting burned by fire so he thought to make pralaad sit with holika in fire and because holika has a blessing so nothing will happen to her but pralaad will die so he did that and pralaad sat with holika in fire but again because of pralaad's ultimate and sheer faith in lord Vishnu he started taking his name and was saved by him whereas holika was burnt in the fire and for this event we celebrate holi.

Now hiranyakashyap was shocked and became mad and asked pralaad to call his god and started insulting lord Vishnu when pralaad said that he is everywhere so hiranyakashyap said that is he in the pillars also and started breaking it one by one and one of them suddenly started cracking and then lord Vishnu's fourth avatar narsimha avatar came out and started beating the demon and even killed him.

Now the question is when the demon had the vardaan of dying with nothing then how he died?

It was because lord Vishnu took the mixed avatar he had the body of human and face of lion and he killed him neither inside nor outside the house in fact he was killed at the doorpost by not any weapon but the nails of lord Vishnu.

This was the end of the demon hiranyakashyap.

To me, pralaad symbolizes the jnana bhakt, the wise devotee, mentioned by Sri Krishna in the gita. He seeks nothing less than realization of god. He seeks the one lord in all objects, men, creatures, countries, races, religious and scriptures, and in all the prophets and saints.

CHAPTER5:- Vaman Avatar

Lord Vishnu took this avatar as a short man who had a short height and he took this avatar to destroy the pride of king Bali.

There was a king named Bali, who had a lot of land under his control, the ruler of three worlds.

Thus vaman took birth, literally dwarf, had to show that pride and power have nothing to do with the good bhakt, and thus lord save Bali's grandfather who was really ill and no one was able to save him and Bali being a good grandson wanted to save his grandfather so much and hence he tried everything but nothing worked then this dwarf person came and saved his grandfather's life and Bali was so happy and impressed and so he offered vaman to ask for anything whatever he wanted and in whatever quantity, by looking at the pride of Bali that he is even equalizing his grandfather's life with money,

then vaman replied that he only wants three foot land, and after hearing this answer, people started laughing and question the mind of the man, then lord Vishnu asked for the permission of the king to take three foot land and the king allowed him, then lord Vishnu in vaman avatar showed his real face by increasing his height to ultimate extent and was able to scale the whole universe by his two steps only and his third step was on the head of the king Bali and his whole pride and power was now in control and he realized he is just one part of dust and nothing else and he accepted his mistake and this story showed people that no one is bigger than god and everyone is equal.

Scriptural scholars tell us that these words were actually part of the final farewell uttered by a guru to his disciples. They had almost passed their gurukulshiksha and were to step out into the world beyond the bounds of the guru's ashram. In fact, these injunctions were part of the convocation ceremonies in the ancient times. It was the guru's parting advice to the young men whom he had taken such pains to educate all these years!

It is human nature to try to find in others what we lack. We are untruthful. We suspect others being the same. It is also human nature to conceal one's own faults from oneself. We are not able to face own faults. When we are not true to our own self, how can we be true to others? How can we be true to our guru.

God is truth and if you want to be closer to god, then you should bear witness to the truth in the deeds of your daily life.

The lord was indeed satyapriya. That is why he gave mukti to emperor mahabali at his own hands.

CHAPTER 6:- Parshuram Avatar

Parashurama is one of the ten Avatars (incarnations) of the Hindu god Vishnu, known for his immense power and unyielding nature. His name, "Parashurama," translates to "Rama with the axe," as he is often depicted wielding an axe (Parashu). He was born to the sage Jamadagni and his wife Renuka, belonging to the Brahmin class, but his story is deeply intertwined with both divine and martial aspects.

According to Hindu mythology, Parashurama's life is marked by vengeance and justice. In a famous episode, his father Jamadagni is killed by the Kshatriya king KartaviryaArjuna, who had abused his powers. Parashurama, furious over this injustice, takes up his axe and slaughters the king and his entire army. This marks the beginning of Parashurama's quest to rid the world of corrupt and tyrannical Kshatriya rulers, and he is said to have done so in several cycles, ultimately eradicating the corrupt Kshatriya rulers 21 times.

Parashurama's role in Hindu mythology is complex. While he is depicted as a fierce warrior and destroyer of evil, he is also a sage and a teacher. He is known for passing on his knowledge of martial arts and weaponry, especially to figures such as Bhishma, Drona, and Karna, who play pivotal roles in the Mahabharata.

Despite his violent actions, Parashurama is considered one of the revered sages, embodying the concept of righteous anger. His avatar represents the balance of destruction and preservation, showing how the destructive power of anger can be used to restore justice and dharma. Parashurama is still honored in several parts of India, where temples dedicated to him can be found.

Parashurama's character is a fascinating blend of warrior and sage, symbolizing the balance between strength and wisdom. While his wrath against the Kshatriya class is legendary, his deeper purpose was to protect the balance of the world. The Kshatriyas, who were meant to uphold justice, had become corrupt, leading to their eventual downfall under Parashurama's hand. However, despite his violent acts, he is not seen as a mere destroyer but as a divine instrument of dharma, restoring balance where it was lost.

In addition to his martial prowess, Parashurama is a respected teacher of warfare and philosophy. His disciples included notable figures such as Bhishma, Drona, and Karna, all central to the epic Mahabharata. His teachings on combat and ethics influenced the generations that followed, contributing to the martial traditions of ancient India.

In some versions of his story, Parashurama is said to have renounced the world after his mission of eradicating the corrupt Kshatriyas was completed. He then retreated into a life of asceticism, choosing to live in solitude and meditation. Some traditions even believe that Parashurama still lives today, as he was granted immortality by Lord Vishnu, and he occasionally appears to restore dharma in times of need.

CHAPTER 7:- Ram Avatar

Lord Rama is one of the most revered figures in Hindu mythology and is considered the seventh avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu. He is the central character in the ancient Indian epic, the *Ramayana*, written by the sage Valmiki. Rama is depicted as the ideal hero, embodying virtues such as truth, righteousness (dharma), devotion, and compassion, making him a symbol of the perfect man and king. His story and teachings have inspired countless generations, and he is worshiped as a divine being in various parts of India and Southeast Asia.

Rama's birth is said to have been a divine intervention, as Vishnu incarnated as him to rid the world of the demon king Ravana, who had terrorized the universe. Ravana was a powerful and learned ruler of Lanka (modern-day Sri Lanka), but his ego and tyranny led him to oppress the gods and humanity. To end his reign, Vishnu took the form of Rama, born as the eldest son of King Dasharatha and Queen Kaushalya of Ayodhya. His life and actions were destined to fulfill his divine purpose.

Rama's life was marked by his unwavering commitment to dharma, even when faced with great personal suffering. His exile to the forest, a result of a promise made by his father Dasharatha to his wife Kaikeyi, is a pivotal moment in the *Ramayana*. During this exile, Rama was accompanied by his wife Sita and his loyal brother Lakshmana. However, their peaceful life in the forest was shattered when Sita was abducted by Ravana. The epic then narrates Rama's arduous journey to rescue her, which involves forming alliances with various beings, such as the vanara (monkey) king Sugriva and his general Hanuman, who played a key role in locating Sita and assisting Rama in the war against Ravana.

Rama's victory over Ravana is the climax of the *Ramayana*, symbolizing the triumph of good over evil, righteousness over unrighteousness. The battle not only showcases Rama's martial prowess but also his strategic intellect and moral integrity. After defeating Ravana, Rama rescues Sita and returns to Ayodhya, where he is crowned as king. His rule, known as *Rama Rajya*, is seen as a golden age of justice, peace, and prosperity.

Rama's virtues and values are central to his identity as Vishnu's avatar. He is the perfect example of how one should live their life—honoring duty, upholding righteousness, respecting elders, and remaining unwavering in the face of adversity. His journey teaches the importance of selflessness, honor, loyalty, and devotion to God. Even today, the story of Lord Rama continues to be a guiding light for individuals seeking to live a life of virtue and righteousness.

CHAPTER 8:- Balram or Buddha Avatar

Balram and Buddha are two distinct avatars of Vishnu, each with unique roles and significance in Hindu tradition. While they are often less discussed compared to more prominent avatars like Rama or Krishna, they play an important part in the broader understanding of Vishnu's incarnations and the various ways he intervenes in the world to restore cosmic order.

Balram -

Balram, also known as Balarama, is considered an avatar of Vishnu in certain traditions, particularly in the context of the *Mahabharata* and the *BhagavataPurana*. He is the elder brother of Lord Krishna, another well-known avatar of Vishnu. According to the legends, Balram was born to the Yadava family in the same period as Krishna to provide assistance in the fight against the evil forces threatening the world.

Balram is depicted as the strong, dependable, and fearless warrior, often wielding a plough as his weapon, symbolizing strength, cultivation, and the power to protect. While Krishna is often portrayed as the more divine and strategic figure, Balram is his unwavering companion and supporter. His character is one of steadfast loyalty and courage, and he played an essential role in the events of the *Mahabharata*, particularly in the battles leading to the destruction of the Kauravas and the restoration of justice.

In certain texts, Balram's role as Vishnu's avatar emphasizes the importance of physical strength and duty. He is seen as the one who provides balance, while Krishna offers wisdom and divine guidance. Balram's devotion to dharma (righteousness) and his defense of good over evil highlight the multifaceted nature of Vishnu's incarnations, where each avatar serves a specific purpose to restore order in the universe.

Buddha -

The Buddha, known historically as Siddhartha Gautama, is also considered the ninth avatar of Vishnu in certain Hindu traditions, particularly in the *BhagavataPurana*. In this incarnation, Vishnu is said to have taken the form of Buddha to spread the teachings of non-violence, compassion, and the path of enlightenment, which were essential to addressing the spiritual and moral crises of the time.

Buddha's teachings challenged the ritualistic practices and caste-based discrimination that were prevalent in ancient India. He emphasized inner transformation through meditation, self-realization, and the abandonment of ego, teaching the path to Nirvana (liberation from the cycle of birth and death). As an avatar of Vishnu, Buddha is seen as a compassionate teacher who sought to guide people toward a life of harmony, peace, and wisdom. It is not confirmed that which avatar is eighth but in Buddha puran, people say that Vishnu had Buddha avatar also.

CHAPTER 9:- Krishna Avatar

Lord Krishna is considered the eighth avatar (incarnation) of the Hindu god Vishnu. He is one of the most beloved and revered figures in Hinduism. Krishna's life and teachings are mainly found in the *Mahabharata* and the *BhagavataPurana*, two of the most important Hindu texts.

Krishna was born to King Vasudeva and Queen Devaki in the city of Mathura, but he grew up in the village of Gokul, raised by his foster parents, Nanda and Yashoda. His birth was a divine event, as he was sent to Earth by Vishnu to rid the world of evil, especially the demon king Kamsa, who had been causing harm to many.

As a child, Krishna performed many miracles, like lifting a mountain to protect his people from a storm sent by the god Indra. He was also known for playing the flute, which charmed the hearts of his followers, especially the gopis (cowherd girls), with whom he shared a deep and loving connection. Krishna's playful nature and wisdom made him loved by everyone.

Krishna's most famous role comes in the *Mahabharata*, where he serves as the charioteer and guide for Arjuna, one of the Pandava princes. During the great war of Kurukshetra, when Arjuna was confused about fighting, Krishna gave him the teachings of the *Bhagavad Gita*, guiding him on the path of righteousness, devotion, and selfless action.

Krishna represents love, wisdom, and the divine protection of his devotees. His life teaches us to live with devotion, perform our duties, and trust in God's guidance.

Krishna is known for his leela as child and as a lover too. He is the most celebrated avatar of lord Vishnu because he has all the 16 skills which is needed in man to make him or her perfect.

This avatar, in this kalpa which we are living in, it is said that this kalpa is the unique one because the god Krishna who came on earth in this kalpa is not the avatar of lord Vishnu infact the real goad Krishna himself and it is written in the bhagvatpuran also and that is why he has more swaroops of Krishna in this kalpa.

Also the knowledge which he gave to Arjun of gita while in mahabharat, it is said that it was just the way to speak out the gitagyaan because the main reason was the knowledge, sri Krishna had to give to hanuman ji because when they were in the battle field arjun'srath was becoming weaker than that of karna's, then Krishna decided to take help from hanuman then Arjun said that if you have human why do you need help of monkeys, then Krishna replied that ram also needed the help of monkeys then here it is only human then they went to hanuman and asked for his help and hanuman ji replied that he will help them, but he wants to listen to some katha then Krishna said that the war is going on there, how we will give you gyaan then hanuman ji replied that this is the thing that our ram ji used to give gyaan even in the battle field then Krishna agreed to his demand and that is why we say that gita was originally heard by hanuman ji sitting in the flag on the top of the rath of Arjun.

CHAPTER 10:- Kalki Avatar

Kalki is the future avatar of Vishnu, which means that it has not yet appeared on Earth. According to Hindu beliefs, Kalki will come at the end of the Kali Yuga, the final and darkest age of the four ages (Yugas) in the Hindu cosmic cycle. The Kali Yuga is a time when people are expected to be deeply lost in corruption, greed, and wrongdoing. Society will be full of violence, dishonesty, and ignorance, and the world will be in great disorder.

Kalki is described as a warrior riding a white horse, holding a sword, and ready to destroy the forces of evil. His arrival is expected to bring an end to the corruption and injustice that will have taken over the world. He will defeat the evil rulers and demons who harm the world, restoring peace, order, and righteousness.

After Kalki's arrival and victory over evil, the world will be cleansed and a new age, the Satya Yuga (the age of truth), will begin. The Satya Yuga is considered a time of truth, justice, and happiness, where people will live according to righteous principles and be spiritually connected to the divine. This will mark the end of the current cycle of creation and destruction, starting a new cycle of better times.

Kalki's avatar is unique because it represents the future, and it is believed that when the world is at its worst, Vishnu will appear in the form of Kalki to restore balance and righteousness. Kalki is seen as a symbol of hope, showing that even when things seem hopeless, the divine will come to fix everything and bring back goodness in the world. Kalki's arrival will be a sign that the cycle of time continues, with periods of darkness followed by renewal and light.

Kalki is the last avatar of lord Vishnu which is said to kill the demon and after that the new kalpa will start when this kalyug will end with the pralay of water and after that 12 sons will rise and all the water will evaporate and after that a new life with satyug will start.

CONCLUSION

Through this project, I got to learn so much about our hindu religion and avatars of lord Vishnu and what were their intentions. What each and every avatar did in its time and their story gives so much to learn for life.

Some tells to live freely some tell to not have pride for anything because everything is given by god and taken by him so do not tell it as yours that you are god of it.

It tells us that do your work and don't worry for the result because you will be best rewarded for your hardwork by the god, your duty is just to do hardwok and if you do that properly then you will be rewarded in the way you don't imagine.

Every yug have some avatars which are like:

Satyug: matsya, korma, varah, and narsimha

Tretayug: vaman, parashuram, sri ram

Dwaparyug: balram, Krishna

Kalyug: kalki

All these avatar has been taken by lord Vishnu to maintain the balance of life and to teach people how to live a life with controlled desires and with more humane approach, and thus respected a lot in hundu religion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. The content used above is taken from the book "Dashavatar" by J.P. Vaswani And some of the content is taken from google and is ai generated.