Brahma Gyan The Slice Shind Sliva behind Sliva

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Brahma Gyan The science behind Shiva Ravikumar Kakde

DEDICATION

This book is dedicated to my elder brother Sandeep, who is like a tree of knowledge to me.

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Chapter 1: Pursuit of mystery

There are different religions on earth. People with different backgrounds and different beliefs and worshipping their different gods. Hindus in particular have many gods and goddesses. Some of them are known by their powers while some are forgotten, but worshipped through idles in temples. Many modern and educated people are losing faith in gods now a days. Indeed, I also believed that there are no gods and all is a superstition. Old people are only following long lost rituals. For some time there was some meaning behind those acts and beliefs, but long lost with time. From my childhood, it occurred to me that gods are just blind faith only, but I always wondered about the stories, epic battles and divine acts about our Hindu gods all over ancient Vedas and Puranas. All the glory of gods and their lila is shown in many mythological serials on television which kept my enthusiasm alive.

Most people in India strongly believe in gods. The gods are very sacred to them. In every Hindu home gods are worshiped every day. They show gratitude to God for all they possess, let it be material things, richness, happiness or their own lives and they also pray for help to uplift them from troubles in their lives. Some people even ask for things, good health and wealth. If you ask any such believer, if they have seen God. Do gods exist? Why we cannot see them? Why gods don't show themselves. They will tell you that, to see god you have to have utter faith in god. If your faith reaches that level, then you will be able to see god. A circular answer that you cannot ever prove or deny.

I always tried to understand the mysteries behind stories and why such stories even exist. Who these gods might be and if they ever existed? There was no doubt in my head about if they exist now, as I thought if they are existing now then there must have been at least some encounter with god by someone with strong proof like selfie with god or an interview of god on a television show. I did research to find true identities of the gods. My quest to unlock the mystery and find the true meaning behind ancient stories and to

find gods was all behind clouds for years. My thoughts about the gods were getting more rational, but I was still not able to solve their mystery. There was an incidence a moment when that divine knowledge unraveled in my head. It was a burst of knowledge which, when appeared in my head that single thought changed everything I knew so far. After a moment all of sudden all the stories all the pieces of a puzzle connected together. In that moment I realized the truth of gods. I unraveled the great knowledge existed for thousands of years. Our whole past generations carried it. Our ancestors died without realizing it. The truth of gods. A key to all ancient knowledge that gods not only existed, but are in existence. They have given us life and a chance to prosper. The secret of Hindu gods that made me so proud about the wisdom of our ancient people that the whole world will admire. The mystery is solved.

Chapter 2: Introduction to Hindu gods

There are so many gods and goddesses in Hindu mythology. To name some which are mostly liked by people are Ganesh, Shiv, Vishnu, Brahma, Indra, Krishna, Ram, Hanuman, Parvati, Durga, Lakshmi, Sarasvati and many more. But there are only three prime important and supreme gods. The three supreme gods are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv. These gods are supreme, because they are the most powerful, divine and are primordial that means they exist from the beginning of the time. All other gods and goddesses are in fact in a way descendants or creations of these primordial gods. Some gods are sons of other gods like Ganesh and Kartikeya are sons of Shiva. Some goddesses are consorts of other gods like Lakshmi is the consort of Vishnu and came out of 'Samudra Manthan' the great churning of the ocean and Sarasvati is the consort of Brahma whom Brahma created himself. While some gods and goddesses are avatars of some other gods like Krishna and Ram both are avatars of Vishnu. Parvati and Durga are avatars of goddess Sati the Adishakti the consort of lord Shiva.

These three supreme gods Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva are called Trinity. Brahma the creator of the srushti that is our universe the brahmanda, Vishnu is the protector and Shiva is the destroyer of our srushti. The almighty Lord Shiva, whom all other gods call for help in endangered time. The Lord Vishnu with his holy appearance with 'Sudarshan Chakra' in his one hand. Old Brahma sitting on a lotus flower with four heads. These are the most important and powerful gods - Brahma, Vishnu and Shiv.

Let us know more about these gods, and I will reveal the seed to resolve all the mystery, a vision an idea which will change your perception of vision and you will be able to realize the truth behind gods even you will be able to see them. I will try not to mention the Sanskrit verses or direct references from ancient Puranas, Upanishads or Vedas as to make this book easy and interesting.

Chapter 3: Key to the mystery



Image 1: Lord Brahma coming out of Vishnu's naval

We all are known with the above picture where, Vishnu resides in his abode known as Vaikuntha. There he rests on a serpent known as Sheshnaga. From Vishnu's navel, a lotus emerges which gives birth to Lord Brahma. Now we actually see who is who and how to understand it.

Brahma, one of the gods from Trinity. The creator of the Brahmanda.

Though he is one of the Trinity, Brahma is not worshipped. There are two stories behind it as he was cursed by lord Shiva not to be worshipped by others. Let us see one such story in which, he did a sin to marry his own daughter Sarasvati. It is said that Brahma created a female deity called Shatrupa also known as Sandhya or Sarasvati to help in the creation of life in this universe. He was so attracted to her beauty that he tried to constantly look upon her. Sarasvati was not pleased with this behavior of Brahma and was trying to hide from his gaze. Brahma grew a head in every direction she was going. He grew four heads in four directions. To escape from his gaze, she went up, so does Brahma grew fifth head upwards. Seeing this obsession of Brahma towards Sarasvati, Shiva got furious and cut Brahma's upward head and cursed him not to be worshipped by others.

To understand this misunderstanding you need to know something first. You need to know the real Brahma. I say Brahma is not the creator but he himself is the creation, the Brahmanda, the universe we live in. Everything around us from stones, mountains, trees, rivers, our earth, our moon, our sun, all the planets in our own galaxy and all the planets and stars and galaxies along with all the gas in our universe resides inside of Brahma. So Brahma is not a god with four heads sitting on a lotus flower, but he actually is the Brahmanda, the Universe. Brahma is the Brahmanda and not the god who creates Brahmanda. Four heads of Brahma do not represent the four Vedas (Rig, Yajur, Sama, and Atharva) as assumed so far is a misunderstanding. Nor he married his own daughter because there is no question about that, as Brahma is the Brahmanda. It is just a misinterpretation. But four heads of Brahma represent something profound in our universe. Do you know what those are? What they represent? I tell you... the four heads of Brahma are nothing but four dimensions of our universe. Three dimensions of space, i.e. Length, width and height and well the 4th dimension is time. Initially Brahma had 5 heads. One is cut by the lord Shiva. Here comes Shiva the destructor. What does that mean? Does that mean our universe had 5 dimensions? The answer is yes. As stated in Hindu Puranas. One dimension out of 5 is destroyed by Lord Shiva. And our universe has 4 dimensions left. So comes the curiosity who the Lord Shiva is actually? Who does he represent? You will find out in later chapters let us keep the suspense for now.

Let us take a look at Vishnu. The preserver or protector of srushti. The

other supreme god out of three. Also known as Narayana or Hari. It is said that Vishnu lives in everything and everywhere. In each particle in this srushti. So do you know who the Vishnu might be? He is photon, electron, atom, molecule in fact, he is all the matter in our universe. The matter which lets the srushti to develop, nurture and protect the living and nonliving things in this universe. Surprisingly, I say Vishnu is the 'Vishwa of Anu' which means the world of atoms. The world of matter that created everything. Vishnu lives in everything around us. In fact, we are made of Vishnu. So Vishnu lives in everything and everyone. Vishnu's Sudarshan Chakra is not the weapon but it represents the motion of fundamental particles of matter like circular motion of electrons around the nucleus of an atom.

Our universe is a place of creation where life is created. New stars are born. New worlds are crafted. So, our universe is Brahma and everything in it is Vishnu. Or we can say that Brahma is made of Vishnu or Brahma originates from Vishnu. The analogy can be extracted from above picture.

The key to the mystery is that these gods are actually supreme powers or forces in our universe. They are personified or shown as the human equivalent symbolically so as to be remembered by generations to come. They are worshipped by Hindus for thousands of years. This knowledge and wisdom are carried by our ancient civilization in the form of stories and pictures drawn and written in our Puranas and carved into sculptures in thousands of temples across India. This book is in fact about the 'Brahma-Gyan' the supreme knowledge that is buried in our ancient Vedas, Granthas and Puranas. For the first time I am bringing the light on this modern physics hidden in ancient deities, I call it the 'Brahma-Gyan'.

Chapter 4: Shiva revealed



Image 2: Lord Shiva

Shiva is one of the most mysterious gods out of Trinity. His appearance is so bizarre that our imagination seize to pursue the meaning of those. Who can imagine holding a river in someone's hair as Shiva is holding Ganga in his matted hair. We just digest the concept that he is almighty god and may hold anything he wishes. We are seeing this from our childhood, so we already have accepted it, but our mind always wonders about it. No one has three eyes, but Shiva has a third eye and is an eye of destruction. Anyone or anything standing in the glance of Shiva's third eye is supposed to burn to ashes. Shiva opens his third eye to destroy or kill some evil demon or Assur or he is in a very angry mood. Shiva is shown as wearing moon as an ornament on his head. How can someone even do that? We think that it must symbolize something like time and the cycle of destruction and creation. Also, he wears snake called Vasuki around his neck. Why does some god wear snake? What does this represent? Who or what that snake is? Also, Shiva is shown as smeared in ashes as to show his destructive side of nature. This is a god with a blue throat. Why his throat is blue? One strange thing about Shiva is that he is worshipped in the form of Shiva Linga. Other deities are worshipped as human equivalent forms, maybe with more heads or hands holding different things like weapons to represent their powers or nature. But why Lord Shiva is worshipped in the form of Shiva Linga? How Shiva Linga represents Lord Shiva? The important question to consider here is that how Shiva and Shiva Linga are alike? Another strange thing about Shiva is that when he dances, known as Tandava, all the srushti shakes and it destroys worlds. Why Shiva makes Tandava? What is the role of Sati (Adishakti) in this? Is this dance real? How can someone's dancing cause such a catastrophic effect of destruction? So it's just a myth or is it real? There are many more mysteries about Shiva.

You may know some stories behind some of the appearance of Shiva, like when Brahma ordered Ganga to descend from the heavens to earth on Bhagirath's request upon immense tapasya (meditation). Shiva held Ganga in his matted hair as to avoid Ganga from destroying all life on Earth by her tremendous flow. You also may know that on churning of the Great Ocean called Samudra Manthan performed by Suras (gods) and Asuras (demons) to obtain Amrita (fluid of immortality) also gave out Halahala poison which could destroy whole creation. Shiva drank Halahala poison and held it in his throat, which turned his throat blue, so he has a blue throat and known as

Nilkanth. There are stories like when the moon got cursed by Daksha. Daksha cursed moon because the moon was not giving attention to his 26 wives which were daughters of Daksha. Daksha cursed moon to fade away and vanish. Shiva helped him to uplift from this curse and saved his life. From that moment Shiva wears the crescent moon on his head. Well, there are stories for reasons behind some of such attributes of Shiva, to give some reasoning behind it. I will tell you the actual reasons behind these attributes and these stories. I will let you know not only the reasons behind these stories, but why these stories, even exist and why these stories are like as they are. I will let you know the real truth behind the peculiar appearance of lord Shiva. The actual form of Shiva is not known to anyone, I will not only walk you through such mysteries but will show you the real Shiva.

So do you know who or what is Shiva? What is his nature or appearance in this universe? The destructor in our universe? Yes, Shiva is the strongest entity in our universe. The most feared unknown in our universe. The most important power for worlds to exist. The lord of space and time. The mighty. The black hole. Yes! Shiva is a 'Black Hole'.

What is a black hole?

A black hole is an object with tremendous mass, thus has tremendous gravity. Its gravity is so strong that it crushes everything or anything that falls into it. Even light cannot escape from it. Why is it called black? Because light cannot escape from it, so we cannot see it. It is invisible, but not transparent so it is simply black for us.

A black hole is the most bizarre object in our universe. Some people may already be familiar with the concept of a black hole. You know that our Earth revolves around the Sun because of the Sun's gravity. The Sun is million times massive than our Earth. There are even bigger stars than the Sun in our universe. Some are even million times more massive than our Sun. Such huge objects have tremendous gravity. Star's nuclear fusion keeps them glowing and avoids them to fall on themselves. Gravity pulls everything towards its center while nuclear fusion tries to blow them off. At some point where gravity and fusion powers are equalized in opposite directions gives shape and size of the star. Stars are alive while they have fuel for nuclear fusion. Hydrogen is the fuel for Stars. When this fuel runs out, the gravity wins and

star collapses upon itself. If a star is 20 times more massive than our sun, it will give birth to a black hole. Such a black hole is called Stellar Black Hole. There are other scenarios for creation of a black hole like the collision of super energy particles in space can generate micro-black holes of the size of an atom or self-borne black holes created due to super density of matter in situations just after the Big Bang, called primordial black holes.

A black hole has an amazing property called the event horizon, a point of no return. As you go closer to a black hole, its gravity gets stronger and stronger. There will be an imaginary boundary when crossed, nothing can return, even light. Such a boundary is called the event horizon.

Black hole also has very interesting and strange property, with its tremendous gravity, it twists space and time around it. Time flows slower and slower as you go near to a black hole. Time stops once you cross the event horizon. So black hole is supposed to have singularity where space and time does not exist. Where the principles of physics breaks down.

As light also cannot escape from its gravity, we cannot see it. Not even with radio telescopes. We can know its existence when it is eating something or from its gravitational effects. Black holes are so powerful that if the earth falls in it, it will crush the whole earth to a size of a 0.7 inch diameter marble. It is found that each huge galaxy has a super massive black hole at its center.

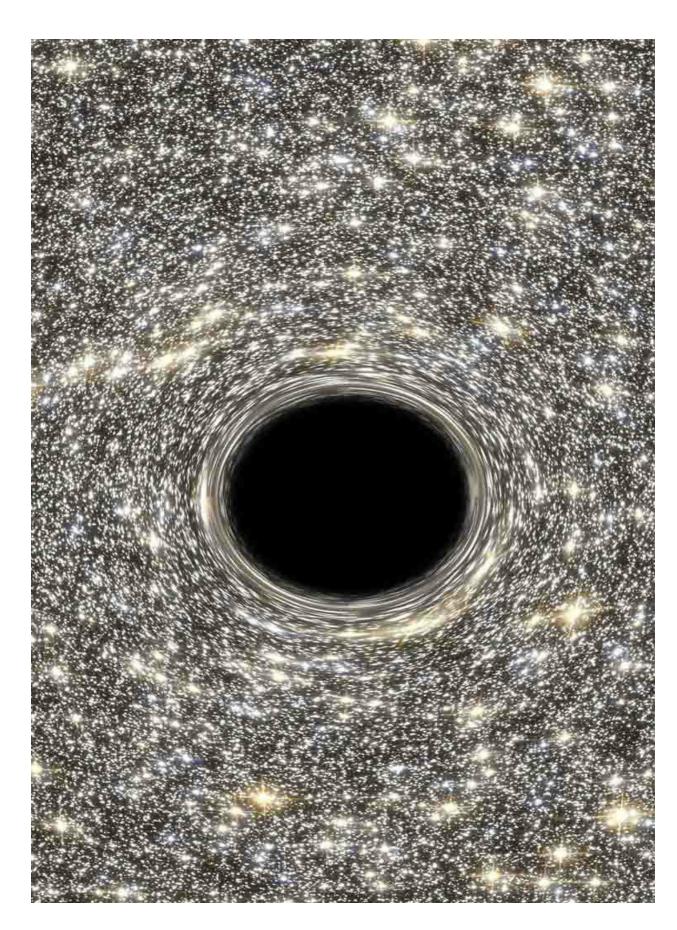


Image 3: a super massive black hole; Credits-NASA/ESA

The supermassive black hole at the center of the Milky Way galaxy is called 'Sagittarius A'. It has a mass equal to about 4 million suns.

It was after the Einstein's theory of relativity was published in 1915 and based on this theory, there were assumptions of existence of such an object that has massive gravity that can eat everything and even light cannot escape from it. The gravity is so strong because the matter has been squeezed into a tiny space. But its actual existence was first confirmed in the late 19th century using the Hubble telescope.

So if Shiva is the black hole, then we are saying that there are many Shiva in our universe. Well, yes. There are numerous black holes in our universe. It is a rough estimate that in total, our galaxy contains some 100 billion stars and 100 million black holes. In our universe roughly 100 billion to 200 billion galaxies are in total. So you can think of innumerous Shiva in our universe. So whom we can call Mahadeva? I can say the supermassive black hole at the center of our galaxy the 'Sagittarius A' is our Mahadeva.

The modern scientific community came to know about black holes very recently in the last few decades, but Shiva is known for thousands of years. So many generations have been passed carrying this knowledge without knowing the actual truth behind. Actual interpretation is long lost and we are worshipping our gods without knowing their realities. It is very difficult to digest the concept at once. But mind that this is a Brahma-Gyan that I am sharing with you people to wake you from sleep and change your beliefs and enlighten you to new heights of truth. So that you will know the wisdom of our ancient people, Puranas and Granthas. I will elaborate in more detail that how Shiva is a black hole. Why there are stories in our Puranas that just not make any sense. You need to give a keen eye to the stories and conclusion, I give in further chapters. "Satyam Shivam Sundaram", which means 'Shiva is the truth' and indeed he is.

Chapter 5: Story of Sati

One of the very important stories regarding Shiva is a story of Sati. Sati is a first wife of Shiva. I will say she is the only wife of Shiva as Parvati is the reincarnation of Sati. Sati is supposed to be the Adishakti the supreme energy. Sati is the daughter of Daksha and Prasuti. As a daughter of Daksha, she is also known as Dakshayani. Daksha is the son of Lord Brahma. Daksha is also known as Prajapati the caretaker of Praja (living beings). Daksha was a devotee of Lord Vishnu.

As we have seen that Shiva got angry over Brahma and severed his one head. There are many stories for that, we have seen one such story already. Let us see one other form of the same story here. In this story, Shiva was in reconcile once. Wondering in the jungle apart from Kailash and was living a nomadic life. Shiva was needed to carry the wellbeing of srushti. No god could perceive him to bring him back to Kailash. Vishnu also was unable to bring him back from his isolation. So Brahma decided to make Shiva angry and let him awake from his reconcile. Brahma starts to say the wrong words about Puranas in front of Shiva. Shiva gets very angry. To teach Brahma a lesson, Shiva cuts one head of Brahma with his trident. Mind that Brahma had 5 heads that time. Brahma was left with 4 heads since then.

Daksha is the son of Brahma. Daksha did not like the act of Shiva as he cut one of his fathers' heads. So, Daksha got furious over Shiva and made him his enemy. Daksha was a devotee of Vishnu. Sati was one of Daksha's daughters. Sati was fascinated with the legends of lord Shiva, she heard from her childhood. She was in love with Lord Shiva and wanted to get married to Shiva. Sati did great meditation as to have Shiva as her husband. Shiva was pleased with Sati's devotion. As Daksha was furious on Shiva, he was against this desire of his daughter to get married to Shiva. Daksha was against this marriage. Sati the Adishakti wanted to make this happen. She used to say 'I will become one with Shiva'. But all in vain as Daksha was against this marriage. Then Vishnu intervenes and asks Daksha to let that marriage happen. As his devoted God was asking him, he could not stop that marriage.

Daksha asked Vishnu on one condition he can give permission for that marriage. The condition was in fact a grant of a wish from Vishnu. A boon from Vishnu that "Vishnu will protect him on his demand". On granting the wish, Daksha let his daughter get married to Shiva. But his anger was not over. Sati and Siva got married and Shiva took Sati to Kailash with him.

Daksha once organized a grand yaina to which all gods were invited with an exception of Sati and Shiva. Sati came to know about this ceremony and she wanted to attain that ceremony. She could meet her parents and her sisters and friends there. She wanted to go to that yaina irrespective of she was not invited. As a matter of family, she neglected the need for an invitation to go to meet her parents. Sati asked Shiva to come along, but Shiva refused as they were not invited. Sati went alone to her parent's place. On seeing Sati at his palace, Daksha got angry and insulted her. She realized that she was not welcome there. Daksha does not insult only her but her husband Siva also. Sati could not bear her husband's insult and took the form of Adishakti the supreme energy being. On her husband's insult she decided to sacrifice herself. Everyone was stunned to see her in the form of Adishakti. No one was able to stop her, she with her own generated fire commits suicide. On knowing this sad news Shiva becomes devastated. He cannot keep his anger. He starts Tandava, a dance of destruction. He then creates ferocious 'Virbhadra' and 'Bhadrakali' from his lock of hair. He sent them to rage havoc. Daksha was overconfident that no one could do any harm to him as he had a boon from Vishnu that Vishnu will protect him on his demand. He was a devotee of Vishnu. The Daksha's army could not stop Virbhadra and Bhadrakali. They killed everyone in their path and reached to Daksha. Daksha called upon the Vishnu's help to protect him. To Daksha's surprise Vishnu takes his words back to protect him from Virbhadra and Bhadrakali. Vishnu said he could not endanger the whole universe to save him from Virbhadra and Bhadrakali. Vishnu doesn't save him. Daksha gets killed.

Vishnu calms Shiva. Shiva lives in reconcile for long time disconnected from everyone. After long time Sati takes rebirth as Parvati, daughter of king Himawat and Mena. When she grows up, Shiva accepts her as his wife and both gets married. Both live together at Kailash.

Remind me my words as I said there are so many stories in our Puranas

which just not make any sense. In this story you will wonder why Sati had to die. Why almighty omniscience lord Shiva could not stop her from committing suicide. Shiva could have stopped her by any means possible, but he didn't. Why Sati's father Daksha had to be killed by Shiva? Why Vishnu could not save Daksha even after giving him the boon for his protection? Why this story ends like this? Even why this story is like this in the first place. We know the story, but no one knows why?

To understand this story in a real sense, you need to understand the characters in this story, then only you can understand and know the real glory behind it. You know the reality of Vishnu as stated in earlier chapters that he is a world of atoms or he is all the matter in our universe. You also know that Shiva is a black hole. You need to know who the Daksha and Sati is in real sense. To your surprise, if I say Daksha, the son of Brahma also called Prajapati is nothing but a 'star', any star like the sun in our solar system and his daughter Adishakti, supreme energy, goddess Sati is nothing but the vast energy of the sun or energy of a star in general. Then you will know why Daksha is called Prajapati. The caretaker of living beings on Earth. As the Sun in our solar system is the life giver and nurturer of all life on Earth. It is a star which is responsible for life on any planet.

So, the Adishakti, Sati, daughter of Daksha is nothing but the vast energy of a star. Star runs on energy from nuclear fusion of hydrogen. As one hydrogen atom combines with other hydrogen atom to form a helium atom, but a resultant Helium atom has less mass than two hydrogen atoms combined. In this process of nuclear fusion the mass difference between two hydrogen atoms and a helium atom converts into energy. With this energy stars shine and are alive. As Vishnu is all the atoms and matter in our universe, he is giving a star the energy to sustain. So in short, it is Vishnu who keeps Daksha alive. Vishnu protects Daksha and Daksha is devotee of Vishnu. So what actually happens in this story is a depiction of the act of consuming a star by a black hole. So the black hole consumes the energy of a star and becomes a part of it as Sati becomes one with Shiva. Ultimately, black hole kills a star it consumes. So, Daksha is killed by Shiva and Vishnu could not protect him.

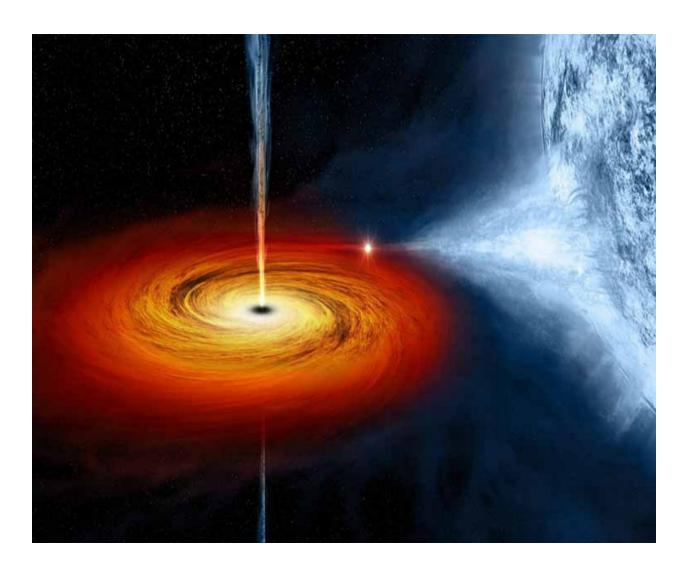


Image 4: Black hole devouring a star; Credits-NASA/CXC/M .Weiss

This story also tells the indivisible relation between Shiva and Shakti. Why Shiva is considered in reconcile or in deep meditation without Shakti? Why Shiva is also supposed to be eternal Yogi? Why Shiva is supposed to be dead without Shakti? As black hole not eating anything or energy of any star is not visible and roams around this universe unnoted. Shiva is not only the destructor, but he has a constructive side also. Shiva with Shakti is responsible for galaxies to exist, planetary systems to be formed and planets like Earth to carry life. He is the reason for us to exist.

This story tells that black hole is mightier than any star and can consume

it. To tell further his new wife.	stories or ch	aracteristics o	of Shiva, the	Parvati is	considered

Chapter 6: Story of origin

There is one more story in our Puranas that also does not make any sense as it is so strange that we cannot think of what and why it is like that? Let me tell you the story first.

In a quest who came first? Brahma, Vishnu or Shiva? There is a story in our Puranas that once Brahma and Vishnu appear from nowhere without knowing each other's presence. When they knew each other then they quarrel for who is mighty among them? Brahma said that he is stronger while Vishnu said he is stronger. They could not reach any conclusion. All of sudden there appears Shiva. Shiva creates a huge infinite pillar of light. And ask Brahma and Vishnu to fetch its end. Brahma goes to one end on upper side while Vishnu goes the other end on the lower side. For very long they travel, but either of them could not reach the end. Frustrated Brahma plays foul and says he got the end. Vishnu truly says that he could not reach the end of the pillar of light and accepts his defeat. On knowing Brahma's lies Shiva cursed him that he will never be worshipped by anyone. While Vishnu will be worshipped by everyone. Supremacy of Shiva is undeniably accepted by Brahma and Vishnu. Shiva then takes his Damaru and beats it 14 times and says let us begin the creation.

Now what is the significance of this story? Why Brahma and Vishnu quarrel like children? What is this pillar of light, in fact? Is it real? Well, you know that Shiva is a black hole.

See for yourself. The pillar of light coming out of a super massive black hole from the center of a galaxy. It is so enormous that it is speeded crosses thousands of light-years even lacks of light-years for some galaxies.

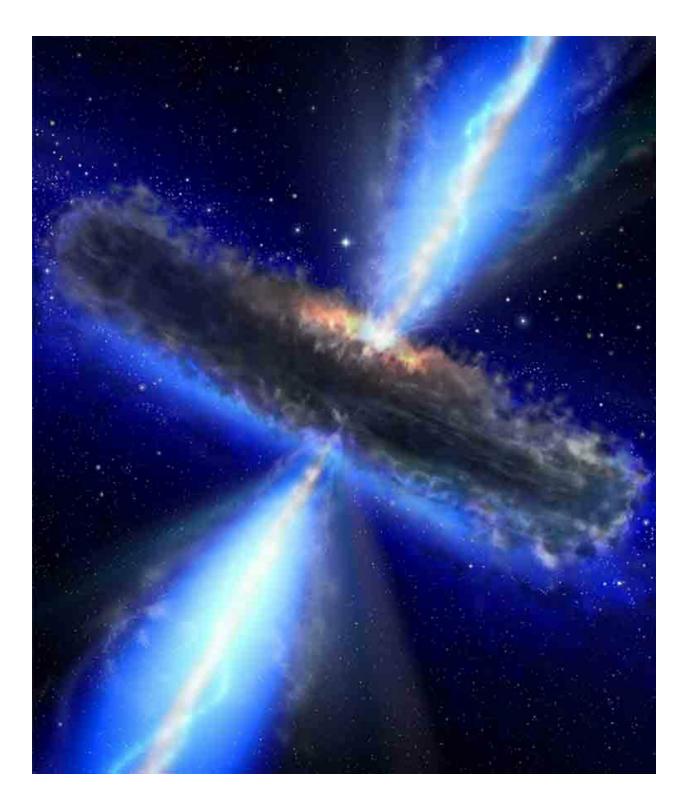


Image 5: Black hole at the center of a galaxy; Credits-NASA/ESA

So who came first? Well, it seems that Vishnu and Brahma came to senses, then came Shiva. This is an incomplete story to claim as for story of origin. This story is just a part where when Brahma takes birth and Vishnu enters Brahmanda and Shiva presents himself there just after the Big Bang. To see the big picture you need to know the mythology of Maha Vishnu the process and scope of creation of not only our universe but multiple innumerable universes.



Image 6: Maha - Vishnu and multiple universes as his dream

The material manifestation of our universe is said to be a dream of Maha Vishnu. Innumerable universes are created and destroyed by the breathing of Maha Vishnu. When Maha Vishnu Exhales innumerable universes are created from Maha Vishnu's skin pores and lives for the time of his breath. These floating universes are scattered all over the Causal Ocean. When Maha Vishnu inhales, these universes are completely annihilated and are taken back into Maha Vishnu. This form of Maha Vishnu is called 'Karnodakashayi Vishnu'. After creating innumerous universes he enters into each of the universe as Garbhodakashayi Vishnu. As he finds no place to rest, he fills half of the universe with water from his own perspiration. The water of this ocean is called mahat-tattva. On that water, he creates his own residence as an expansion of Vaikuntha and rests in the waters on the bed of the great serpent Ananta, Seshanaga. After that a golden lotus springs from his navel that becomes the birthplace of Lord Brahma. After Brahmas birth Vishnu enters everything-even into the minute atoms as Kshirodakashayi Vishnu.

The above cycle of creation and destruction of universes is governed by Maha Vishnu, the supreme soul. So it is imminent from above that there exists Maha Vishnu all the time. Brahma takes birth and dies very often and Shiva the black hole takes birth inside Brahma.

Chapter 7: Mysteries of Shiva attributes

In this chapter, we will discuss the various attributes of Lord Shiva. The conclusions from these stories will help you to make your beliefs firm about Shiva is a black hole. Like earlier as we discussed about, why Shiva is so mysterious? Well, I will give an analogy to most of the attributes of Lord Shiva.

7.1: Mystery of Shiv Linga

Lingam in Sanskrit means symbol. Shiva Linga is the symbol of Lord Shiva. It is said that Shiva Linga represents the formless aspect of Lord Shiva. How Shiva Linga represents Lord Shiva is a mystery. There are many misunderstandings Linga. about Shiva We will avoid misunderstandings and will focus on the real reasons behind its shape and size. Why Shiva is worshipped through Shiv Linga? Why that shape of Shiv Linga is like this? Why it is given milk as abhishek (pouring milk as praising the Lord Shiva). Why there is a pot hung over Shiva Linga and water/milk is made to drop on Shiva Linga continuously. Why sages and great devotees of Shiva sees the projecting flame of fire out of Shiv Linga? There are many explanations given, but no one reflects the complete truth.

Shiv Linga has three parts. The lowest part is the base square called the Brahmabhaga or Brahma-pitha, which represents the creator Brahma. The next part in the middle is the octagonal Vishnubhaga or Vishnu-pitha, which signifies Lord Vishnu the Sustainer. Both of these parts form the pedestal. The top cylindrical portion is the Rudrabhaga or Shiva-pitha, which is the worship able part.



Image 7: Black hole's resemblance with Shiva Linga; Credits for original image-NASA/JPL-Caltech

Now, can you see the Shiv Linga in the above picture? Can you see the fire coming out of it? Brahmabhaga represents shiv's existence in the universe inside Brahmanda. The Vishnubhaga represents the white milky disc of a galaxy. As the galaxy is made of matter in our respect made of Vishnu. As you know Vishnu is in fact all the matter in our universe as claimed in previous chapters. Everything is made of Vishnu. The milk abhishek is given to Shiva as to represent that he has to be fed continuously with matter from galaxy so as to do the task of maintaining the galaxy and keep the srushti alive. The top Rudrabhaga represents the pillar of light or the flame of fire

visible.

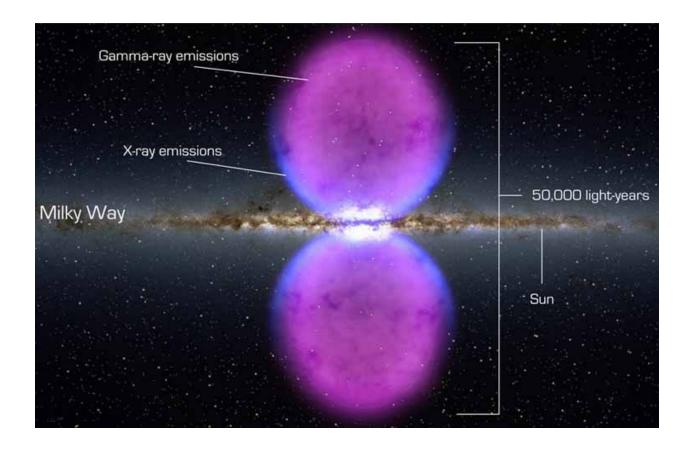


Image 8: Gama ray and X ray bulges formed by supermassive black hole at center of our Milky Way Galaxy; Credits-NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

You know that every huge galaxy has a super massive black hole at its center? I refer such a black hole, such a Shiva the Mahadeva. Black holes are responsible and needed for development and progress of a galaxy, in which stars can be born and life can start on a planet revolving around such stars. Like our Earth, our Sun, our Milky Way galaxy and our Mahadeva at its center.

7.2: Mystery of Ganga

There are so many stories in our Puranas that just not make any sense. These stories carry immense knowledge and truth about our universe and its mystical operations. These stories are in fact windows to the understanding of the very fabric of our universe. Story of Ganga being descended from the heavens to Earth is also one such story.

You may already be familiar with the story of Ganga and her descent from the heavens to the Earth. Say I will tell in brief. There was a king named Sagar. Once king Sagar arranged Ashvamedha Yajna. The Ashvamedha yajna is a famous sacrifice, in which a king interested in "world-domination" would send out a sacrificial horse through the territories of neighboring kings. This was done to establish the strength of the king, as anyone who would stop the horse would have to face the might of the king's army or else has to accept the defeat. King Sagar had 60 thousand sons. In protection of Sagar's sons and his army, the sacrificial horse was wandering the lands. Indra out of his jealousy steals a sacrificial horse. He ties it to sage Kapil's ashram. When the Sagar's sons find the horse at sage Kapil's ashram they think that Kapil is the culprit behind this. Sage Kapil was in deep meditation, upon getting disturbed and assaulted by Sagar's sons, he in anger destroys all of Sagar's sons. With his glance, all sixty thousand were burnt to death. Anshuman (nephew of those 60,000 sons), the grandson of King Sagar, pleaded for forgiveness. Sage said his ancestors can attain nirvana if they can bring sacred Ganga from heaven to the Earth. Anshuman was unable to bring Ganga to Earth in spite of his life's efforts. King Dilip, son of Anshuman pleaded with Lord Brahma to help him bring the Ganga to earth but did not succeed. Ultimately Bhagirath, son of Dilip, a descendent of King Anshuman was able to please Brahma with his tapsya, who ordered Ganga to descend to Earth.

Bhagirath was warned by Brahma that earth will not be able to hold Ganga while descending from heaven, so he must seek the help of Lord Shiva, the only one who can withstand the power of Ganga. Ganga descended to Earth with full power and tremendous force of her vigorous water, Lord

Shiva caught her in his matted hair easily and let Ganga flow peacefully on Earth. Bhagirath's efforts were over and his ancestors got nirvana (Moksha).

Abode of Shiva is said to be Kailash, a mountain in Himalayas. Ganga's origin is at Gangotri in Himalayan glacier. Also who can imagine a river held in someone's hair? If Shiva has hold of Ganga in his matted hair and Shiva lives at Kailash then Ganga should have its origin at Kailash and not at Gangotri. So is it the same river mentioned in the story of Bhagirath? If so, then is it also true that Shiva has hold of Ganga in his matted hair? Something is wrong here! It may be that, the Ganga in Bhagirath's story is not the river Ganga or Shiva does not live on Kailash Mountain in Himalayas.

With the knowledge you have now, as you know Shiva is the black hole. Do you know who the real Ganga is? Who or what is the river in Bhagirath's story is? Is it the river Ganga present in India? Or is it the Akash Ganga the Milky Way galaxy held by a super massive black hole at the center of a galaxy? You can see the spiral shape of Akash Ganga held by super massive black hole present at the center of our galaxy. Which is alike Shiva holds Ganga in his matted hair. So Shiva is also called Gangadhar, the "Bearer of the Ganga". Also, if Kailash is in the Himalayas, then we would have found Shiva there, but the Kailash is at the center of our galaxy where we can find Mahadeva holding Ganga (Akash Ganga) in his matted hair.

7.3: Mystery of third eye

Why Shiva has a third eye? Why he is shown having an extra eye at the center of his forehead. Why it is said that when he opens his third eye, it destroys everything in its path. Let it be any evil or anything from a mountain to some world. Now you probably know what it is, As Shiva is a black hole.

The black hole has tremendous gravity, it attracts nearby matter towards it. As the black hole revolves around itself at very high speeds, it forms a disk of matter revolving around it. Huge disk of dust and gas from a galaxy revolves around it, the friction is so high with tremendous heat and pressure that this disk glows and here matter is converted into energy. This energy is in the form of Gama-rays, X-rays, and cosmic particles with high energy. This disk is called the accretion disk.

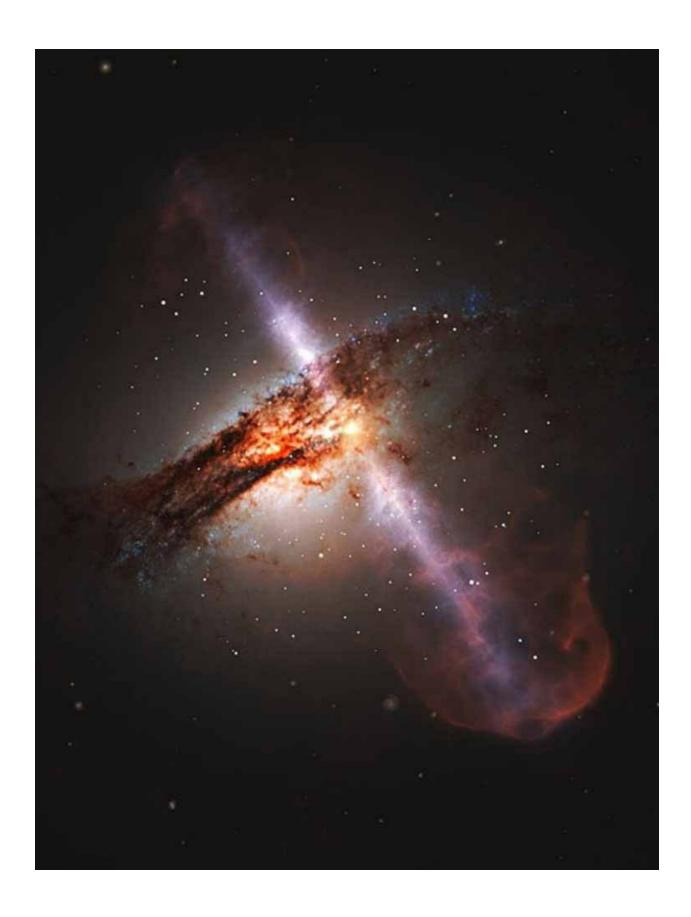


Image 9: high-speed jets of plasma by a black hole at center of a galaxy; Credit-NASA/ESA/STScI

A super massive black hole spinning at the center of a galaxy is eating matter at tremendous speed from its accretion disc. Even a black hole cannot consume such enormous energy at once and it gives a lot of energy out of its poles. These jets of energies are as vast as millions of light-year long. These jets also contain positron-electron plasma and have speeds near to the speed of light. These jets are called relativistic jets. Massive galactic central black holes have the most powerful jets. And so powerful that they can vaporize anything in their path. This beam of energy is nothing but third eye of Shiva got opened.

7.4: Mystery of snake (Vasuki)

One of the strange attributes of Shiva is a snake which he wears around his neck. The snake is called Vasuki, the king of serpents. This is the same snake used in the great churning of ocean called Samudra Manthan. Why does Shiva wear a snake around his neck? What does this represent? What is the snake symbolized for? Well, some say that it represents one's ego and can be worn as an ornament if one controls and wins his own ego. Also, it is said that as lord Shiva wears deadly snake as an ornament, he is above and beyond the cycle of birth and death and he is eternal. These meanings are just drawn from intuition. May be above statements are true in some sense, but, I say the snake in the Lord Shiva's neck represents the very fabric of our universe and it actually represents space and time as space-time continuum.

Time and space is such a mystery that still puzzles us. To understand this, we need to consider Einstein's theory of relativity. According to Einstein's theory space and time are not separate but are intertwined, and called as space-time continuum. Time is relative and not same for everyone or everything. Time flows differently, slow or fast, according to the relative motion of any object. Also, it states that gravity is not the fundamental force, but it is the effect of mass on space-time continuum as mass curves the spacetime fabric around it. If an object has more mass then its effect on space-time continuum is more and it wraps more space-time around it. As Shiva is a black hole, Shiva has enormous mass which causes tremendous gravitational field around the black hole. Black holes are so massive that time flows very slow near it and stops at the center of a black hole which is called a singularity. At singularity there is no time, no space. Time is said to be progressing, but can flow like a river with twists and turns or it can be described as a motion of a snake. Lord Shiva is lord of space and time. Snake Vasuki wraps around his neck represents the wrap of space-time around a black hole.

7.5: Mystery of Tandava

The sculpture of Shiva in the form of Nataraja is very famous as a Hindu god. There are two forms of dance of Shiva, one is called Lasya the gentle form of dance associated with the creation of the world and other is Tandava the most violent and dangerous dance, associated with the destruction of the universe. The destructive dance of Shiva is called Tandava. Shiva is also called Nataraja the king of dance or the first dancer. It shows the cyclic process of creation and destruction at the same time by Lord Shiva. It is viewed as the cosmic dance of Shiva.

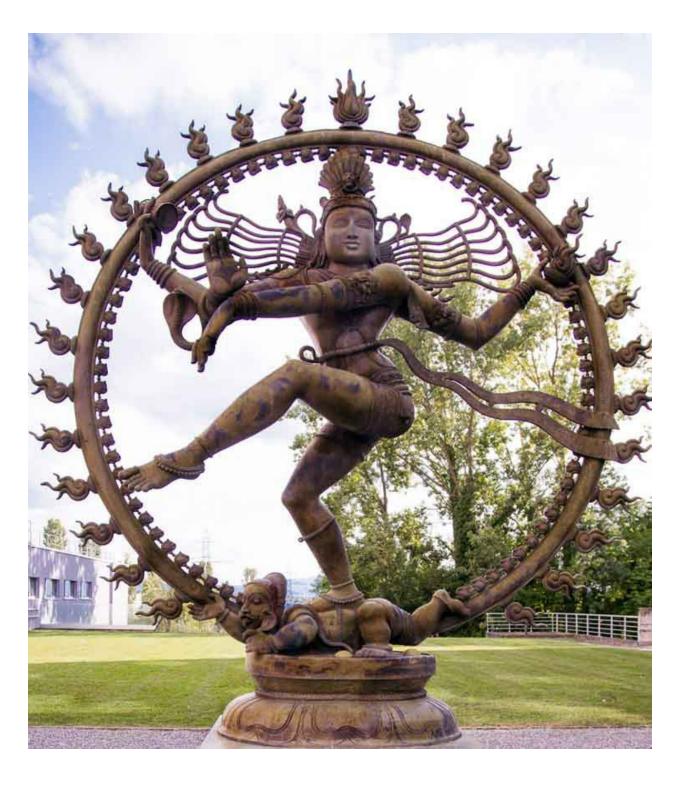


Image 10: Nataraja statue at CERN, Geneva

Shiva is shown as dancing in an aureole (circle) of fire. He is balanced

upon demon or dwarf called Apasmara Purusha. Apasmara Purusha represents the ignorance or lack of knowledge and he is crushed under Shiva's right leg. His left leg is lifted up and the whole sculpture has a lotus flower at the pedestal. Shive is shown with four hands, of which upper right hand holds and beats a musical instrument called Damaru shaped like an hour glass with two bids on opposite sides which produces musical sounds. It provides not only rhythm, but also reminds that it was this drum which made the first sounds of the creation which is 'Om'. It represents the process of creation. Shiva's upper left hand is shown holding fire, to show the destructive nature of Lord Shiva, who will destroy the whole universe so that the cycle of creation shall start again. Shiva's lower right hand makes the abhaya mudra, the gesture of blessing to calm all fears, but it is also shown with cobra uncoiling from his forearm. In some sculptures snakes are shown to come out from all over his body. The lower left arm is shown to form gajahasta mudra, a gesture to show liberation from the cycle of birth and death. Generally Shiva is shown with matted hair piled up and well set around his crest holding river Ganga, but in case of Nataraja his hair is set free and are speeded straight flying all around his head. The Ganga is absent, but the crescent moon and a skull are shown on his crest.

To understand the Tandava of Shiva you need to imagine the end of our universe by Shiva. From the beginning of our universe after Big Bang some 13.7 billion years ago, it is expanding at a rapid rate. After its expansion, it must stop and become steady there or reverse and start contracting into a mega super massive black hole. As black holes don't only eat everything that includes gas, planets, and solar systems, but they can eat one another also to form a bigger black hole. If two black holes come closer to one another, they both attract each other with tremendous force of their own gravity and will merge into one another to form a bigger black hole. The super massive black hole at the center of a galaxy actually grows by eating matter from its accretion disc and also by eating other black holes and smaller galaxies. If black hole becomes stronger and stronger it will attract more distant matter and it will eat its own galaxy. Ultimately at the end, all the matter in our universe will be sucked into a huge mega black hole and the universe will come to an end in a circle of fire, called Big-Crunch.

The Apasmara Purusha, the dwarf shown crushed below Shiva's leg

represents us, the lack of knowledge with us. Our ignorance as not knowing who the real Shiva is. To not know the real Shiva is in fact a black hole.

We have seen that the snake around Shiva's neck represents space-time continuum. Shiva is shown attacking the universe with snakes uncoiling from his body represents the process of destruction by sucking and wrapping all the space-time continuum and everything in it. Also Shiva's hair is shown flowing straight away from his head and Ganga is absent from his locks of hair instead a skull is shown means that Shiva will eat the Ganga which is actually our Akash Ganga the Milky Way galaxy, in general any galaxy. His hair are no more piled and will go on destroying everything. The universe will come to an end by Shiva's destructive dance. This destructive cosmic dance of Shiva is in fact Tandaya.

7.6: Mystery of Nandi



Image 11: Nandi the bull, Shiva's Vehicle

Nandi is the bull, vehicle of lord Shiva. The statue of Nandi is always present outside any Shiva temple. The face of Nandi is towards the Shiva

Linga. Nandi is shown sitting outside. Nandi is not placed guarding the temple, but it is placed in the foresight of Shiva Linga. We as devotee, offering our prayers to lord Shiva stand between Nandi and Shiva Linga. It is said that one must take the blessings of Nandi before going to pray to Lord Shiva. It is also said that one should look at Shiva from in between Nandi's horns.

It seems the character of Nandi is mystical. But why it is placed outside the temple of Lord Shiva and not inside. If Nandi is the vehicle of Lord Shiva then he must be placed near Shiva Linga or Shiva Linga should be shown placed upon Nandi, but Nandi is always placed outside the temple. Is there any particular reason for that? Who or what is this Nandi?

In my analogy the Nandi is very important and the place of Nandi outside the Shiva temple facing Shiva Linga is very correct and makes sense. To understand the position and identity of Nandi you need to understand the position of our Earth, our Solar system, in short our position in this Milky Way galaxy and the concept of 'galactic anticenter'.

You know very well that Shiva is a black hole. Also, every galaxy has a super massive black hole at its center. Our Milky Way galaxy has a supermassive black hole at its center called 'Sagittarius A' in the direction of constellations Sagittarius. I call the supermassive black hole at the center of our galaxy as our Mahadeva. Our solar system is roughly at two-thirds of the way from the center of our galaxy to a vaguely defined edge of our galaxy. So, our position is nearly at the periphery of our spiral galaxy. Our view from our solar system towards the center of galaxy depicted as gray line while away from the center of our galaxy at 180 degrees from our solar system depicted in as a dark black line in the following figure.

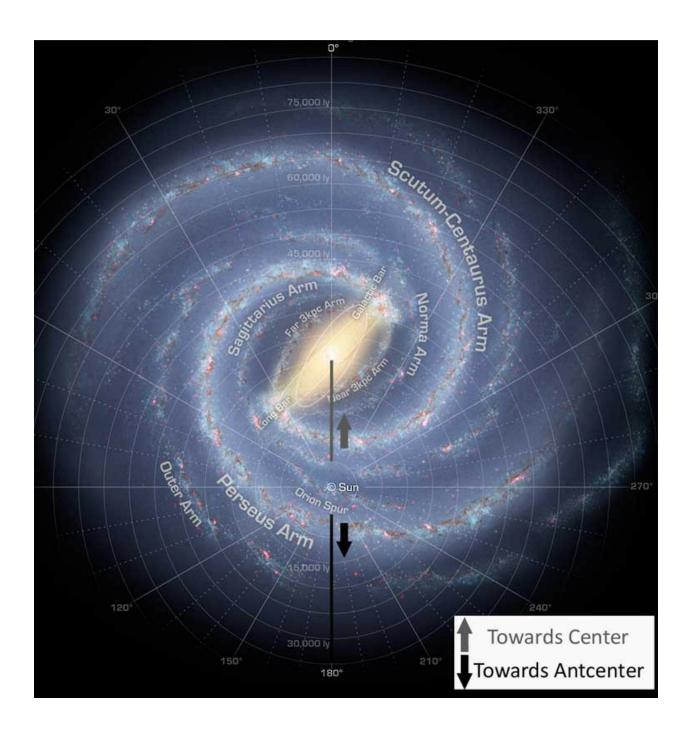


Image 12: Galactic anticenter; Credits - NASA/JPL-Caltech/R. Hurt

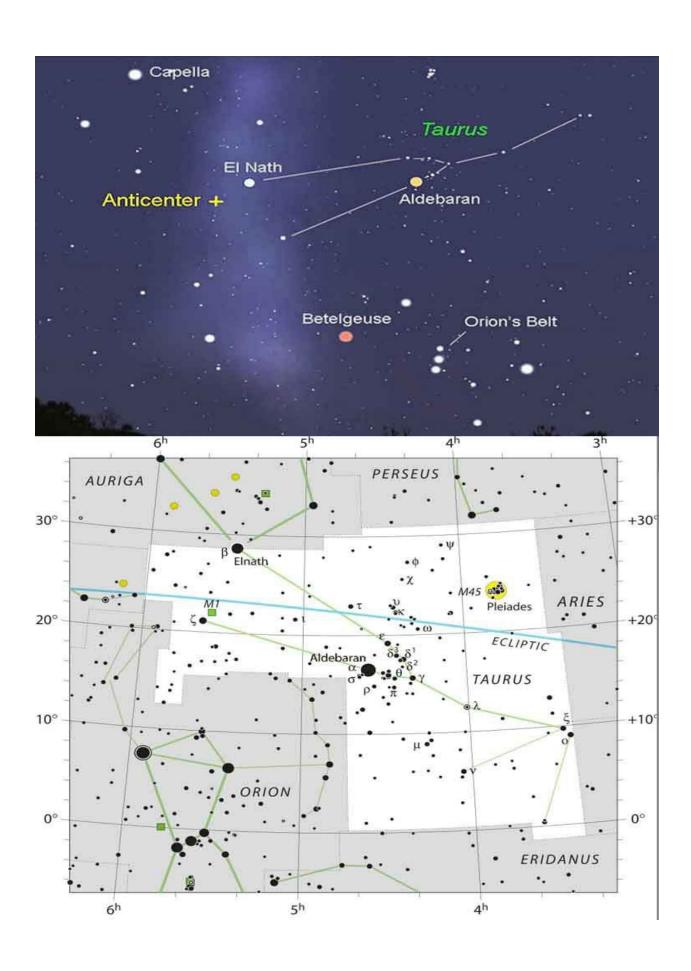


Image 13: Taurus constellation; Credits--(left) AstroBob, Stellarium; (right) IAU and Sky & Telescope magazine

This dark black line is nothing but an anti - center of our galaxy. This dark black line passes through the constellation Taurus the bull. The star Elnath in the constellation Taurus is the closest bright star to the galactic anticenter. Elnath represents the Northern Horn of Taurus the Bull. It's also called Beta Tauri, because it's the second-brightest star in Taurus, after Aldebaran, the reddish star that depicts the Bull's Eye.



Nandi is actually the constellation Taurus represented as a bull. There is another important proof that Nandi is the constellation Taurus. In many Puranas Nandi is described as the human equivalent to bull face and human body having four hands. The upper right hand holding the Parasu (the axe) and in upper left hand holding the Mruga (the antelope). Mruga the antelope represents the Mrigashirsha Nakshatra (constellation). This Mrigashirsha Nakshatra is actually constellation 'Orion'. Its location is described in Surya Siddhanta, the ancient Hindu astrology book. So, we can say Mruga the antelope represents the constellation Orion. Parasu the axe is nothing but the constellation Perseus. If you see in the above picture (Image 13) that Taurus is in between constellations Orion on left side while Perseus on the right side. So, Nandi is shown holding Parasu (the axe) in one hand while Mruga (the antelope) in other hand. Nandi is the constellation Taurus.

If you see from outer edge of our galaxy through two Nandi's horns (Beta (β) Tauri i.e. Elnath and Zeta (ζ) Tauri the two stars forming two horns of a bull) crossing our solar system towards the center of our galaxy will get a glimpse of Mahadeva. So, we are living in our solar system between the constellations Taurus and center of our galaxy where there is Mahadeva, the super massive black hole at the galactic center. This is the reason why Nandi is placed facing Shiva Linga and we as devotee stands between Nandi and Shiva Linga in a Shiva temple.

7.7: Mystery of crescent moon

Shiva bears on his head the crescent moon. There are many stories for this but, I will tell the well-known. Daksha (star or our sun) the 'Prajapati' had 27 daughters married to the moon. Moon liked one out of 27 the Rohini most. So, other 26 daughters complained against their husband moon to Daksha that the moon doesn't behave equally with them. For the negligence of the moon towards his 26 daughters, he gave the moon a curse that he will fade away. Upon this, the moon gets frightened and runs to Brahma. Brahma suggests moon that only Shiva can help him. So moon takes refuge to Shiva. Shiva provided moon the energy to overcome Daksha's curse for 15 days and he could increase gradually each day to full moon and then he again starts fading gradually for 15 more days. This gives moon's waning and waxing cycle.

Well, we cannot get much from this story, but it just suggest that all celestial bodies like the moon, planets and solar systems revolves around the black hole. In other words moon represents time. The moon is a measure of time, and thus the Crescent on Lord Shiva's head signifies his control over time. As a black hole has a singularity where space and time cease to exist. The Lord is the Eternal Reality and He is beyond time. To depict this Shiva wears the crescent moon on his head.

7.8: Mystery of Nilkanth

Shiva is called Nilkanth, the one with a blue throat. There is a story behind how Shiva got blue throat. This is a story of Samudra Manthan the great churning of the ocean.

Once Indra the king of gods came across the sage Durvasa. Durvasa had a beautiful garland got from Lord Shiva. Durvasa saw Indra and thought to offer that garland to Indra as an offering. Durvasa offered that garland to Indra. Indra in his pride and ignorance put that garland on the tusk of Airavata. Airavata is an elephant, the ride of the god Indra. Airavata threw the garland to ground to diminish Indra's ego. Sage Durvasa saw his garland on the ground and got angry for the reason that Indra dishonored his offering. Indra should have respected his offering. Sage Durvasa cursed Indra that all gods will lose their powers.



Image 15: Samudra Manthan; Credit- original image from

Suvarnabhumi Airport Bangkok, Thailand.

Gods were getting defeated by the Asuras. The Asuras were getting control of the universe. To gain the lost glory, Indra sought help from Lord Vishnu. Vishnu suggested that they can get their strength back and overcome the curse of sage Durvasa by drinking the Amrita, the nectar of life that will make them immortal. For this gigantic task gods required more strength. Gods made alliance with the king of Asuras. Gods convinced him that they shall share the outcome of this task. Gods and Asuras started this churning of the ocean with the help of Vasuki the snake as a rope and mount Mandar as churning rod. Vishnu in the form of turtle supported the mountain on his back so that it shall not sink into the ocean. The gods grabbed the tail and Asuras grabbed the head of the snake Vasuki. Then the gods and Asuras pulling the Vasuki back and forth started the churning of the ocean.

This Samudra Manthan gave out a poison called Halahala. It was so toxic that it could kill all and the whole creation was at stake. No one was able to handle that poison except Shiva. Shiva came to rescue and drank the Halahala poison. Parvati on seeing this kept her hand at Shiva's throat to stop the Halahala poison from going down to his stomach. Shiva held the Halahala poison in his throat, which turned his throat blue. So, he is called as Nilkanth, the one with a blue throat. Shiva saved the world.

This Samudra Manthan also gave out a lot of divine and precious things along with goddess Lakshmi, Varuni and Apsaras. This gave out Kamdhenu the cow that grant wishes, Kalpavriksha the plant which satisfies any wish, Airavata the white elephant whom Indra took as his ride. Seven headed horse. Few more jewels and ultimately the nectar of immortality the Amrita. Gods tricked Asuras and drank all the Amrita and became immortal. Very few Asuras were able to drink Amrita.

Well, quite a long story. To understand the actual meaning behind this story we need to relate the characters in this story and find out some reasons behind the conditions in this story. Like why gods needed help from Asuras? What was the poison Halahala actually? Why only Shiva was able to drink it? Why it is shown that Lakshmi the consort of Lord Vishnu came out of

Samudra Manthan? Why Kamdhenu and Kalpavriksha came out? Even why Amrita (nectar of immortality) came out of it? What is this Samudra Manthan actually?

Samudra Manthan is actually a story just after the big bang. When our universe was taking shape. The first few moments after the big bang. When the big bang happened our universe started expanding, in early moments it has been just a soup of high density energy and radiation like it was an ocean of milk. This ocean is actually the ocean mentioned in Samudra Manthan story. Vasuki the snake represents the space time continuum. When universe started to cool or its temperature decreased, first matter and antimatter could come into existence. Antimatter particles have the same mass as their matter counterparts, but qualities such as electric charge are opposite. For example, the positively charged positron is the antiparticle of the negatively charged electron and vice versa. Matter particles are actually gods (Suras) and antimatter particles are actually Asuras. So this Samudra Manthan is done by both in combination and could not be done alone either by the gods (Suras) or Asuras. So gods took the help of Asuras in Samudra Manthan.

Matter and antimatter particles are always produced as a pair. Only big bang conditions could form this huge amount of matter and antimatter. But the early universe was in danger to get destroyed because matter and antimatter annihilate each other and converts into energy equivalent to e=mc2. Our whole universe would have only radiation in it. Not a single quark would have left. No atoms no molecules no stars, no planets, nothing could have been formed. But our universe has so much matter everywhere. So why there is so much matter present? Scientists believe that there was 1 particle of matter over a billion particles of antimatter left the great annihilation called baryogenesis or I call Samudra Manthan. So the gods (matter particles) got nectar of immortality, the Amrita and our universe that exists today could be formed.

The Halahala poison is the process of annihilation of matter and antimatter, it is that symmetry between matter and antimatter that has to be made into asymmetry in favor of matter particles (gods) so that our universe could come into existence. Current science does not know how this asymmetry between matter and antimatter existed that time. This is one of the

mysteries that physics have to solve. Well, it can be explained from Samudra Manthan story and Stephen Hawking's theory of radiation on black holes. Let us just peep into Hawking's theory in brief.

As we know black holes are very massive with extremely high gravity, so that nothing can return from it, not even light. The boundary of no return is called the event horizon. But according to Hawking, black holes give out radiation. Hawking suggests that the huge gravitational field of black holes twists space around it which powers a formation of pairs of particles near a black hole. The pair consists of a matter particle and an antimatter particle. Generally, these two annihilates one another. But if the pair is formed near the event horizon, then it is possible that one of the particle falls into a black hole and other particle escapes as radiation. This is called as Hawking radiation.

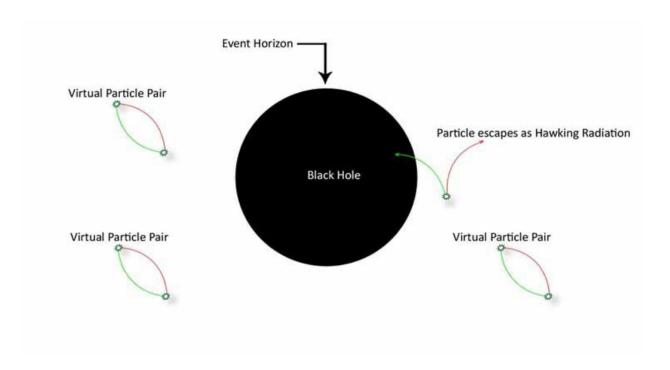


Image 16: Hawking radiation illustration

You know about primordial black holes we mentioned in the story of

origin. Well, such a black hole might have created the asymmetry in matter and antimatter. Such a black hole must have swallowed 1 antimatter particle more from 1 billion matter-antimatter particles. So, that 1 matter particle could exist from 1 billion matter-antimatter particle pairs. This 1 to 1 billion matter-antimatter asymmetry gave rise to all the matter that exists in our universe now. In short, it was Shiva who swallowed the Halahala poison. Yes antimatter is the Halahala poison mentioned in Samudra Manthan story.

It was possible for our universe to form because Shiva swallowed Halahala poison. It was possible after Samudra Manthan for our galaxy, our solar system, our earth and moon to form. It was possible for humans and all living things to form. So Lakshmi, Moon, Kamdhenu, Kalpavriksha, gems and jewels and all the richness are shown as output of Samudra Manthan.

7.9: Mystery of Trishul and Damaru

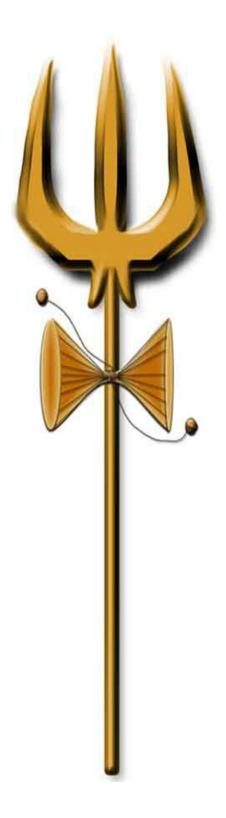


Image 17: Trishul and Damaru

Trishul and Damaru together represents the destructive and constructive powers of lord Shiva. Trishul represents that Shiva can kill everyone and everything and represents the destructive aspect while Damaru represents that Shiva is responsible for the creation of this srushti (universe).

Nada (sounds) of Damaru are nothing but vibrating strings as in string theory or are fundamental particles like quarks and leptons from the standard model of physics. Damaru has two identical sides. When beat, it produces two sounds from its two ends simultaneously, and we hear superimposed version of the sound. This represents a symmetry in particle world like there is an antiparticle to each particle. Like positron positively charged particle is an anti-particle to the electron which is negatively charged and has exact same mass as that of the positron. So Damaru and its nada represent particle - antiparticle pairs of the fundamental particles.

In the 'Story of origin' (Chapter 6), we saw that "Shiva then takes his Damaru and beats it 14 times and says let us begin the creation". These fourteen sounds produced by Shiva's Damaru are called 'Shiva Sutras' or 'Maheshwara Sutras'. There is an interesting story related with these Shiva Sutras, it is said that Sage Panini heard these 14 beats of Shiva's Damaru in meditation and he used those sounds to formulate the basics of Sanskrit language grammar. Well, good for Panini.

As I said, Nada (sounds) of Damaru are nothing but are fundamental particles like quarks and leptons. Let us see how these relate to Shiva Sutras. We need to consider 'the standard model' of Physics. It consists of 12 particles of which, 6 are leptons: electron, electron neutrino, muon, muon neutrino, tau, tau neutrino and other 6 are quarks: d (down), u (up), s (strange), c (charm), b (bottom), t (top). We will see it in detail in further discussion.

'The standard model' of physics is an incomplete model and this is the fact known to every physisist, as it lacks place for 'dark matter' and 'dark energy' particles. Modern physics does not know much about 'dark matter' and 'dark energy'. If we consider one particle for 'dark matter' and one for 'dark energy' then number of particles in 'the standard model' of physics will become 14. That's what 14 sounds of Shiva's Damaru represent.



Image 18: First sound of creation Om

The first sound of creation is the Om. We will see in detail what this Om might be.

The syllable "Om" is described with various meanings in the Vedas and different early Upanishads. The meanings include "the sacred sound, the Vedas, the Udgitha (song of the universe), the infinite, the all-encompassing, the whole world, the truth, the ultimate reality, the finest essence, the cause of

the Universe, the essence of life, the Brahman, the Atman.

Om has three phonetics parts and one silence. The first sound of 'A' then 'U' then 'M' and the fourth is silence. I searched for the precise definition and meaning of Om in many Upanishads, but each explains in a different manner and is so intertwined that we cannot make any conclusions from them. Though there are some interesting descriptions found.

Like in Aitareya Brahmana Upanishad says:

• 'The three phonetic components of Om correspond to the three stages of cosmic creation, and when it is read or said, it celebrates the creative powers of the universe.

In the Chandogya Upanishad, one of the ancient texts, some interesting description is present.

- When the Devas and Asuras struggled together, both of the race of Prajapati, the Devas took the Udgitha (Om), thinking they would vanquish the Asuras with it. The Devas, being afraid of death, entered upon the threefold knowledge. They covered themselves with the mystical hymns. Because they covered themselves with the hymns, therefore the hymns are called khandas.
- Then, as a fisherman might observe a fish in the water, Death observed the Devas in the Rik, Yagus, and Saman (sacrifices). And the Devas seeing this, rose from the Rik, Yagus, and Saman-sacrifices, and entered the Svara, i.e. The Om.

So, do you know what Om is? To understand the Om we must consider 'the standard model' of physics and its fundamental particles. "The Standard Model", which unifies the nuclear, electromagnetic, and weak forces and enumerates the fundamental building blocks of the universe.

6 leptons:

muon, muon neutrino

tau, tau neutrino

6 quarks:

d (down), u (up)

s (strange), c (charm)

b (bottom), t (top)

4 intermediate vector bosons:

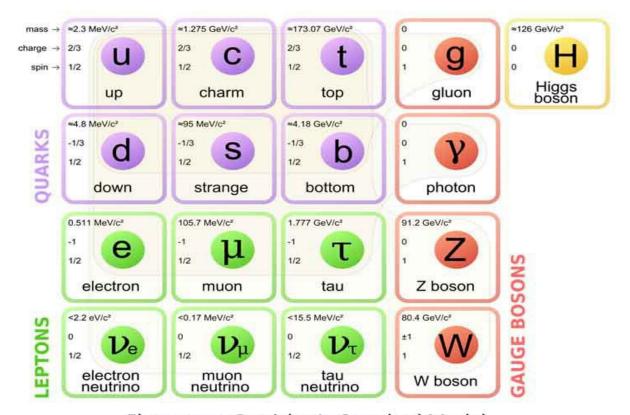
gluon (nuclear force)

photon (electromagnetic force)

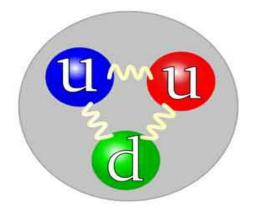
W and Z bosons (weak force)

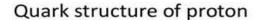
Ordinary matter is made of protons (each a u-u-d quark triplet), neutrons (each a u-d-d quark triplet), and electrons. Quarks cannot exist singly they form mesons (combinations of a quark and an anti-quark), baryons (combinations of three quarks).

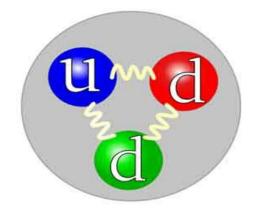
Yes the first sound of creation, Om is a baryon. Well, as stated in the story of Samudra Manthan gods are actually matter particles and Asuras are antimatter particles. All the matter around us in this universe is baryonic matter. Baryons are made of matter particles called quarks. Let us see in brief what this baryon is.



Elementary Particles In Standard Model







Quark structure of the neutron

Image 19: fundamental particles - Standard Model of Physics

Every atom is a composition of protons and neutrons at a center called the nucleus. Protons are positively charged while neutrons are neutral in charge. So nucleus of an atom is positively charged. Negatively charged electrons revolve around the nucleus in orbits due to electronic attraction forces, thus making whole atom neutral. Their paths around are called electron orbitals. An electron is a fundamental particle because it is not made of any other particles, but protons and neutrons are not fundamental but are made of other particles called quarks. These quarks are bound together by force fields (gluons).

- Proton is made up of two up quarks and one down quark uud.
- Neutron is made up of one up quark and two down quarks udd.

This formation of proton and neutron of three constituent quarks is Om. These quarks vibrate and is the song of the universe. With protons and neutrons all the atoms could form. With which all matter could exist. It is the absolute truth of our existence. So, with this formation gods entered into Om to become immortal and won the battle over the Asuras. So first sound of creation Om is a baryon.

7.10: Mystery of Kartikeya

As we all know that Kartikeya is the son of Shiva and Parvati. His life's purpose was to destroy evil Tarkasur. He was trained in battle art. When the time came to battle, his mother Parvati gave him a spear a weapon, made with her energy. Kartikeya was unable to defeat Tarkasur with all his powers. All the gods were frightened as only the son of Shiva could kill Tarkasur. Tarkasur had the boon that he should only be killed by son of Shiva. Kartikeya was the only hope for Gods. Kartikeya's training in battle arts was not enough to kill mighty evil Tarkasur. Finally with the help of a weapon given by his mother Parvati, he was able to kill Tarkasur.

Kartikeya also fought many battles. After fulfillment of his life's purpose he went to south and got married.

This story of Kartikeya makes us think who he in this universe represents. Who can be the son of Lord Shiva? Who have the properties of Shiva inherited? Whom we can compare with lord Shiva? Why he was unable to defeat Tarkasur without help? Why he left? The answer to all will become clear if you know the actual Kartikeya.

Kartikeya is known with many names like Murugan, Skanda, Kumara. He is also known as the eternal young. His birth took place in Krittika Nakshatra (Pleiades constellation). He was raised and cared by six Krittikas representing the six stars of Pleiades constellation. Pleiades constellation actually has seven visible stars known as seven sisters. He was raised as son of Krittikas, that's why he got the name Kartikeya.

I say Kartikeya is nothing but a 'white dwarf'. Less powerful than a black hole, but as mighty as a black hole. With tremendous force of gravity. Shiny in the cosmos as it is a neutron star, made of diamond.

Kartikeya is also known by the name 'Subramaniyam' in south India. 'Subramaniyam', the name is derived from merging two common Sanskrit/Tamil words supri-ya, meaning 'good' or 'dear', and mani-ya, meaning jewel; the name translates loosely as "worthy jewel". It is in fact a

jewel of tens of billion trillion carats.

Small stars, like our sun, when exhausts all the nuclear fuel, the star collapse and starts dying. There are no more nuclear reactions to fight gravity. The star collapse, but the star is not that massive to form a black hole. Repulsive forces among electrons within the star eventually creates enough pressure to halt the further gravitational collapse. If a star core is less massive than 1.4 times the mass of our sun after collapse, then the star cools and dies peacefully. This limit is called 'Chandrasekhar limit', after the name of an Indian astrophysicist Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar who discovered and proposed it at the age of 19. Such a star transforms into a highly dense body called a neutron star and stays same for the rest of its life. This neutron star is called as a 'white dwarf'. This is why Kartikeya is called the eternal young or Kumara.

Kartikeya's birth place is mentioned as Pleiades constellation. Pleiades (M45) is a bright open star cluster located in the constellation Taurus, the Bull. Pleiades is one of the nearest star clusters to Earth at a distance of around 450 light years only. This star cluster has a large number of X-ray sources, which are usually associated with stars that exploded as supernovae. X-ray sources are powered by dust and gas accelerated by objects like neutron stars or black holes. In short Pleiades constellation is full of neutron stars. We can say birth place of Kartikeya is Pleiades constellation where we can find him easily in great numbers.

Kartikeya known as Balaji in south India is shown with black complexion. There is reason behind this. As a neutron star is made in one of the very violent explosive events in this universe, is very hot and has lots of energy. But it does not have any power source at its core. It loses its energy through radiation, eventually it cools down and does not glow and becomes dark. The process of losing all its energy and becoming dark takes billions - trillions of years but at the end it becomes dark and still exists in the Universe. Before becoming dark, it shines with luminous bright white light.

Our ancestors were so wise, they knew all the modern physics and its concepts, is remarkable. All our Vedas are full of science; we just need to have that vision to see the hidden truth.

This story of Kartikeya is to tell us that there is another mighty entity present in our universe. Which has the same properties as Shiva, but less powerful than Shiva. Son of Shiva the Kartikeya.

Chapter 8: Birth of lord Shiva

We already have discussed the birth of lord Shiva in the 'story of origin' in which Brahma and Vishnu travel to the ends of the pillar of light created by Lord Shiva. This is the reference to birth or origin of Shiva. This story tells us that there appears Shiva when there were Brahma and Vishnu. This story does not tell us exactly how he was born. As I have claimed that Shiva is a black hole, we have seen how black holes are formed especially a Stellar Black Hole from a dying star. There is a solid proof that Shiva is a black hole and his birth as Stellar Black Hole is described in Atharva Veda as Birth of Rudra from Prajapati. We have seen that Prajapati is Daksha is nothing but any Star. So, the birth of Rudra (Shiva) from Prajapati (Star) is nothing but birth of a Stellar Black Hole from a dying Star. The way it is described in Atharva Veda is somewhat confusing or hard to understand, but let us look into it if you can see the truth.

In the Atharva Veda, Shiva is referred as Rudra. Rudra is described as an archer who aims his arrow at his father, the Prajapati. Birth of Rudra is also compared with the transformation of a Vratya to Rudra. Rudra is referred to as Sole Vratya or Principal Vratya or Chief Vratya. You first need to know who or what these Vratya people are.

Vratya people were some sacred people within the Vedic tradition. Vratyas wore black fringed garments. Vratyas wore a turban, they have lance, a weapon with a long shaft and a pointed tip and a bow and arrows. Their name is derived from vrata, a vow or following sacred ordinance. Vratapa, the guardian of sacred order called as Vratapati are responsible for the observance of vrata by respective Vratyas. The transformation of Vratya into Rudra is referred as Sole Vratya or Chief Vratya.

We need to understand that these Vratya people were following certain rituals or the way of their life to mimic certain greater rules or vows. In fact, I say these Vratya people were representation of some laws we can refer them as laws of physics like gravity. So, these Vratyas are nothing but laws of

physics. Shiva is regarded as sole Vratya or chief Vratya or the principal Vratya because of his supremacy over the laws of physics. Laws of physics breaks down at singularity.

The fifteenth book of Atharva Veda begins by the tell of a roaming Vratya. "There was a roaming Vratya. He roused Prajapati to action. Prajapati beheld gold in himself and he himself has given rise to it. That became unique, that became distinguished, that became great, that became excellent and that became devotion that became intense feeling that became Truth: through that he was born. He grew, he became great, and he became Mahadeva. He gained the lordship of the Gods. He became a Lord. He became Chief Vratya. He held a bow, even that Bow of Indra. His belly is dark-blue, his back is red."

We can clearly see from the above description from Atharva Veda that Vratya (laws of physics) were responsible for making Prajapati (Star) aware of the gold he had created within himself. Rudra was born through that gold. Rudra grew and became Mahadeva. He became lord of gods. He became lord of laws of physics, Chief Vratya. The great god was marked by the third eye on his forehead. He held a bow of Indra.

Above passage not only tells the birth of Shiva from Prajapati but also tells us how he was born. As stated earlier Vratyas are nothing but laws of physics, which stirred Prajapati. It was not until Prajapati got aware of gold he formed within himself, the birth of Rudra took place. To understand it in detail, we need to understand the relation between formation of gold (heavy elements) inside a star and its death and birth of black holes thereupon.

In the beginning of time, that is just after few moments of the big bang, the universe was expanding and cooling at a rapid rate, we saw that matter was about to form. Quarks condensed into baryons forming proton and neutrons. First atoms were getting forged, but first atoms were mostly Hydrogen and Helium. It took hundreds of thousands of years of further cooling until the average energies of nuclei and electrons were low enough to form stable hydrogen and helium atoms. These light elements were formed in abundance after the big bang. So that's why, by mass, we say 75-76% was hydrogen and 24-25% was helium. But each helium nucleus is around four times the mass of a hydrogen nucleus, which means that, by number of

atoms, the Universe was around 92% hydrogen and 8% helium. There were huge clouds of Hydrogen and Helium gas only. Today this proportion by mass is 73% hydrogen and 25% helium and the rest 2% is other heavier elements, heavier than Helium. So, where these heavier elements came from? As big bang gave only Hydrogen and Helium mostly. These heavier elements came from dying stars. After about a billion years, not less than 100 million years after the big bang, clouds of cold atomic hydrogen and helium gas began to be drawn together under the influence of their mutual gravitational forces. The clouds warmed as they contracted to higher densities. When the temperature of the hydrogen gas reached a few million Kelvin, nuclear reactions began in the cores of these proto stars. The first stars were born. Now more massive elements began to be formed in the cores of the very massive stars. When the core runs out of hydrogen, these stars fuse helium into carbon. However, after the helium is gone, their energy is enough to fuse carbon into heavier elements such as oxygen, neon, silicon, magnesium, sulfur and iron. The higher elements take more energy to form and thus star loses its exploding outward energy which keep the star from collapsing upon itself. Once the core has turned to iron, it can no longer burn. The star collapses by its own gravity and the iron core heats up. The core becomes so tightly packed that protons and electrons merge to form neutrons. In less than a second, the iron core, which is about the size of the Earth, shrinks to a neutron core with a radius of about 6 miles (10 kilometers). The outer layers of the star fall inward on the neutron core, thereby crushing it further. The core heats to billions of degrees and explodes (supernova), thereby releasing large amounts of energy and material into space. The remains of the core can form a neutron star or a black hole depending upon the mass of the original star. The collapse of outer layers upon core generates tremendous heat and pressure where even further heavier elements get formed like Silver, Platinum, Gold, Mercury, Lead, etc. These supernovae spread heavy elements like Carbon, Oxygen, Iron, Silicon, Silver, and Gold and so on into a vast space. These heavier materials become building block for galaxies, planets and different life forms.

So, Prajapati (Star) sheds Gold and Rudra takes birth. It grows and takes Indra's bow. Star goes supernova and gives out Gama ray burst, the brightest light into the corners of the universe. The third eye of Rudra being opened or Indra's bow fires an arrow of tremendous energy capable of evaporating solar

systems and planets in its paths. The new black hole can house a galaxy around it, so Rudra is also called Vastospati that is the lord of Vastu or structure. He is also called Pasupati that is the lord of animals as to represent the one responsible or lord of all life forms.

Chapter 9: Death of lord Shiva

Shiva is an eternal god, god beyond time and space and reality of this universe. Shiva was there at the beginning of time and will be there at the end of this universe. Shiva through his Tandava, the dance of destruction of this universe can consume whole creation. The strength of Shiva is so high that nothing can escape from its gravitational pull, once event horizon is crossed even light cannot return from it and it can consume anything and crush it to its quantum constituent particles into unknown form. At its center, singularity lies or laws of physics break down. Time and space do not exist there. The mighty Shiva has control over space-time continuum. Time flows slower to its nearby, while stops at singularity. Such a mighty God above and beyond time and space can roam this universe for eternity. So, is it possible that Shiva can die? The answer to this question is yes. There are two possible ways Shiva can die. We will see in detail the means of death of Shiva.

9.1: Death of Shiva by radiation

We have already discussed in brief the Stephen Hawking's theory of radiation. According to this theory, black holes give out thermal radiation known as Hawking's radiation. Hawking showed that the strong gravitational field around a black hole can affect the production of matching pairs of particles and anti-particles, as is happening all the time in apparently empty space according to quantum theory. If the particles are created just outside the event horizon of a black hole, then it is possible that one of the members of the pair say, an electron may escape and the same is observed as thermal radiation emitted by the black hole, while the other particle say, a positron, with its negative mass may fall into the black hole. In this way the black hole would gradually lose mass. If the Hawking's theory of black hole radiation is correct, then black holes are expected to shrink and evaporate over time as they lose mass by the emission of photons and other particles. There is a good news though, the temperature of this thermal radiation is proportional to the surface gravity of the black hole which is inversely proportional to the mass of the black hole. In simple words, large black holes emit less radiation than small black holes.

Our universe has cosmic microwave background radiation with 2.7 K temperature. Larger black holes have far less temperature than 2.7 K. So, larger black holes receive more mass from the cosmic microwave background than they emit through Hawking radiation and thus will grow instead of shrinking. To have a temperature larger than 2.7 K and be able to evaporate, a black hole would need mass approximately less than that of the Moon. Mind that such a black hole would have a diameter of less than 0.1 millimeter. If a black hole is small, the radiation effects are expected to become very strong. Black hole that lasts for a second would need to have a mass of 2.2x105 kg. So, Microscopic black holes would evaporate in nanoseconds or in picoseconds or even in less time than that. As we know that our universe is constantly and rapidly expanding (because of dark energy) and is cooling down, so does the cosmic microwave background radiation is reducing, eventually it will drop to 0 K. When cosmic microwave background radiation will go below the temperature of black holes, then those black holes will start

evaporating.

So, micro black holes dies by Hawking radiation, while the super massive black holes like the one at the center of our galaxy, I call Mahadeva will take eternity to evaporate.

9.2: Death of Shiva by Kali



Image 20: Kali standing upon Shiva's chest

Oh my god! Kali is killing Shiva. How is this possible? Can she kill her husband? Why is she doing it? Who is she you think represent in this universe? To know the answers and the reality behind this, you need to know the Kali better

Kali means "the black one". The goddess of death. The end of everything. The ultimate reality. Kali is supposed to be a form of Parvati or the Adishakti...

What if I say Kali is actually the 'dark energy'? Modern physics has very little to offer about dark energy. It is mystical and is just observed by physicists. We do not know much about it. Even the standard model of physics has no place for dark energy yet and is incomplete. Our observed universe is composed of a lot of dark energy and dark matter. Actual ordinary matter by which everything around us is built is just around 5% of total matter.

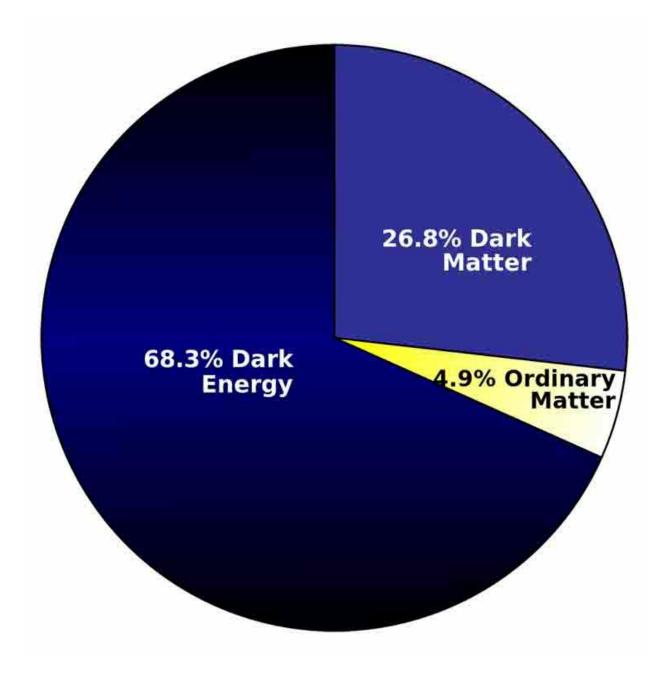


Image 21: Matter composition of universe

To understand the dark energy, we need to look inside the big bang. After big bang, whole universe started expanding. Within fraction of a second, a point volume of energy inflated to millions of miles. Even today after 13.8 billion years, it is expanding. It was assumed that expansion will stop at a

certain time or could already have been stopped. Because energy released after big bang will be consumed by its expansion and the expansion will gradually slow down and eventually stop at equilibrium or start contracting and collapsing again and will give rise to big crunch. This big crunch will cause another big bang and the cycle continues. Instead of slowing down, it is observed that our universe is not slowing down but it is in fact expanding. Not only expanding, but expanding with an acceleration. Some energy is pulling our universe. What is making it to expand is an unknown force called 'dark energy'.

Today we are negligent about dark energy. As it is no concern to us. Even very few people know about it. It is so powerful that it is changing our universe. Its strength is supposed to be increasing. It is pulling galaxies away from each other. Then it will pull every planetary system away. It will destroy stars and planets to pieces. It will tear apart every molecule, every atom. Even every proton and neutron to quarks and electrons. Even black holes are no exception. This is why Kali is also called 'Kaalratri', the dark night.

Yes, she has the power to tear apart the mighty black hole. She has the power to destroy Shiva. Kali is known as killing Shiva from ancient times in India.

Chapter 10: Few last words

In all the above chapters from this book, we have seen the scientific facts about Hindu gods. In particular, we have seen that Shiva is a black hole. I have explained all the attributes of Shiva in detail and the actual reasons behind those attributes. To back up my theory I have given a solid proof of birth of Shiva (Stellar Black Hole) from Prajapati (Star) which is written in Atharva Veda. So, no doubt remains about Shiva being a black hole.

From ancient times, our ancestors knew about the great forces in this universe and their interactions with each other. They personified those entities and represented them as living people and made stories around their attributes and powers so as to be remembered. The great knowledge I call Brahma-Gyan is encoded in those stories. Stories can be easily remembered and can be passed on from generation to generation. As time goes by, some modifications or alterations happens and they lose some important or clear vision about the original subject, but they mostly carry the meaning. Our ancient researchers (Rishis) remembered and carried most of the knowledge orally and recorded some of it into written texts. As stories are heard, So Vedas are also called 'sruti' means "what is heard". The actual knowledge is far more ancient than its written counterpart. Vid means "to know", Veda actually means "knowledge or wisdom". The effect is that, knowledge in Vedas/Upanishads/Puranas is not clearly stated or defined, but is intertwined, encoded and hidden. Vedas are also called Marai or Vaymoli in parts of South India. Marai literally means "hidden, a secret, mysterious".

I have solved the basic mysteries of our gods and given a key to resolve much hidden knowledge in ancient texts. I just have scratched the surface and much deep and scientific knowledge is still written in those ancient texts. Much research is needed to unlock fruitful secrets hidden in the Vedas. The science in the Vedas is not just about the macro entities like black holes in this universe, but also the invisible forces like dark energy or dark matter about which modern physics is also not fully aware. It has the knowledge about the space dimensions, quantum physics and beyond. In fact, we as

modern scientific community are rediscovering the same knowledge again. In the quest to unlock the secrets and working of our universe, Vedas can give us the insight needed and new theories on account of ancient one can be framed and tested in accordance with the modern science. We could unlock the secrets where current science is lagging.

In ancient India, science was religion, religion got transformed into blind faith and now it has to transform back into science.

Glossary

Akash Ganga is the Indian name for the Milky Way Galaxy, which means Ganges River of the Sky.

Abhishek is conducted by priests, by pouring libations on the image of the deity being worshipped, amidst the chanting of mantras. Usually, offerings such as milk, yogurt, ghee, honey, Panchaamrutam etc. Be poured.

Adi Shakti means the supreme Lady of the Universe. One of the earliest forms of Shakti. She is capable of turning situations according to her wish. It is considered that even the Trimurti cannot stop her from doing anything.

Atharvaveda is the "knowledge storehouse of atharvanas, the procedures for everyday life". The text is the fourth Veda, but has been a late addition to the Vedic scriptures of Hinduism.

Bhadrakali is a Hindu goddess. She is one of the fiercest forms of the Great Goddess.

Bhagirath was a great king who brought the River Ganges, personified as the river goddess Ganga.

Brahma Gyan means universal knowledge. Brahma is the creator god in the Trimurti of Hinduism. Brahma also means universe. Gyan is for knowledge.

Brahmanda means the universe.

Daksha is one of the sons of Lord Brahma.

Damaru is a small two-headed drum, used in Hinduism. In Hinduism, the Damaru is known as the instrument of the deity Shiva, and is said to be created by Shiva to produce spiritual sounds by which the whole universe has been created and regulated.

Durga is a form of the Mother Goddess, Adishakti in Hinduism.

Durvasa was an ancient Rishi, the son of Atri and Anasuya. He is known for his short temper.

Ganesha also known as Ganapati and Vinayaka, is one of the best-known and most worshipped deities in the Hindu pantheon.

Gangadhar another name of Lord Shiva, it means lord of the Ganga or the one who holds Ganga.

Ganges or Ganga is a trans-boundary river of Asia, which flows through the nations of India and Bangladesh.

Granthas are ancient text of Hinduism.

Halahala is the name of a poison (as per Hindu mythology) created from the sea when Devas (Gods) and Asuras (Demons) churned it (see Samudra Manthan) in order to obtain Amrita, the nectar of immortality.

Hanuman also known as Anjaneya, Mahavira, Bajrangbali, is a Hindu god and an ardent devotee of the god Rama.

Indra is the leader of the Devas and the lord of Svargaloka or a level of Heaven in Hinduism. He is the deva of rain and thunderstorms. He wields a lightning thunderbolt known as Vajra and rides on a white elephant known as Airavata.

Kailash is a peak in the Kailash Range, which forms part of the Trans Himalaya in Tibet Autonomous Region, China. It lies near the source of some of the longest rivers in Asia: the Indus River, the Sutlej River (a major tributary of the Indus River), the Brahmaputra River, and the Karnali River (a tributary of the River Ganga).

Kalpavriksha also known as Kalpavriksha, kalpadruma or kalpapadapa, is a wish-fulfilling divine tree in Hindu mythology.

Kamdhenu also known as Surabhi, is a divine bovine-goddess described in Hinduism as the mother of all cows.

Kartikeya also known as Murugan, Skanda and Subramnya is the Hindu god of war. He is the Commander in Chief of the army of devas and the son of Shiva.

Krishna is one of the most widely revered and popular of all Hindu deities.

Lakshmi is the Hindu goddess of wealth, fortune, and prosperity (both material and spiritual). She is the wife and active energy of Lord Vishnu.

Lila or leela is an act or play of God.

Mandar, this hill was used for churning the ocean to extract the nectar from its bosom (Samudra Manthan).

Nilkanth - According to the Puranas, Shiva received this name as he drank the poison that emerged from the oceans after it was churned (Samudra Manthan) for getting 'Amrita' - the nectar of immortality.

Parvati is the wife of Shiva.

Prajapati, "lord of people" is a group of Hindu deities presiding over procreation and protection of life, and thereby a King of Kings (Rajan).

Prasuti is a Hindu goddess, who is the daughter of Svayambhuva Manu and Shatarupa, wife of Daksha and mother of many daughters by him.

Puranas is canonical texts of Hinduism.

Ram is the seventh avatar of the Hindu God Vishnu. He is the central figure of the Hindu epic Ramayana.

Samudra Manthan is one of the best known episodes in Hindu mythology. The story appears in the Bhagavata Purana, the Mahabharata and the Vishnu Purana, and explains the origin of Amrita, the drink of immortality.

Sandhya, another name of goddess Sarasvati, it means an evening.

Sarasvati is the Hindu goddess of knowledge, music, arts, wisdom and learning. She is a part of the trinity (Tridevi) of Sarasvati, Lakshmi and Parvati.

Sati or *Sati Devi*, is also known as Dakshayani. An aspect of Adi Parashakti, Dakshayani is the first consort of Shiva, the second being Parvati who is the reincarnation of Sati.

Sheshnaga is the Nagaraja or king of all nagas and one of the primal beings of creation. In the Puranas, Shesha is said to hold all the planets of the universe on his hoods.

Shatrupa means one with 100 forms, she is Sarasvati.

Shiva or *Shiv* is one of the greatest gods of Hinduism, also called Mahadeva.

Shiv Linga is an abstract or an iconic representation of the Hindu deity, Shiva, used for worship in temples, smaller shrines, or as self-manifested natural objects. In traditional Indian society, the lingam is seen as a symbol of the energy and potential of Shiva himself.

Srushti means creation, nature or universe.

Sudarshan Chakra is a spinning, disk-like weapon with 108 serrated edges used by the Hindu god Vishnu. Tandava is a divine dance performed by the Hindu god Shiva. Shiva's Tandava is described as a vigorous dance that is the source of the cycle of creation, preservation and dissolution.

Tapasya refers to spiritual practices, including deep meditation, reasoned self-discipline and effort to achieve self-realization, often involving solitude or asceticism.

Tarkasur was a powerful aura and the son of Vajranaka in Hindu belief. Tarkasur repeatedly defeated the gods until heaven was on the verge of collapse.

Trishul is a type of trident. The word means "three spear" in Sanskrit and

Pali. The Trishul is wielded by the Hindu God Shiva.

Vaikuntha is the home of the Supreme Lord Vishnu. It is the eternal abode of Narayana or Vishnu or Hari, his consort Lakshmi, and Shesha, upon whom they rest.

Vasuki is Shiva's snake. Vasuki is a Nagaraja, one of the King serpents of Hindu mythology.

Vedas are a large body of texts originating in the ancient Indian subcontinent. Composed in Vedic Sanskrit, the texts constitute the oldest layer of Sanskrit literature and the oldest scriptures of Hinduism.

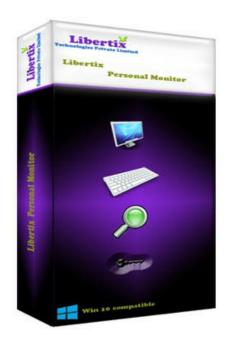
Virbhadra is an avatar created through the wrath of Shiva.

Vishnu is the ultimate god in Hinduism, one of the trinity.

Yajna literally means "sacrifice, devotion, worship, offering", and refers in Hinduism to any ritual done in front of a sacred fire, often with mantras.

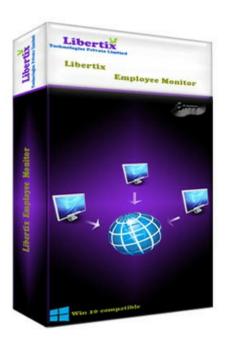
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Libertix Personal Monitor



In today's age of computers and the internet, parents need to look upon their children to protect them from online world. This is a specially designed software to keep watch on computer activities without being detected by the user.

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