

UPANISADS

Upanisad means annihilating the ignorance completely. It leads the spiritual seeker nearer to *Ishwara*. The hymns of *Upanisads* awaken holy thoughts in the mind of spiritual aspirant. When hymns are chanted with intonations, the divine atmosphere is created with holy vibration all around.

There are 108 *Upanisads*. Most famous of them are *Katha*, *Kena*, *Mundaka*, *Mandukya*, *Prasnah*, *Chandogya*, *Swetaswantara*, *Ishavasya*, *Narayana*, *Mahanarayana*, *Taittiriya*, *Aitareya*, *Suryopanisad*, *Brihadaranyaka Upanisad*.

The *Upanisads* (16000-1000 B.C.) are ancient Indian treatises which inquire into the nature of the divine, principles and the means of salvation. They represent the final stage in the tradition of the Vedas, and so the development of thought that they unfold is known as the Vedanta ('concluding chapters of the Veda'). Most of the older *Upanisads* are later developments from the Vedas, but they reveal a philosophical as well as a practical approach to religious and material life elaborating on the inner meaning of the utterances of the later Rigvedic hymns. It deals with the realization that the individual's *atman* (soul) is one with the universal *Atman*, or Supreme being *BRAHMA*, the identity being summed up in the phrase 'tat tvam asi' (that thou art) of the *Chandogya Upanisad*. The nature of eternal life is discussed in the *Katha Upanisad*, other themes are transmigration and the doctrine of *Maya*, the illusory nature of the material world (in the *Svetasvatara Upanisad*).

The texts of the *Upanisads* are generally very short and summaries a speculative teaching, often through parables, a passage of dialogue for easy understanding of the moral of the story by the masses. The so called Vedic *Upanisads* are 13 in number; the remainder of about hundred are probably post-vedic, though many are influenced by the Vedas. The parables used by the poets, writers and artists on many occasions emphasized the martial skill of the *Devatas*. They depicted them, as if, possessors of several hands holding many different types of weapons.

Geological time scale of world & ten incarnations of Bishnu

Era	Sub-Era	Epoch	Begin — End (million years)	
Cenozoic	Quaternary	Holocene	0.0115 - 0.00	Lord Buddha, Sri Krishna & Sri Ram Abtar
		Pleistocene	1.81 - 0.0115	Parasuram Abtar
	Tertiary	Pliocene	2.59 - 3.60	Baman Abtar
		Miocene	7.25 - 20.4	Nrishingha Abtar
		Oligocene	23.4 - 28.4	
		Eocene	37.2 - 48.6	
	Paleocene	58.7 - 61.7	Baraha Abtar	
Mesozoic	Cretaceous		70.6 - 140	Transition Phase
	Jurassic		151 - 197	
	Triassic		204 - 250	
Paleozoic	Permian		254 - 295	Kurma Abtar
	Carboniferous		304 - 345	
	Devonian		375 - 411	Matsya Abtar
	Silurian		419 - 439	
	Ordovician		446 - 479	Bramha Era
	Cambrian		496 - 534	
Pre-Cambrian	Proterozoic		630 - 2300	Bramha Era
	Archean		2800 - 3600	
	Hadean		3850 - 4150	