

|| shrI: ||

kAlAntargata kAla niyAmaka kAlAtIta trikAlagnya |
kAlapravartaka kAlanivartaka kAlOtpAdaka kAlamUrTi ||

KAALA VICHARA

Prepared based on the lectures of Shri Bannanje Govindacharyaru and Shri HarikathAmRutasAra grantha (Sandhi: AparOkSha tAratamyA or Kalpa Sadhana)

Parama sUkShma kAlAmsha is considered to be 'kshaNa'. kshaNa could further be divided into smaller portions, but since it becomes difficult for human beings to contemplate, the smallest particle is considered as kShaNa.

Kaala Vichara of Manavas:

S.No.	Smaller Time Unit	Bigger Time Unit
1.	KShaNa	-
2.	5 KShaNas	TRuTi
3.	50 TRuTis	1 Lava
4.	2 Lava	1 NimEsha
5.	8 NimEshas	1 Matra
6.	2 Matras	1 Guru
7.	10 Gurus	1 PraNa
8.	6 PraNas	1 PaLa
9.	60 PaLas	1 GhaTika
10.	30 GhaTikas	12 hrs
11.	60 GhaTikas	24 hrs (1 Day + 1 Night)
12.	15 Days	1 PakSha
13.	2 PakShas	1 Maasa (month)
14.	2 Masas	1 Rutu
15.	3 Rutus	1 Ayana
16.	2 Ayanas	1 Varsha (Year)
17.	360 Man Days	1 Man Year

ShrImad HarikathAmrutasAra quotations from aparOksha tAratamyA/kalpa sAdhana sandhi:

paramasUkshma kshaNavaidu tRuTi |
karesuvudu aivattu tRuTi lava |
eradu lavavu nimEsha nimEshagaLentu mAtra yuga |

guru dasha prANavu paLavu ha |
nneradu bANavu ghaLige trimshati |
iruLu hagalaravattu ghatikagaLahOrAtrigaLu || 56 ||

I divArAtrigaLeraDu hadi |
naidu pakShagaLeraDu mAsaga |
LAdapavu mAsadvayave Rutu RututrayagaLayana |
aiduvuvu ayanadvayAbda kRu |
tAdiyugagaLu dEvamAnadi |
dwAdasha sahasra varuShagaLahavadanu pELuvenu || 57 ||

Kaala Vichaara of Devata-s (Upper Planetary Plane):

360 Man Days or 1 Man Year = 1 DEvata Day
=> 360 Man years = 1 DEvata year
=> 129,600 Man Days = 1 dEvatha year

Kaala Vichara of Chaturyuga (kRuta - trEta - dwApara – kali)

DY -> dEvata Year
MY -> Man/Manava Year

S.No.	Yuga	Devata Aspect	Manava Aspect
1	kRuta Yuga	4,800 DY	17,28,000 MY
2	trEtA Yuga	3,600 DY	12,96,000 MY
3	dwApara Yuga	2,400 DY	8,64,000 MY
4.	Kali Yuga	1,200 DY	4,32,000 MY
	Total	12,000 DY	43,20,000 MY

chatussAviradenTu nUravu |
kRutayugake trisahasra saleshaT |
shatavu trEtage dwAparake dwisahasra nAnUru ||
ditijapati kaliyugake sAvira |
shatagaLa dvaya kUDi E dE |
vategaLige hanneradusAviravahavu varushagaLu || 58 ||

prathamayugakELadhikavare vim |
shatisulakShAshTOttara vim |
shatisahasra manushyamAnAbdhagaLu shaNNavati |

**mitha sahasrada lakShadasha |
dwitiya trutiya ke enTulakShada |
chaturaShashTisahasra kaligidharardha chintipudu || 59 ||**

Kaala Vichaara of Brahma:

1. Chaturyuga = 1 Maha Yuga (43,20,000 MY)
2. 1000 Maha Yugas = 12 hrs. of Brahma
=> 1000 Maha Yugas * 43,20,000 MY = 432,00,00,000 MY
3. 2000 Maha yugas = 1 Day (24 hrs.) of Brahma
=> 2000 Maha Yugas * 43,20,000 MY = 864,00,00,000 MY

**mUradhikanAlvatthulakShada |
lArumUreraDadhikasAvira |
EreraDu yugavarusha sankhyeya gaiyalinitahudu |
sUri pacchise sAviradana |
nnOru mUvatteraDukOti sa |
rOruhAsanagidu divasavembaru vipashchitaru || 60 ||**

**shatadhrutige l divasagaLu trim |
shatiyu mAsadwAdashAbdavu |
shataveraDaroLu sarvajEvOtpatti sthithilayavu |
shRutismRutigaLu pELutihava |
chyutage nimishavidendu sukhashA |
shvatage pAsatiyembuvare brahmAdi divijaranu || 61 ||**

4. Names of 30 Days of Brahma (Names of days of a month)
Prabhaasa KhanDa of Skanda PurANa specifies the names of these 30 days
as follows:

- (1) ShvEta,
- (2) nIlAlOhita,
- (3) vAmadEva,
- (4) gathantara,
- (5) raurava,
- (6) prAna,
- (7) bruhat,
- (8) kandarpa,
- (9) sadyOtha,
- (10) EshaNa,
- (11) dhyAna,
- (12) sArasvata,

- (13) udAna,
- (14) garuda,
- (15) kaurma,
- (16) narasimha,
- (17) samAdhi,
- (18) agnEya,
- (19) vishnuja,
- (20) saura,
- (21) sOma,
- (22) bhAvana,
- (23) supuma,
- (24) vaikunta,
- (25) archisha,
- (26) vAli,
- (27) vairAja,
- (28) gauri,
- (29) mahEshwara,
- (30) paitra.

- 5. 360 days of brahma dEvaru = 1 year of Brahma
 - => 1 Day of Brahma * 30 Days * 12 months * 100 Years
 - => 864,00,00,000 MY * 30 Days * 12 months * 100 Years
 - => 311040000000000 MY
- 6. 100 years of Brahma = 1 Brahma Kalpa

Kaala Vichaara of Manvantaras:

- 1. Each day of Brahma (12 hrs.) is divided into 14 Manvantaras.
- 2. Names of Manvantara, Name of Manu and niyAmaka BhagavadrUpa

S.No.	Name of the Manvantara	Name of Manu	niyAmaka BhagavadrUpa
1.	SvAyambhu Manvantara	Svayambhu (KakSha 10)	Yagnya
2.	SvArOchisha Manvantara	SvArOchisha (KakSha 19)	Vibhu
3.	Uttama Manvantara	Uttama (KakSha 19)	SatyasEna
4.	Taapasa Manvantara	Taapasa (KakSha 1 – Shri Hari Himself)	Hari
5.	Raivata Manvantara	Raivata (KakSha 19)	VaikunTha
6	ChaakShusha Manvantara	ChaakShusha (KakSha 19)	Ajita

7.	Vaivasvata Manvantara	Vaivasvata (KakSha 16)	Vaamana
8.	SaavarNi Manvantara	SaavarNi (KakSha 19)	Saarvabhowma
9.	DakSha SaavarNi Manvantara	DakSha SaavarNi (KakSha 19)	RuShabha
10.	Brahma SaavarNi Manvantara	Brahma SaavarNi (KakSha 19)	ViShvaksEna
11.	Dharma SaavarNi Manvantara	Dharma SaavarNi (KakSha 19)	DharmasEtu
12.	Rudra SaavarNi Manvantara	Rudra SaavarNi (KakSha 19)	Sudhaama
13.	Deva SaavarNi Manvantara	Deva SaavarNi (KakSha 19)	YogEshwara
14.	Indra SaavarNi Manvantara	Indra SaavarNi (KakSha 19)	BruhadbhAnu

4. The first manvantara is svAyambhu.

5. We currently are in vaivasvata manvantara

Since we have 14 manvantaras, we need to divide 1000 Maha yugas with 14.

=> $1000 / 14 = 71$ is Quotient & 6 is Remainder.

71 Maha Yugas = $71 * 43,20,000 = 30,67,20,000$ MY &

6 Maha Yugas = $6 * 43,20,000 = 2,59,20,000$ MY (Remainder)

As we can see from above calculations, 1 manvantara is not exactly 71 Maha yugas or 30,67,20,000 MY, since we are left with a remainder of 6 Maha Yugas or 2,59,20,000 MY. These 6 Maha Yugas or 2,59,20,000 MY must be distributed among 14 Manvantaras.

This is achieved the following way as explained by Shri Bannanje Govindacharyaru in his lectures on Srimad Bhagavatam:

We divide 2,59,20,000 MY (remainder) into 14 portions of 18,50,000 MY.
=> $18,50,000 * 14 = 2,59,00,000$ MY (still 20,000 MY short of 2,59,20,000 MY).

This means that the time period of each manvantara is $30,67,20,000$ MY (71 Maha yugas) + $18,50,000$ MY = $30,85,70,000$ MY

After each manvantara, there is a manvantara pralaya (we will understand more about Pralayas later) for a short period of time and the 20,000 MY must be distributed across these manvantara pralayas. We must divide 20,000 MY into 13 portions, since, after the

last manvantara there would be dina pralaya. This again leads to a problem as 20,000 MY cannot be divided into 13 equal portions. The solution is as follows:

svAyambhu Manu (the first manu) is at a very higher level in Kaksha (10th kaksha leaving aside Taapasa who is Shri Hari Himself) and hence after this manvantara, the pralaya would be for 2000 MY. Now we are left with 18,000 MY which need to be divided among 12 manvantara pralayas. This is straightforward, i.e. all the other manvantara pralayas are for 1500 MY.

A more detailed explanation of this is as follows:

Srushti starts with svAyambhuva manu which spans for 30,85,70,000.

SvAyambhuva Manvantara	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	2,000 MY
svArOchisha Manvantara	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
Uttama Manvantara	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
TApasa	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
Raivata	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
ChAkShusha	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
Vaivasvata	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
SAvarNi	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
DakShasAvarNi	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
BrahmasAvarNi	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
DharmasAvarNi	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
RudrasAvarNi	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
DEvasAvarNi	30,85,70,000 MY
Pralaya	1,500 MY
IndrasAvarNi	30,85,70,000 MY

Total 432,00,00,000 MY

Note: After IndrasAvarNi manvantara, there will be Dina PraLaya.

PraLaya Vichaara:

There are 3 kinds of PraLayas:

1. Maha PraLaya

- a. PraLaya after 100 years of Brahma, i.e. after 31104000000000 MY. In fact, PraLaya kicks in much earlier where the entire BrahmAnDa and AvaraNas beyond BrahmAnDa get dismantled. This completes by the end of 100th year of Brahma. Then for another 100 years from Brahma (i.e. 31104000000000 MY) it's all dark. No one except Lord Narayana and His consort will be there. All Jiva-s (muktas and amuktas) will be in Narayana's udara. In fact sometime before actual completion of PraLaya, the SRuShTi of bAhyAvaraNas and Brahmamda will kick in.

2. Dina PraLaya

- a. PraLaya after each day of Brahma (i.e. 12 hours). Similar to the way we have day and night, Brahma has 12 hrs of Day (432,00,00,000 MY) followed by 12 hrs. of night (432,00,00,000 MY). Towards the end of 12 hrs of the day, there will be dina PraLaya. The BrahmAnDa will not get dismantled but the 3 lokas (Bhu, Bhuvar, Svarga) will get dismantled. For next 12 hrs., it's night time for Brahma. The 3 lokas will get created as the night is ending.

3. Manvantara PraLaya

- a. PraLaya after each Manvantara as explained under 'Kaala Vichara of Manvantaras'. Since in 1 day of Brahma (i.e. 12 hrs), there will be 14 manvantaras and after each manvantara there is praLaya, we should note that after the last manvantara, since the dina praLaya starts, there is no Manvantara PraLaya. This is also explained in 'Kaala Vichara of Manvantaras'. There will be minor destruction during Manvantara PraLaya

Kaala Vichaara of Shriman NArAyaNa

As already seen 1 day of Brahma equals 864,00,00,000 MY (864 man years)

=> 30 days of Brahma equals 259,20,00,00,000 MY

=> 1 year of Brahma equals 311040,00,00,000 MY and

=> 100 years of Brahma equals 31104000000000 MY

100 years of Brahma is as if opening the eye lid for Sriman Naarayana. Shastras say this is only aupachArika, just to explain what it could mean to our Lord NArAyaNa

AdimadhyAntagaLu illada |

mAdhavagidupachAravendu ru |

gAdivEdapurANagaLu pELuvuvu nithyadali |

mOdamayanAnugrahava sam |

pAdisi ramA brahma rudrEn |

drAdigaLu tamma tamma padaviyanaidi sukhisuvaru || 62 ||

|| shrI kRuShNArpaNamastu ||