



International Journal of Sanskrit Research

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ISSN: 2394-7519

IJSR 2020; 6(3): 39-41

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www.anantaajournal.com

Received: 28-03-2020

Accepted: 30-04-2020

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Lord Krishna's role in dwapar Yuga: An analysis from few examples

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Abstract

Lord Krishna and Balram were taught by Sandipani Muni. After his lessons being over he killed a demon named Shankhasura. His thread ceremony was done by Garg Rishi but it was kept as secret. Jarasandh was killed by Bheema although due to Jarasandh and Kalyavan only, he left Mathura and he got settled in Dwarka and Lord Krishna is known as Ranchhorji as he flew from battlefield just to save killing of innocent people by Jarasandh and Kalyavan. Lord Krishna defeated Indra for Parijat in heaven just to destroy the proud nature of Indra.

Keywords: Sandipni Muni, Shankhasur, Jarasandh, Kalyavan, Narkasur, Banasur

1. Introduction

1.1 Lord Krishna and Sandipani Muni

Sandipani Muni was the guru of Lord Krishna. After Krishna defeated Kansa in the fight, he was sent to Sandipani Muni's ashrama by his father Vasudeva along with his brother Balarama and cousin Uddhava.

According to Bhagavata Purana, during their stay in the ashrama of Sandipani Muni, they acquired complete knowledge and skill in every subject. After the completion of their studies, they asked their teacher for the dakṣiṇa (his fee). Panchajana rakshasa (shankhasura) had kidnapped Sandipani Muni's son Punardatta a year ago. So, Sandipani Muni asked Krishna to save his child who had vanished in the ocean at Prabhasa. They went to Prabhasa and found that the son had been stolen by Shankhasura (conch demon). Krishna and Udhava somehow managed to reach the demon's ship and after fighting for sometime Krishna defeated the demon. He got to know that punardatta was kept in patal lok. He went to meet the queen of patal look and finally saved Sandipani Muni's son from the queen of patal look and paid his guru dakshina.

2. Lord Krishna's Thread Ceremony by Garg Rishi

According to Garg Samhita, Garg muni was the family guru or priest of Krishna's Yadava clan. One day, he went to see vasudeva in prison and came to know from him that his two sons were brought up in Gokul in Nanda's place. Vasudeva requested him to perform the necessary rituals of naming ceremony of both the child. So, he went to Gokul at night for that purpose without informing anyone. Garg Muni followed Nanda to the cow pan where he repeatedly pronounced the mantras and give the names to them. For Balram, he had choosen Rohinay as he was Rohini's son and his second name was Balram because of his strength. For the other child, he chooses Sankaeshana as he will unite the Yadus and Krishna because of his complexion. After that he went to Mathura at night never said a word about Krishna and Balram in Kans's assembly. He also performed the upanayan or thread ceremony of Krishna. He worshiped Krishna and knew that Krishna was the supreme God.

3. Killing of Jarasandh

Brihadratha was the king of Magadha who married two twin princesses of Kashi. He had no son so he called Chandakaushika Muni to his kingdom. The sage was very happy with the hospitality and gave a boon to have a son.

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He gave the king a mango to give one of his wives. The king was treating both the queens equally so, he cut the mango in two equal halves and gave both of them. But both the queens gave birth to half of a child each. After that they decided to throw away the child. But in the kingdom, a demoness named Jara found the two halves of the child. She took them to eat and kept in a basket. But after sometime, the two halves united to form a complete human. She understood that this must be the son of the King of Magadha and return the child to the king. The King was very happy and named the child Jarasandha to honor Jara. He turned out to be a very powerful king. He was the father-in-law of Kansa, king of Mathura. Lord Krishna was his enemy as he killed Kansa. He attacked Mathura 17 times and each time he defeated Krishna as he had blessing of Lord Shiva. Because of him Yadavas had to move their kingdom to Dwarka. Krishna, Arjuna and Bheema confronted Jarasandha for a wrestling match. But, Jarasandha agreed to fight with Bheema instead of Krishna and Arjuna. They fought for many days and finally Bheema killed Jarasandha by splitting his body into two halves with the help of a twig and throw them far away so that they cannot join again.

4. Lord Krishna fought with Kalyavana and established Dwarka city

Dwarka was the realm of Lord Krishna. It was built to safeguard the inhabitants of Mathura from Jarasandha and Kalyavana. It is one of the 4 dhams in India. Jarasandha was the father-in-law of Kansa, king of Mathura. Kansa married with two daughters of Jarasandha. Krishna was his enemy as he killed Kansa. He attacked Mathura 17 times to take revenge and each time he defeated Krishna as he had blessing of Lord Shiva. Each time Krishna had to escape from the battlefield so he got the name "Ranchhor". Because of him Yadavas had to move their kingdom to Dwarka.

According to Vishnu Purana, once the family guru of Yadu dynasty Garg rishi was taunted by his brother-in-law. When the kings of Yadu dynasty get to know this they started laughing at him. Garg rishi became very angry and decided to please Lord Shiva to get a boon to produce a son to destroy the Yadu dynasty. Kalyavana was a Yavana king who came to know from Narada that Yadus were the most powerful kings of the world. So, he decided to attack Mathura during the 18th attack of Jarasandha. This made Krishna to move the city to Dwarka to protect the inhabitants from them and established the city in Dwarka.

5. Lord Krishna took Aditi Kundal from Lord Indra in Amravati

Narakasura and Mura became a threat for both the earth and the heaven. So, Indra went to request Lord Krishna to defeat the demons and also told him that Narakasura has stolen Kundal of Dev mata. Krishna assured him not to worry. Krishna went to fight with the demons along with his wife Satyabhama. And finally Krishna killed Narakasura and Mura and rescued the kundal. He also rescued 16100 ladies whom Narakasura had kidnapped. After Narakasura's death by Sri Krishna, he wanted to return back all the belongings of the Devas along with earrings of Aditi (the mother of Devas) stolen by Narakasura.

6. Lord Krishna defeated Lord Indra and carrying away the Parijaat (Kalp tree) from Heaven to Dwarka after defeating Lord Indra

After Narakasura's death by Sri Krishna, he wanted to return back all the belongings of the Devas along with earrings of

Aditi (the mother of Devas) stolen by Narakasura. He went to visit the paradise of Indra with Satyabhama with their belongings (or jewels).

When they reached Amaravati, Krishna sends someone to inform their arrival. The Devas came out to welcome them. Krishna returned back them the valuables and the earrings to the mother of Devas. Indra welcomed them in the Nandana garden but Indra's wife did not want to offer the flowers of Parijata tree to Satyabhama as she was a normal human. But Satyabhama was really delighted with the beauty of the flower and told Lord Krishna to take the flower along with them to plant in her garden. To fulfill her wish Krishna took it on Garuda. Parijaat was a gift from Indra to his wife. So, when he came to know about that he became very angry and a battle was held between Indra and Krishna. Indra lost the battle and Krishna told him that he did not like to take Parijat but just wanted to teach them a lesson. They are not normal humans, they are the incarnation of Lord Vishnu and Goddess Lakshmi. Then Indra regretted his mistake and apologised to them and offered them the Parijaat flowers.

7. Lord Krishna Killed Narakasura and save 16100 girls from Narakasura

It is said that Lord Krishna had 16000 wives other than the 8 queens. According to Bhagavata Purana, a demon Narakasura, the king of Pragjyotisha has kidnapped 16100 princesses and kept in his palace. It was believed that he was the son of Bhumi devi and also called Bhauma or Bhaumasura. Narakasura had become a threat for both the earth and the heaven. So, Indra went to request Lord Krishna to defeat the demons and also told him that Narakasura has stolen Kundal of Dev mata. Krishna assured him not to worry. Krishna went to fight with the demons along with his wife Satyabhama. So, Krishna killed him to rescue them from the demon. But the husbands/ families refused to accept the wives back. So, Krishna married the 16100 princesses to protect their dignity and honour.

8. Krishna Killed Banasura in Sonitpur

Banasura was the king of Sonitpur and was the devotee of Lord Shiva. Once, Lord Shiva gave him a boon to protect the gate of his city. He had a daughter named Usha. She had a friend Chitrlekha who was the daughter of Banasura's minister. One night Usha dreamt of a handsome prince and instantly fell in love with him. Next day she told her friend about the dream. Chitrlekha realized about her deep love for the prince and decided to help her. She had a great talent of drawing portraits of anyone. They found that the prince who had appeared in Usha's dream was Lord Krishna's grandson Anirudha.

Next day at midnight, Chitrlekha went in search for the prince. With the help of her magical powers, she brought the sleeping Anirudha from Dwarka to Sonitpur. The next morning, Anirudha was shocked to find himself in Usha's place. He was infatuated with her beauty and fell in love with her and told her that he wanted to marry her. But Banasura didn't agree to it and put Anirudha in prison. He captured Anirudha in Agnigarh hills. When Krishna learnt this incident from Narada, he declared a war against Banasura. Banasura went to Lord Shiva to request for help. Because of the boon given to Banasura, Shiva had to fight against Krishna. This war was called as "Hari-Haro Yudh" in history. Krishna agreed to spare Banasura's life only on the condition that he had to apologize to Shiva for his misdeeds. Banasura realised his

mistakes apologized to both Shiva and Krishna. After that Anirudha and Usha were happily got married.

9. Krishna killed Kritya

Kritya was a demones and can appear in many forms (male & female). She was created by the followers of Asura to demolish their enemies. During the Pandava's eviction, Duryadhana was saved by Arjuna from a gandharva in the forest. After that everyone advised him to give the Pandavas half of their kingdom. But Duryadhana declined. After that asura sent Kritya to bring Duryadhana to patala and assured him to support.

Also, during Krishna's reign in Dwarka, a king named Paundraka Vasudeva told that he was his original father Vasudeva and he wanted an acclamation. Krishna killed the king with his sudarshana chakra. The king's son became very angry and sent Kritya to take revenge. According to Shrimad Bhagavata Dasham skandha, Krishna killed both of them with his sudarshan chakra.

10. Conclusions

Lord Krishna got married with 16,100 princesses to protect their dignity and honour as their families were not accepting them after killing Narkasur so it can be said that Lord Krishna was having a very big compassion in him for the dignity of the mankind. He even tried to stop Mahabharat but he was not successful in his attempt. He has rightly said in Geeta that human beings are only supposed to do work but getting a result entirely depends on GOD/Supreme Power. Even for his grandson Anirudha Lord Krishna had to fight with Lord Shiva. For Lord Krishna, this seems possible although it is very difficult to defend Godly activity with logic. Lord Krishna has also stated so many things in Geeta. The Bhagavad Gita is probably the only scripture in the world where one individual has claimed to be God and provides evidence (e.g. the Universal form) for this claim. In the Bhagavad Gita, Lord Krishna states that He is the Supreme Lord or God. In Geeta rule of karma is also well defined. We can definitely say that Lord Krishna had been incarnation of Lord Vishnu but it is not possible to prove it by logic or some mathematical assumptions as it is entirely a matter of realization and faith.

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