

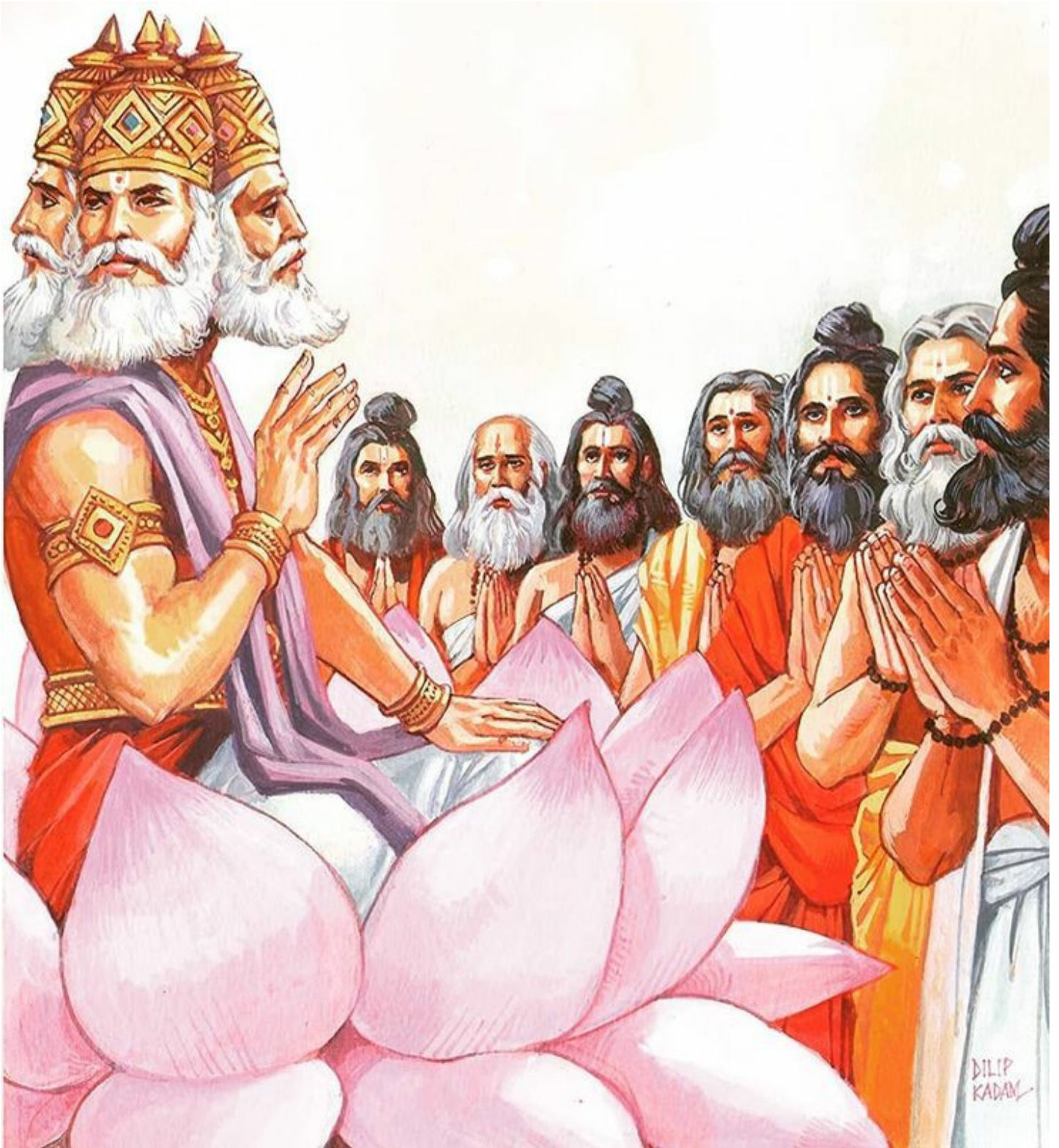
Twitter Thread by ■■■■■■■■■■



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#Thread on Manvantaras (■■■■■■■■)!



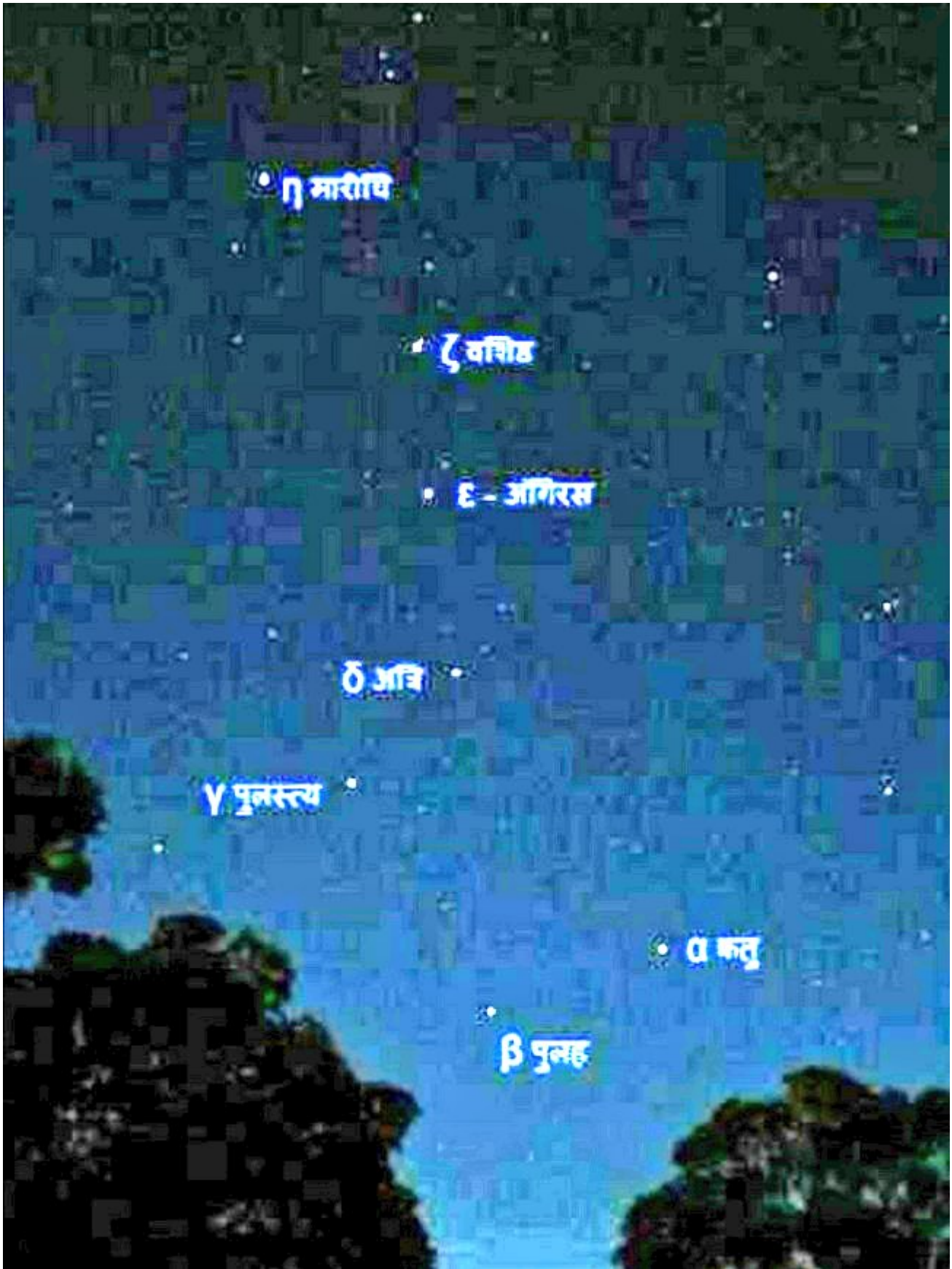
In Sanatan tradition, time is divided into several parts to ease its calculation, one of them is Manvantara (Manu + Antar) which means Manu's age, each Manvantara is governed by a particular Manu created by Brahma. Present Manvantara is being conducted by Manu ■■■■■■■■,

Indra is Purandar and the names of Saptaris are as follows,...

- Kashyap,
- Atri,
- Vashisht,
- Vishwamitra,
- Gautam,
- Jamadagni and,

•Bhardwaj

According to the Puranas, there are 14 Manvantaras, out of which 6 Manvantaras have passed...



Manvantaras also change,

The names of 14 Manu and Rishis of the present Kalpa are as follows.

| मन्वन्तर | सप्तर्षि |
|---------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| स्वाम्यम्भुव | मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरा, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु और वशिष्ठ |
| स्वारीचिश | ऊर्जा, स्तम्भ, वात, प्राण पृथग्, निरय और परीवान् |
| उत्तम | महर्षि वशिष्ठ के सातों पुत्र |
| तामस | ज्यातिर्घोमा, पृथु, काव्य, चैत्र, अग्नि, वनक और पीवर |
| रैवत | हिरण्यरोमा, वेदश्री, ऊर्ध्वबाहु, वेदबाहु, सुधामा, पर्जन्य और महामुनि |
| चाक्षुष | सुमेधा, विरजा, हविष्मान्, उत्तम, मधु, अतिनामा और सहिष्णु |
| वैवस्वत | काश्यप, अत्रि, वशिष्ठ, विश्वामित्र, गौतम, जमदग्नि और भारद्वाज |
| सूर्यसावर्णि | गालव, दीप्तिमान्, राम, अश्वत्थामा, कृप, ऋश्यश्रुंग और व्यास |
| दक्षसावर्णि | मेधातिथि, वसु, सत्य, ज्योतिष्मान्, द्युतिमान्, सवन और भव्य |
| ब्रह्मसावर्णि | तपोमूर्ति, हविष्मान्, सुकृत, सत्य, नाभाग, अप्रतिमौजा और सत्यकेतु |
| धर्मसावर्णि | वपुष्मान्, घृणि, आरुणि, निःस्वर, हविष्मान्, अनघ और अग्निदेजा |
| रुद्रसावर्णि | तपोद्युति, तपस्वी, सुतपा, तपोमूर्ति, तपोधन, तपोरति और तपोधृति |
| देवसावर्णि | धृतिमान्, अव्यय, तत्त्वदर्शी, निरुत्सुक, निर्माह, सुतपा और निश्प्रकम्प |
| इन्द्रसावर्णि | अग्निध, अग्निबाहु, शुधि, युक्त, मागध, शुक और जित |

15 Nimesh = 1 Kastha (■■■■■■■)

•30 kastha = 1 kala

•30 Kala = 1 Muhurta

•30 Muhurta = 1 Ahoratra (one day and night)

•15 Ahoratra = 2 Paksha (Shukla Paksha, Krishna Paksha)

•2 Paksha= 1 month

•6 months = 1 Ayan

•2 Ayan = 1 year

One year = One day and night of

Devtas.

In 12 thousand years of the deities, there are four yugas namely Satyuga, Tretayuga, Dwaparayuga and Kaliyuga. In which, there are 17,28,000 in Satyuga, 12,96,000 in Tretayuga, 8,64,000 in Dwaparayuga and 4,32,000 years in Kaliyuga.

The four Yugas together constitute Chaturyuga, which has 4,320,000 years. Priod 71 Chaturyugas + some more time constitutes 1 Manvantara

• 14 Manvantaras =1 Kalpa (one day of Brahma) and the same period of time is his (Brahma)night which is called "Pralaykal."

Thus 8,52,000 divine years =1 Manvantara.

And 30,67,20,000 human= 1Manvantara And 14 times of this period is =1 kalpa(a day of Brahma), immediately after which comes Brahma Pralay named Nimittik. At that time all three Lokas(Bhuloka,Bhuvalok &Swaloka)

starts burn!ng . The ■■■■■■■■ residing in Mahalok goes to Janlok. and in the same way, when Triloki becomes watery (■■■■■), Brahma ji resides in the lotus yoni emerges from Narayana(who sleeps Over Shesh Saiya) for one night (which is equal to a day,but not counted as Kalpa).



After which the universe is created again. Similarly (Nimesh, Kastha, Kala etc.) calculates Brahma's one year and then 100 years, 100 years is the age of Brahma, of whom one paraddha (half part) has elapsed, at the end of which the great kalpa known as the padma took place,



at present this is beginning of first kalpa of his second ■■■■■■■■ known as Varaha .

Source : Vishnu Purana