

KEEPERS OF THE KALACHAKARA: A STUDY

By

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DECLARATION

DECLARATION

I do hereby declare that the dissertation entitled “***KEEPERS OF THE KALACHAKARA: A STUDY***” submitted to Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (S F), Coimbatore, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts (M.A.)**, is a dissertation carried out by me **RASHMI R.** during the period from **JANUARY 2023 – MAY 2023** under the guidance of **Dr. Aananthi Ballamurugan**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (S F), Coimbatore, and, has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or similar Titles in this University or any other University or other similar Institutions of Higher Learning.

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CERTIFICATE

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This is to certify that the dissertation titled “***KEEPERS OF THE KALACHAKARA: A STUDY***” submitted to Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (S F), Coimbatore, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of **Master of Arts (M.A.)**, is a dissertation carried out by **RASHMI R.** during the period of her study from **JANUARY 2023 – MAY 2023** in Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (S.F), Coimbatore, under the guidance of **Dr. Aananthi Ballamurugan**, Assistant Professor, Department of English, Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women (S F), Coimbatore, and, has not formed the basis for the award of any Degree, Diploma, Associateship, Fellowship or similar Titles in this University or any other University or other similar Institutions of Higher Learning.

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NOTES

Abbreviations and Full Forms

LoC - Line of Control

IG4 - Intelligence Group of Four

RAW - Research and Analysis Wing

CIA - Central Intelligence Agency

SVR - Sluzhba Vneshney Razvedki (Russia / Soviet Intelligence Agencies)

MSS - Ministry of State Security

PIA - Pakistan International Airlines

LIGO - Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory

NSF - National Science Foundation

MIT - Massachusetts Institute of Technology

LSC - LIGO Scientific Collaboration

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ABSTRACT

This paper is a study on Ashwin Sanghi's *Keepers of the Kalachakra* which was published on 26th January 2018. The plot stretches far and wide from the American Presidential elections to the happenings in the caliphate in Raqqa, to the burning of the Nalanda University, to the Kargil war to Ram's crossing over to Lanka, to the war between Saudis and Ottomans, this book covers many significant events throughout the history of mankind.

Chapter II, "**History, Religion, and Myth in *Keepers of the Kalachakra***", deals with Historical, Mythological, and Religious aspects, which the author has used to build up the novel. Many Sci-fi writers make use of the mindblowing and magical aspects of science in order to build a sci-fi thriller, but Sanghi has gone out of the way and has written a unique Sci-fi thriller that makes use of Historical, Mythological, and Religious aspects. Unlike a normal story whose plot is easily understood, *Keepers of the Kalachakra* has a lot of spiritual allusions, symbols and historical happenings and therefore an elaborate study of many spiritual elements and historical events has been carried out in this chapter in order to clearly understand the richness of the plot.

Chapter III, "**History, Religion, and Myth in *Keepers of the Kalachakra* as a Sci-fi Thriller**", deals with how these Historical events, Myths, and Religion are used in making up a sci-fi thriller and is elaborated. Details on each Character's background along with how they are brought together is discussed in this chapter.

Chapter IV, "**When Science Meets Spirituality**" deals with the concept of how science and spirituality is interconnected. The core theme of the book *Keepers of the Kalachakra* is 'Universal oneness'. Universal oneness, along with scientific details are mentioned in this Chapter.

A study on how History, Mythology, Religion, and Science are used in this book is done. In addition, how the life of a common man is being affected by two powerful groups could be seen.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

Chapter I

Introduction

Fiction is a literary genre that includes narratives that aren't based on fact but rather on the author's imagination. Nonfiction, a literary genre that consists of historically accurate narratives about real people or events, is the polar opposite of fiction. Authors of fiction create fantastical settings that frequently contain symbolism, thematic themes, and aesthetic value.

The majority of fiction is prose, and the most popular types are novels and short stories. Although the distinction between these two classifications can occasionally become hazy, literary fiction and genre or popular fiction are the two basic kinds of fiction.

The Latin term *fiction*, which means "a fashioning or forming," is the root of the English word *fiction*. It describes the imaginative world-building that is essential to the genre. Although genre or popular literature has a wider audience, that does not make it more or less significant than literary fiction. Popular fiction generally possesses traits that include; adherence to a formula, focus on the plot, and readability.

Examples of genre or popular fiction include:

- **Crime:** This genre of fiction focuses on criminal activity, inquiries, and conclusions. Courtroom thrillers, like John Grisham's *A Time to Kill* and Scott Turow's *Presumed Innocent*, and detective novels, like Sue Grafton's Alphabet Mystery series and Dan Brown's *The Da Vinci Code*, are two subgenres of popular crime fiction.
- **Fantasy:** These books are set in vividly imagined worlds that are not constrained by known facts or rules of physics; folklore, magic, mythology, and/or the

- paranormal may all have an impact on these worlds. Popular fantasy novels include Anne McCaffrey's Dragonriders of Pern series and Suzanne Hamilton's *Hunger Games* trilogy.
- **Horror:** Horror fiction authors aim to frighten and shock the reader. The supernatural may or may not be present in these works, but psychological terror can be just as terrifying. Horror novels like Stephen King's *It* and Anne Rice's *Interview with the Vampire* are popular mainstays.
- **Romance:** These books typically follow the development of a romantic connection between two characters and conclude happily ever after. Novels like Laura London's *The Windflower* and Nicholas Sparks's *The Notebook* are classics of the genre.
- **Science Fiction:** The settings of the books in this category are made up of fantastical aspects like technology, futurism, space travel, and other ideas derived from science. *Jurassic Park* by Michael Crichton and *The Left Hand of Darkness* by Ursula K. Le Guin are just two popular science fiction novels.

Short stories, novellas, and novels are some of the most popular literature formats. However, since fiction involves invented plots and characters, the term can refer to any media that does so. Plays, comic books, graphic novels, fables, and even some forms of poetry, such as narrative and epic poetry, fall under this category.

The reader's entertainment is fiction's main goal. The genre provides vividly conceived settings that captivate readers with interesting characters and storylines. By exposing readers to characters, situations, and experiences they might not typically encounter in their daily lives, fiction can also instruct and enlighten them.

Fiction may offer and inspire ideas, and it can make comments on the social, political, and power structures that already exist. Themes that have always fascinated writers, such as humanity and its flaws, the beauty and ugliness of nature, and the eternities

of love and death, are frequently incorporated into fiction. In essence, this genre offers a means of both escaping from and learning more about the outside world. Many voracious readers of literary works of imagination (totally excluding non-fiction) are unaware of how lucky they are to have choices in what to read today. There weren't many options available a few thousand years ago, and further back there weren't any at all.

There were no books, printed poems, plays, or short tales at the beginning. However, there have always been tales that were passed along orally. We refer to this as the oral tradition. However, no one can pinpoint the origin of narratives or fantastical tales. Unfortunately, nobody can inform us. A very long time ago, historians estimate that the ancient Sumerian scribes (Mesopotamia) went beyond just marking symbols on cuneiforms.

Indian English literature underwent significant development during the shift from the nationalist to the post-Independence period. M.K. Naik opted to call an entire chapter "The Gandhian Whirlwind - 1920-1947" in his book *A History of Indian English Literature*. Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Sri Aurobindo's exit from politics in the first decade of the 20th century prepared the way for Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's arrival, who had just won a satyagraha victory in South Africa. Both Gandhi and Nehru had tremendous political images, and their influence lay far beyond the mere literary. The emerging post-colonial India was the result of the joint vision of Mulk Raj Anand, R.K. Narayan, and Raja Rao. Anand's work is influenced by the trash of life, on a Dostoevskian scale, and by those who had been offended or humiliated. Raja Rao articulates the self-reflexivity of the Indian English writer and has deeper and more pressing worries than the other two.

The writing of Anita Desai and Ruth Praver Jhabvala has introduced a new sensibility to the field of Indians who write in English. There has been a surge of fiction published in India over the past three decades, and a lot of it has been effectively sold abroad. Indian critics and columnists have assumed the role of detectives to discover why Indian writers who write in English receive raving reviews and enjoy great success in the UK and

US, but receive little attention and are often discredited and ridiculed at home. The success of Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things* has led many Indian critics to argue that modern Indian English literature has received so much appreciation from Western reviewers due to its close alignment with Western perceptions of India.

Salman Rushdie made a scornful statement about regional writing in his Introduction to the *Vintage Book of Indian Writing, 1947-1997*, which stated that "the prose writing created in this period by Indian writers working in English is proving to be a stronger and more important body of work." This claim would initially serve to demonstrate Rushdie's ignorance about the rest of India, but the fact that it could be made for a body of work.

There are many great Indian fiction writers, both past and present. Here are some notable examples:

1. Salman Rushdie: Perhaps one of the most well-known Indian authors, Rushdie is known for his works such as "*Midnight's Children*" and "*The Satanic Verses*."
2. Arundhati Roy: Best known for her novel "*The God of Small Things*," which won the Booker Prize in 1997.
3. Amitav Ghosh: Ghosh is known for his novels such as "*The Shadow Lines*," "*The Glass Palace*," and "*Sea of Poppies*."
4. Jhumpa Lahiri: An American author of Indian origin, Lahiri is known for her works such as "*Interpreter of Maladies*" and "*The Namesake*."
5. Vikram Seth: Known for his novel "*A Suitable Boy*," which is one of the longest novels in the English language.
6. Kiran Desai: Desai won the Booker Prize for her novel "*The Inheritance of Loss*" in 2006.

7. Chitra Banerjee Divakaruni: Divakaruni is known for her novels such as "The Mistress of Spices" and "Sister of My Heart."

8. Ruskin Bond: One of the most popular Indian authors, Bond is known for his children's books such as "The Blue Umbrella" and "The Cherry Tree."

9. Shashi Tharoor: Tharoor is a noted author and politician, known for his novels such as "The Great Indian Novel" and "Riot."

10. Anita Desai: Desai is known for her novels such as "Clear Light of Day," "Fasting, Feasting," and "The Zigzag Way."

Science fiction is a subgenre of speculative fiction that frequently explores innovative and futuristic ideas including cutting-edge technology, space travel, time travel, parallel universes, and extraterrestrial life. Science fiction is also occasionally abbreviated as sf or sci-fi. Science fiction initially appeared in the West, where the social changes brought on by the Industrial Revolution inspired authors to predict how technology might affect society in the future. However, Cyrano de Bergerac, who wrote about a traveler's journey to and expulsion from the Moon, stands out as the most obvious forerunner.

One of the leading proponents of the genre, American publisher Hugo Gernsback, for whom the Hugo Award for science fiction novels is named, popularised, if not originated, the term science fiction in the 1920s. *Amazing Stories* was the first publication by Gernsback in a line of periodicals devoted completely to what he called "scientifiction."

The 1950s saw a rise in the popularity of science fiction because the end of World War II and technological advancements like nuclear energy and space research sparked public interest in concepts like militarism, dystopia, and space travel.

Fantasy often does not use concerns of scientific and technical plausibility, although science fiction frequently does. Science fiction thriller novel is the kind of sci-fi

story that gets your pulse pounding, usually by putting the protagonist in a high-stakes, high-danger kind of situation.

Science fiction is a subgenre of speculative literature that frequently explores future and fantastic ideas including technology, parallel worlds, time travel, and extraterrestrial life. It is referred to as the "literature of ideas" and frequently examines the possible effects of scientific or technological development.

Thrillers are a particular kind of book that keeps the reader interested by employing suspense, adventure, or intrigue. These works contain exciting plots that frequently involve crime, espionage, double-crosses, etc. Thriller books frequently include plot twists and cliffhangers.

The two most popular genres in the industry are science fiction and science-fiction thrillers. Even though the genres all include the word "science" in their names, they all have distinctive qualities that provide for a different reading experience.

Consistent, predictable, almost anticipated structures, story types, character types, locales, and other tropes are widespread in science fiction and fantasy books, and they contribute to a certain reading experience. Together, these distinctive motifs serve to emphasize the emotional intensity derived from the word "plausibility," which is the fundamental distinction between the genres.

Mapping the reader experience: The primary reason anyone purchases and adores a book or genre is the reading experience. All fiction has the same goal: to immerse the reader in a fictitious world so they may go on an emotional trip and identify with the characters who beg them to confront difficult situations. Common motifs used in each genre help to fulfill these expectations. Every reader has different tastes for the kinds of emotional and imaginative experiences they want and expect, and this is just as significant.

A reader will anticipate that a science fiction work will contain aspects of time travel, space travel, alien societies and technologies, alternate histories, and radically new or impractical scientific concepts like shrinkage, teleportation, or extraterrestrial travel. While sci-fi goes beyond these limitations, its core will always remain another world that allows readers to feel the tension or conflict of a story without feeling personally threatened. The reader can relax in the knowledge that the galaxy is far away, that it is extremely distant in the past, or that it is in another dimension.

This deconstruction of reality enables a flexible and secure environment where delicate topics like social injustice, religious dogma, war and peace, male and female, and other topics may be explored. The emotional safety zone of non-plausibility exists regardless of the threat, allowing science fiction to examine the whole range of themes.

Sci-fi thriller or techno-thriller: These two genres will also make use of a well-established collection of recurring themes, such as genetic engineering, sophisticated weapons, robots, stolen nuclear weapons, surveillance, or biological advances gone awry. A sci-fi thriller will take place in the present or the near future, using current places, cultural, religious, social dynamics, and technology, as opposed to setting these threats in the far future.

A sci-fi thriller will want to draw the reader deeper into the conspiracy so they can uncover the hidden threats and follow the trail of top-secret information. A sci-fi thriller urges you to consider the ethical conundrums, human arrogance, and covert goals that have the potential to alter your actual life. An excellent techno-thriller will get you to believe that everything is at least conceivably true. A sci-fi thriller may feature a range of human emotions for the reader to feel, but its core will always remain the stress of a real, immediate threat.

Since one is more afraid of reality than of fiction, the emotional impact on the reader's experience depends on the presence of a real, impending threat. An excellent sci-fi thriller will seamlessly transition from fantasy to plausible reality. To examine a core human

truth, a good science fiction story will bend the unfeasible reality. Each genre employs a variety of techniques to create either an emotional haven or the backdrop for a real-world threat.

Locations of Time and Space: On the surface, one of the simplest ways to differentiate sci-fi from sci-fi thriller is in the story world. Science fiction will depict an alternate reality story world, such as another planet, another dimension, a distant past, or a far future. Science fiction stories that are set in the present day will stand out if they include futuristic technology, such as time travel or teleportation, or if they violate the rules of physics.

In the novel *The Vanished Birds* by Simon Jimenez the principal character Nia, wanders the planets as a starship captain adapting to the loneliness of leaving friends for the unknown. The reader is introduced to fictional settings with cutting-edge technology, but Nia's quest only introduces them in a notional and far-off way. The fact that *The Vanished Birds* isn't a thriller shows how easily a science fiction story may meld with other genres, including literary, romantic, action-adventure, psychological thriller, and even a western—if your western has aliens or time travel. The emotional journey may encompass the entire gamut of human emotions, even if those feelings are felt by a non-human character since it is not dependent on a mistake in technology or science.

A sci-fi thriller, in contrast, will take place in the present day and at well-known establishments like the CIA, NSA, MI5, or the Kremlin. Due to the level of secrecy, these locations continue to be quite mysterious. A sci-fi thriller will only stretch the boundaries of current knowledge only far enough to set up a dangerous situation rather than using futuristic science or technology. Techno-thrillers reveal a defect or the results of human evil and then raise the hypothetical question, "What if this really happens?" The sensation of reading a sci-fi thriller depends on the reader being close to a real, immediate threat.

A techno-thriller will focus on such concerns, potentially to an extreme, rather than addressing societal issues from another universe. *Inferno* by Dan Brown explored the idea

that a bioengineered virus would kill two-thirds of the world's population in a mistaken, irrational attempt to rescue mankind. *Inferno* looked at the advantages and disadvantages of population control as well as the dangers to mankind if issues are not resolved quickly. The reader of such a scenario will internalize the stress as a worldwide epidemic rages in 2020 and a vaccine is still some months away. Even if the reader is aware that the book is fiction, a sense of plausibility sometimes lingers in their mind long after the final page has been turned.

Futuristic or Leading Edge: Both genres incorporate science and technology, but in distinctive ways that may be summed up by the distinction between futuristic and cutting edge.

Science fiction frequently incorporates very future levels of technology and science into the physics and social mores of the made-up universe. The author will occasionally base these original ideas on physics theories that are projected far into the future. Despite being hundreds of years in the future, lightsabres, warp speed, and teleportation are based on established physics ideas. Sometimes science fiction may completely disregard the rules of physics to offer the reader a hypothetical extraterrestrial world that challenges and expands our understanding of what it means to even exist.

Science fiction frequently uses fictional technology without describing or justifying how it operates since the reader experience is unaffected. We need not worry about figuring out how the Millennium Falcon can travel to hyperspace.

The majority of sci-fi thrillers, on the other hand, will usually highlight a weakness, fault, unforeseen peril, or ethical conundrum associated with current technology or invention. A recurring topic (or "trope") in the genre is the misuse or abuse of technology by humans, which serves as a credible source of impending danger. Because it is a believable situation, a techno-thriller about a hacker who uses a phone weakness to extort or stalk women is horrifying. Because the threat may exist outside the front door or, worse still, already inside the house, plausibility results in a more intense reading experience. To boost the emotional

jolt of believability, a sci-fi thriller will go to considerable pains to establish the legitimacy of the universe, the people, and the technology or scientific concept.

Common technology tropes will include artificial intelligence, Nano-bytes, DNA manipulation, government surveillance, robotics, cryptology (keeping secrets), advanced weapons, bio-weapons, and other technologies that already exist in the actual world today. While each of these technologies has tremendous commercial potential for addressing pressing issues in daily life, they also carry extremely high and little-known hazards. The reader wants these fallacies to be true or realistic because they are what they anticipate to seeing.

In the tech-thriller classic *Jurassic Park*, the author Michael Crichton pushes the edge of existing DNA and cloning technologies just enough to ask the question, what if we could bring back dinosaurs? That question not only creates the premise for a great thriller, but it raised ethical and moral issues of DNA technology that scientists are still grappling with today.

No one questions or debates the morality of teleportation because it does not exist—and holds no imminent threat. No one fears the planetary death ray of a galactic warlord more than they fear a chemical weapon of mass destruction by a deranged terrorist. **The proximity to plausible will turn a good techno-thriller into a white-knuckle reader experience.**

Ideologies and Belief Systems: Any culture, real or imagined, is built on mythology, social standards, and religious belief systems. The fictional belief in the "Force" gained popularity because of the Star Wars series. While drawing inspiration from Taoist and Buddhist teachings, Lucas modified these ideas to fit a galaxy far, far away. By repackaging concepts that we already accept, he made a connection between the need for people to believe and his actions. By putting the reader's beliefs through the abstraction of a fictitious belief system, a danger to their faith is avoided.

A reader can anticipate meeting real tensions between politics and religion, between science and industry, or between a hidden government and a citizen since a sci-fi thriller will attempt to ground readers in reality. Each reader will bring their prejudice (tension) to the analogy to actual concerns, but in science fiction the reader does not bring any inherent bias to an invented system (safety), resulting in a more personalized reading experience.

The reader's perception of a villain is also impacted by plausibility. While a villain is not necessary for science fiction or science fiction thrillers because the technology itself might serve as a threat, consider the reader's experience while confronting Tyrant Baron. Comparing Vladimir Harkonnen in the science fiction masterpiece "Dune" to Vladimir Putin and hypersonic weapons in a sci-fi thriller. Once more, the closeness to the believable generates an unconscious sense of impending danger. However, Vladimir Putin is genuine, despite Tyrant Baron's ruthlessness.

Crossing the Fourth Wall: The fourth wall, as used in theatre, is the barrier that exists between the audience and the performance. The reader will be taken on a spectacular adventure by science fiction, with a distinct distinction between the reality of the novel and their world. A science fiction thriller will attempt to make the reader's reality and the story's looming danger seem more plausible. The impression of security or stress is genuine even when the emotional reaction is subconscious.

As they include cutting-edge technology, fantastical new animals, and extraterrestrial realms that defy physics, sci-fi thrillers let us safely experience dramas of love, betrayal, conflict, and religion. It examines the risks associated with cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence, uncrackable codes, nanotechnology, biotechnology, and governmental monitoring.

In a nutshell, science fiction and sci-fi thrillers both make for fantastic reading for quite different reasons that have little to do with real science. The emotional strain of believability makes a difference.

Science fiction and fantasy are frequently seen as subgenres of speculative fiction, which is described as "a broad literary genre encompassing any fiction with supernatural, fantastical, or futuristic elements." Speculative fiction imagines characters and settings that are entirely unlike our own or that contain features that are not part of our reality. In other words, it's fiction based on asking "What if...?": What if we developed a technology that could allow us to travel to other galaxies? What if mythological figures were real?

The first example regarding intergalactic travel is an example of a sci-fi concept. The second example, which involves mythological characters, illustrates a fantasy premise. The fantasy genre covers stories dealing with supernatural or unnatural occurrences or people, those that live outside the domain of science and instead in the realm of magic and mythology.

Science fiction and fantasy are frequently separated from one other based on realism and how they explain the workings of the universe they represent. The wonders (or horrors) of a science fiction novel are typically portrayed as the outcome of believable scientific developments. In contrast, the elements of fantasy often rely on supernatural or mystical explanations (if they are explained at all).

For example, both a science fiction and a fantasy story may have a character who can shoot lightning from their hands. Science fiction would be used to describe situations where a character can act because they possess a genetic mutation or special equipment. On the other hand, if the character can accomplish this through the use of magic or because they are a god (which is outside the purview of science), then this is considered to be a work of fantasy.

But sometimes it's difficult to tell stories apart. These genres are artificial ways of classifying stories. Many stories cross the borders between the two genres, incorporate parts of both, or transcend the notion of the genre completely. As sci-fi writer Arthur C. Clarke said: "Any sufficiently advanced technology is indistinguishable from magic."

Examples of Science Fiction: Initially, science fiction was a literary subgenre. It has generated literary works in numerous formats, including innumerable novels, short tales, and works of flash fiction. However, the genre is also hugely popular in other media, like video games, comic books, graphic novels, movies, and television series.

In general, there are certain topics, themes, and plots that frequently appear in many science fiction stories. They consist of, but are not restricted to space travel, time travel, robots, artificial intelligence, advanced computing, virtual reality, extraterrestrial life, genetic experimentation, cloning, and transhumanism.

However, not every sci-fi story is set in the far future or includes super-advanced technology. Some sci-fi works include more subtle elements, including in worlds that look much like our own.

Some of the Indian contemporary science fiction writers are Samit Basu, Prayaag Akbar, Jayant V. Narlikar, Anil Menon, Sami Ahmid Khan, Manjula Padmanabhan, and Vandana Singh. This paper focuses on Ashwin Sanghi's *Keepers of the Kalachakra*.



Fig. 1

Ashwin Sanghi is counted among India's highest-selling English fiction authors. He has written several bestsellers (*The Rozabal Line*, *Chanakya's Chant*, *The Krishna Key*, *The Sialkot Saga*, *Keepers of the Kalachakra*, *The Vault of Vishnu*, and *The Magicians of Mazda in the Bharat Series*) and two *New York Times* bestselling novels in collaboration with James Patterson, *Private India*, and *Private Delhi*. Several of his books are currently being adapted for movies and web series. Ashwin also mentors, co-writes, and edits titles in the immensely popular *13 Steps Series* on subjects as diverse as Luck, Wealth, Marks, Health, and Parenting. Ashwin regularly contributes to the opinion page of the *Times of India*.

Ashwin has been included by *Forbes India* in their Celebrity 100 and by the *New Indian Express* in their Culture Power List. He is a winner of the Crossword Popular Choice

Award 2012, the Atta Galatta Popular Choice Award 2018, WBR Iconic Achievers Award 2018, the Lit-O-Fest Literature Legend Award 2018, and the Kalinga Popular Choice Award 2021.

He was educated at Cathedral and John Connon School, Mumbai, and St Xavier's College, Mumbai. He holds a Master' degree from Yale University and has been conferred an honorary doctorate by JECRC University, Rajasthan. Ashwin lives in Mumbai with his wife, Anushika, and his son, Raghuvir.

Ranked amongst India's highest-selling English fiction Authors, Ashwin Sanghi is a household name having sold almost two million books. His works can be found sitting on the bookshelves and in the e-readers of many.

Ashwin has been included in the Celebrity-100 by *Forbes India* and in the Culture Power List by the *New Indian Express*. His work has earned him the Crossword Popular Choice Award 2012, the Atta Galatta Popular Choice Award 2018, WBR Iconic Achievers Award 2018, and the Lit-O-Fest Literature Legend Award 2018.

Born in the city of Mumbai, Ashwin took to reading during the early years of his life. During the early 1980s, his maternal granduncle began sending him books to read. Ashwin would receive one book each week and would then dutifully write up a book review of sorts to be sent to his mentor. This became a ritual and continued for more than a decade while he was studying at the Cathedral & John Connon School, Mumbai. But it was only after he completed his graduation in 1990 from St. Xavier's College Mumbai that he had his first stint with writing. While pursuing an MBA from the Yale School of Management, he started penning articles for their magazine, providing his witty and irreverent take on the MBA life.

After graduating from Yale, Ashwin joined his family business, the MK Sanghi Group which had interests in automobile distribution, real estate, industrial gases, alternative energy, and engineering. While continuing to work full-time in the family business, Ashwin started writing articles for the Asian Age for their business page. However, business writing

did not excite him and he soon tried writing a tongue-in-cheek article for *Cosmopolitan* magazine, something which in his own words was a lot of “fun”. That was when he realized his penchant for storytelling.

In the year 1998, Ashwin visited the Rozabal tomb (which was later the topic of his bestseller *The Rozabal Line*) in Srinagar for the first time. He was fascinated by the associated history and myths. He started reading up about the tomb but this idea was to cook for some more time before Ashwin finally took the plunge into writing a book about it in 2004.

The year 2000 was a turning point for him professionally. At a time when the internet was still in its infancy and the world was yet to catch on to the notion of entrepreneurship, Ashwin launched his dot-com start-up—Indiacar. com. It was India’s first automobile portal and was a JV between the MK Sanghi Group & Kotak Mahindra Bank. The venture failed like many of the early dotcoms but Ashwin saw it as an incredible learning opportunity, eventually prompting him to write a book about failure, *13 Steps to Bloody Good Luck*.

During the year 2004, Ashwin tentatively leaped a career in writing. Picking up on his interest in the Rozabal tomb, he started writing *The Rozabal Line* during his nights while continuing to work full-time during the day. He was able to finish the book two years later. When the time finally came to publish the book, as luck would have it, it was rejected by 47 literary agents and publishers. Now more determined than ever, Ashwin took matters into his own hands and self-published the book under the pseudonym ‘Shawn Haigins’ an anagram of his real name. The book started drawing significant attention. So much was the impact that there was an actual upsurge in the number of visitors at the Rozabal shrine. Then, in 2008, Westland Books (originally a Tata company and now an Amazon company) saw value in the story and published the book in India. It was an instant bestseller and critics soon dubbed him ‘the Dan Brown of India’.

The success of *The Rozabal Line* established Ashwin as a fiction-thriller writer. Soon he published his second work *Chanakya’s Chant* in 2010 which stayed on AC Nielsen’s India

Top-10 for over two years and also won the Crossword Popular Choice Award. His next title *The Krishna Key* shot to #1 on the AC Nielsen all-India fiction rankings within the first week of its release. To date, Ashwin has authored over half a dozen books in his *Bharat Series* that spin fast-paced mysteries from history, myth, theology, science, and philosophy. The books in this series include *The Rozabal Line*, *Chanakya's Chant*, *The Krishna Key*, *The Sialkot Saga*, *Keepers of the Kalachakra*, and *The Vault of Vishnu*. All of them have received widespread praise and acclaim besides becoming national bestsellers. Many of his books have been optioned or acquired for TV, film, and web series. His books are usually translated into multiple languages.

While Ashwin was producing one bestseller after another, he simultaneously continued the role of a businessman. He came to be seen as a part of the overall trend of young professionals and businessmen turning to writing as a parallel career. But in the year 2013, Ashwin decided to stop working full-time and focus entirely on writing and the lecture circuit. It was then that Ashwin announced that he and the world's highest-selling author James Patterson (of *Along Came a Spider* fame) would be co-writing an India-based thriller called *Private India* within Patterson's *Private* series. The book was released in 2014 and shot into the *New York Times* bestsellers list. This was followed by *Private Delhi* in 2017, again a bestseller on the *New York Times* and UK *Sunday Times* lists. Ashwin has also mentored, co-written, and edited titles in the immensely popular *13 Steps Series* on subjects as diverse as Luck, Wealth, Marks, Health, and Parenting.

Ashwin is also a sought-after speaker and has spoken at dozens of events in India and abroad. He speaks at company and corporate events, association seminars, and educational institution events. His language skills, business background, creative mindset, and diverse education, make him very well-suited to speak on subjects such as creativity, transformation, innovation, unlearning, storytelling, and marketing besides correlating modern management issues to historical and mythological concepts.

Writing style: Ashwin Sanghi's genre is Fiction-Thriller, Christian/Gospel, mystery, and conspiracy fiction. All the books written by Ashwin are based on mythological, theological, and mythological themes. The author of the new era retells mythology and history in a contemporary context.

Ashwin Sanghi has published the following texts;

- The Rozabal Line
- Chanakya's Chant
- The Krishna Key
- Private India
- 13 Steps to Bloody Good Luck
- Sialkot Saga
- 13 Steps to Bloody Good Wealth
- 13 Steps to Bloody Good Marks
- 'Private Delhi'
- Keepers Of The Kalachakra
- 13 Steps to Bloody Good Health
- 13 Steps to Bloody Good Parenting
- January 27, 2020 – The Vault of Vishnu has been released

Awards won by him are 2010 – Vodafone-Crossword Popular Choice Award, and Ashwin Sanghi is included by Forbes India in their Celebrity 100 list.

Ashwin Sanghi is an Indian English fiction author who has written several bestsellers in the Bharat Series and two New York Times bestselling crime thrillers with James Patterson. He has also co-authored several non-fiction titles in the 13 Steps Series on Luck, Wealth, Marks, Health, and Parenting. He has been included by Forbes India in their Celebrity 100 and The New Indian Express in their Culture Power List. He is a winner of the

Crossword Popular Choice Award 2012, the Atta Galatta Popular Choice Award 2018, WBR Iconic Achievers Award 2018, the Lit-O-Fest Literature Legend Award 2018, and the Kalinga Popular Choice Award 2021. He was educated at Cathedral and John Connon School, Mumbai, and St Xavier's College, Mumbai, and holds a Master's degree from Yale University.

THE BHARAT SERIES:

1. *The Rozabal Line*

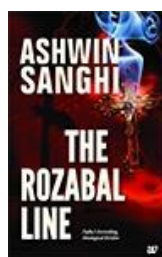


Fig. 2

The Rozabal Line is a thriller fiction novel by Ashwin Sanghi, written under the pseudonym Shawn Haigins, that deals with the story of Jesus having survived the crucifixion and settled down in India. The fictional element is in the same vein as Dan Brown's *The Da Vinci Code*. The title refers to the Rozabal shrine in Srinagar in Kashmir, which some (such as Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, the founder of the Ahmadiyya movement, in 1899) have asserted is the tomb of Jesus of Nazareth. The historical basis is derived from several other books on the subject including *Jesus Lived in India* by Holger Kersten and *The Unknown Life of Jesus* by Nicolas Notovich.

2. *Chanakya's Chant*

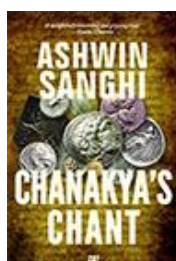


Fig. 3

Chanakya's Chant (2010) was written two years after his first novel *The Rozabal Line* (2008) was released in India. *Chanakya's Chant* was released on 26 January 2011 and entered all major Indian national bestseller lists within two months. It reached #1 on India Today's bestseller list on 4 April 2011. On 19 June 2011, UTV Software Communications announced that it had acquired the movie rights to the novel.

3. *The Krishna Key*

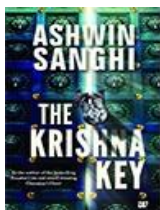


Fig. 4

The Krishna Key centers around Professor Ravi Mohan Saini, the protagonist and a historian who has been accused of the murder of his childhood friend Anil Varshney, a famous archaeologist who has managed to decipher the script of Indus Valley seals.

4. *The Sialkot Saga*

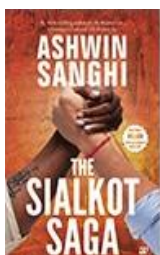


Fig. 5

The Sialkot Saga is about two men — Arbaaz and Arvind who grow up in very different worlds. While Arvind grows up in Kolkata in Marwari aristocracy, Arbaaz fends for himself in the underworld of Dongri. They do not realize it but their lives are connected by an ancient secret.

5. *Keepers of the Kalachakra*

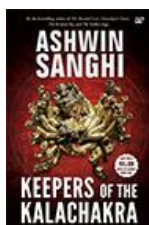


Fig. 6

“Keepers of the Kalachakra” is a historical cum mythological cum science-fiction thriller that revolves around an ancient concept in Vajrayana Buddhism – the Kalachakra. Kalachakra which forms the basis of this story essentially means wheels of time or “time-cycles”.

6. *The Vault of Vishnu*

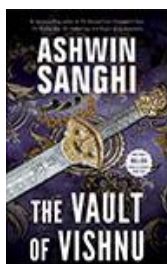


Fig. 7

A Pallava prince travels to Cambodia to be crowned king, carrying with him secrets that will be the cause of great wars many centuries later. A Buddhist monk in ancient China treks south to India, searching for the missing pieces of a puzzle that could make his emperor all-powerful.

7. *The Magicians of Mazda*



Fig. 8

A fleet of boat docks at the port of Sanjan in Gujarat in 720 CE. They carry eighteen thousand frightened souls fleeing the cruelty of Iran's Umayyad Caliphate. Chanting Sanskrit-like prayers, the high priest consecrates a sacred fire to thank their god, Ahura Mazda, for leading them to a new home and hope.

KEEPERS OF THE KALACHAKRA:

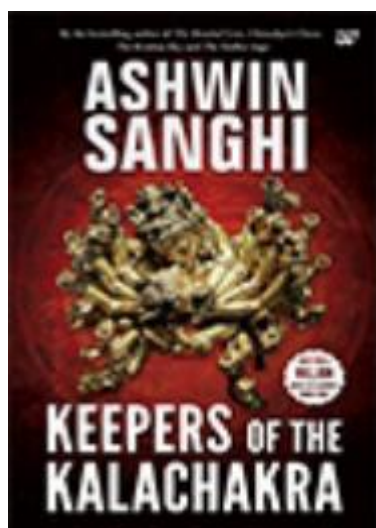


Fig. 9

Title: *Keepers of the Kalachakra*

Author: Ashwin Sanghi

Publisher: Westland Publication Limited

Date Published: January 26th, 2018

Language: English

Number of Pages: **420**

Genre: Thriller

ISBN: 9789386850645

The focus of the book *Keepers of the Kalachakra* was an ancient concept in Vajrayana Buddhism – the Kalachakra. Kalachakra which forms the basis of this story essentially ‘means wheels of time’ or “time cycles”. There are many elements throughout the novel that point out science in this unique text. One of the most obvious examples of science in this novel is the role of Milesian Labs, where the 10 scientists work on various fields of Quantum Physics. In this novel, killing the target persons was not an extraordinary challenge for one with good knowledge and skills, but finding the quantum twin of the target persons to make it happen was the task that the Milesian

Labs had. However, Ashwin Sanghi uses a great connection between science and spirituality to spice up the novel as an amazing science fiction thriller.

Keepers of Kalachakra is a concoction of mythology and science fiction, intoxicating the readers with ingredients like the interplay of beliefs, technology, treason, topology, murders, history, science, terrorism, and religion. The prose of the book is hurtling through time and space. The book revolves around convoluted and recoiling conflicts of faith which have somehow led to the precisely planned murder of arbitrarily selected heads of state along with turpitude and truculence of all sorts. Caught amid this mess is Vijay, a geek who through an ostensibly innocuous interview ends up researching in the Milesian Labs, a research facility in the caliginous, murky forests of Utrakhand. He soon stumbles upon a cardinal clue, a noumenon, that can catalyze the free fall of the human species.

Keepers of the Kalachakra revolves around Kalachakra Multantra which is supposed to have power which, if gone into the wrong hands, can become disastrous for the world. The keepers have been protecting this ancient knowledge for ages and passing it next generations so that it will never be lost.

The storyline starts with the deaths of global leaders and influencers who represented the idea of tolerance and peace. All the deaths followed a similar pattern but the cause of death remained a question for everyone. IG4 was formed to dig into the matter and stop the death spree. IG4 consisted of four officers from four countries. Rakesh Sharma from India's RAW, Judith Frost from USA's CIA, Yuri Petrov from Russia's SVR, and Jin Zhang from China's MSS were part of IG4. These four were forced to work together on a single agenda but do not stay united for long. The selfish and hidden agendas of countries are far stronger than the willingness to work for the global good.

Vijay Sundaram is a professor at IIT Delhi and a researcher of quantum theories. His research work gets him a job offer from Milesian Labs which is located in Uttarakhand, India. They would allow Vijay to continue his research in any field he wishes to and they will pay him double of what Google and SpaceX would pay. Now, what cost Vijay will pay for this job and where this path takes him is a roller coaster ride.

Another important character in this story is Brahmananda. He is a preacher; a saint, an enlightened soul who is being followed by many devotees. Brahmananda's age, his life, and almost everything else is a mystery for everyone, including his disciples. Brahmananda is a believer in both, modern-day science and ancient knowledge. His theories and interpretation of today's science and stories from scripture make one think if our antecedents already knew what modern-day science is trying to prove.

One more person in the story is Mafraqi. Mafraqi is a leader of a terror organization that believes that only Islam and Islamic ideas should rule the world. United States of America has announced a reward of twenty-five million US dollars for his death or capture. He punishes non-believers in the most inhuman manner possible. The most interesting part according to me was how a distorted version of Islam and Islamic history makes him gain millions of Muslims on his side and how religion can be used as the deadliest weapon in this world.

Bruce Williams and Mason Henderson, are two highly rich men and the most powerful members of the Brotherhood. Williams became Wishful Master and that made way for Henderson to become Senior Warden. These two occupied the highest positions in the hierarchy of brotherhood. They were aimed at stopping growing terrorism by Islamic extremists. However, they also have their interests involved in the name of fighting against terror.

This book carries various historical events and mythology that boost the essence of science fiction thriller. A few historical events that the book contains are 1. American Presidential elections 2. The happenings in the Caliphate of Raqqa 3. The burning of Nalanda University 4. The Kargil War 5. Ram's travel back from Lanka 6. The war between Saudis and Ottomans.

This paper deals with how mythology, history, and religion are used in making a science-fiction thriller. Chapter 2 explains the above-mentioned myths, historical events, and religious aspects in the book. And also about how these events are linked to the storyline of the novel. Details of prophecies, clairvoyants, mystics, hypnotherapists, and other paranormal foreseeers are included in Chapter 3 for a better understanding of the concept of 'when science meets spirituality' in Chapter 4.

CHAPTER II

History, Religion, and Myth in *Keepers of the Kalachakra*

Chapter II

History, Religion, And Myth In *Keepers Of The Kalachakra*

“Do you know the difference between mythology and history?” asked Brahmananda. The lady expressed herself in a shrug. ‘Mythology is a set of lies that people rarely believe,’ Brahmananda said and paused. ‘And history?’ ‘A set of lies that people have agreed to believe.”

— Ashwin Sanghi, *Keepers of the Kalachakra*

KARGIL WAR:

The Kargil War, commonly referred to as the Kargil Conflict, was a combat between the Pakistani and Indian armies. The Northern Light Infantry, Sind, Azad Kashmir, Baloch, Special Service Group, and Regiment of Artillery were Pakistani regiments that fought in the Kargil War. In addition, the Pakistani Army used artillery support from Kashmir which it had occupied. Indian forces were victorious in the conflict. Even the army of Pakistan refused to pick up the lifeless remains of its fallen soldiers. All of the seized stations along the LOC were returned to India.

Between May and July 1999, the Kargil conflict raged in Kashmir's Kargil area and along the Line of Control. Several earlier incidents that exacerbated the already deteriorating Indo-Pak ties were the root cause of the conflict. In the past, India had broken agreements about the Kashmir issue. The Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir, which was established as a consequence of the cease-fire on December 17, 1971, must be observed by all parties without regard to their respective established positions. Both parties refrain from threatening to use force against one another if they cross this Line. An egregious breach of this agreement was India's invasion of Siachen in 1984. By maintaining aggressiveness in Neelum Valley as well, it had violated the LOC. The Pakistani army continued its efforts to block India's actions

despite improper cooperation with its administration. Pakistan did not win the war militarily, politically, or internationally. There is still debate as to who won the war, although based only on military activity, India came out on top. India was successful in reclaiming the majority of the invaded land, as well as in driving Pakistani and Pakistan-based militants back beyond the Line of Control. To take military stations that had been abandoned during the winter, Pakistani soldiers and terrorists with support from Pakistan infiltrated regions along the Indian side of the Line of Control (LoC).

To expel the Pakistani soldiers, India retaliated by waging a military and diplomatic onslaught. To determine the scope of the incursion, the Indian Army sent out several patrols to the region. According to official estimates, the Indian Army regained control of the majority of the positions on the Indian side of the LOC with the US's assistance within two months of the conflict, while Pakistan lost total control over the Kargil area as a result of orders to leave the Kargil area. The international world, headed by the United States, put diplomatic pressure on Pakistan to evacuate soldiers from the remaining battlefields out of concern that the military war might become far more dangerous. The Pakistani casualties in the war were around 400 while the Indian casualties during the conflict stood at more than 587 soldiers.

Kargil was won by India. On July 26, the fighting was declared over, and India reclaimed control of Kargil. One of the most recent instances of high-altitude combat in a mountainous environment is the Kargil War.

NALANDA:

Nalanda (*Nālandā*, pronounced [na:ləṅḡa:]) was a renowned *mahavihara* (Buddhist monastic university) in ancient Magadha (modern-day Bihar), India. Considered by historians to be the world's first residential university and among the greatest centers of learning in the ancient world, it was located near the city of Rajagriha (now Rajgir) and about 90 kilometers (56 mi) southeast of Pataliputra (now Patna). Operating from 427 until 1197 CE, Nalanda

played a vital role in promoting the patronage of arts and academics during the 5th and 6th centuries CE, a period that has since been described as the "Golden Age of India" by scholars. Before it was destroyed and burned much of its facilities at the beginning of the twelfth century by the Islamic invader Bakhtiyar Khilji, Nalanda held over 9 million texts.

Nalanda was established during the Gupta Empire era and was supported by numerous Indian and Javanese patrons – both Buddhists and non-Buddhists. Over some 750 years, its faculty included some of the most revered scholars of Mahayana Buddhism. Nalanda *Mahavihara* taught six major Buddhist schools and philosophies such as Yogachara and Sarvastivada as well as subjects such as grammar, medicine, logic, and mathematics. The university was also a major source of the 657 Sanskrit texts carried by pilgrim Xuanzang and the 400 Sanskrit texts carried by Yijing to China in the 7th century, which influenced East Asian Buddhism. Many of the texts composed at Nalanda played an important role in the development of Mahayana and Vajrayana Buddhism including the *Mahavairocana Tantra* and the *Bodhisattvacaryāvatāra* of Shantideva. It was sacked and destroyed by the troops of Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji, partly restored thereafter, and continued to exist till about 1400 CE. Today, it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

In 2010, the Government of India passed a resolution to revive the famous university, and a contemporary institute, Nalanda University, was established at Rajgir. It has been listed as an "Institute of National Importance" by the Government of India.

RAQQA:

Raqqa is a city in Syria on the left bank of the Euphrates River, about 160 kilometers east of Aleppo. It is located 40 kilometers east of the Tabqa Dam, Syria's largest dam. Callinicum was the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate between 796 and 809 and the capital of the Islamic State from 2014 to 2017. It has a population of 531,952 and is the sixth-largest city in Syria.

During the Syrian Civil War, the city was captured in 2013 by the Syrian opposition and then by the Islamic State. ISIS made the city its capital in 2014. As a result, the city was hit by airstrikes from the Syrian government, Russia, the United States, and several other countries. Most non-Sunni religious structures in the city were destroyed by ISIS, most notably the Shia Uwais al-Qarni Mosque, while others were converted into Sunni mosques. On 17 October 2017, following a lengthy battle that saw massive destruction to the city, the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF, a coalition fighting the government) declared the liberation of Raqqa from the Islamic State to be complete.

WAHHABI WAR

The Ottoman/Egyptian-Wahhabi War (1811-1818) was fought between the Ottoman Empire and the Emirates of Diriyah, the First Saudi State, and destroyed the latter. The Wahhabis were hesitant to express a definite political position on the Ottomans and initially rejected them, but eventually declared mutual exchanges of Takfir (excommunication). Ghaleb, the Sharif of Mecca, started a war with the Saudis in 1793 and sought to render them hostile by painting them as unbelievers and establishing an armed coalition to destroy the Muwahhid. The Ottoman Empire and the Saudis had a long-standing war, starting in 1811 when the Ottoman sultan ordered the vassal of the Ottoman Empire, Muhammad Ali, to invade the Wahhabi kingdom.

The Ottoman forces were given the command to overthrow the Saudi kingdom in 1807, but internal conflict in Egypt prevented them from focusing solely on the Wahhabis. In 1811, the Ottomans invaded Yanbu and seized control of the city during the Battle of Yanbu, which resulted in the death of 5,000 Ottoman forces. To assist Tusun Pasha in recapturing Medina, 19,000 soldiers were dispatched and 20,000 were sent to recapture the city of Medina. The combined force routed the Saudi forces and took control of Mecca in 1813, ending the war. The Ottoman Empire was ceded to the Saudis by the agreement between Abdullah ibn Saud and the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire. Ibrahim Pasha, the oldest son of

Muhammad Ali, commanded the Egyptian forces when they entered the heart of Central Arabia and besieged the major cities of Qasim and Najd.

The Ottomans launched the Najd Expedition, which involved several battles and the Ottoman army murdered everyone above the age of 10 in Dhurma on their way to Dariyya. The Ottoman army held Diriyah under siege until September 1818 as they waited for Saudi supplies to run low. Abdullah Ibn Saud will make a peace request on September 11th, 1818, proposing his surrender in return for saving Diriyya. However, the Wahhabi state didn't come to an end until September 1918 when its leaders were captured and Abdah ibn Saud, the leader, was brought to Istanbul to be put to death. As a result, the commanders of the Emirate of Diriyah were forced to surrender, and Abdullah bin Saud was kidnapped and transferred to Istanbul. On the Ottoman Sultan's orders, Emirdullah ibn Saud was executed in December, and his body was displayed in public.

The Ottomans were harsher towards the religious figures who inspired the Wahhabi movement, beheading Slayman ibn 'Abd Allah Aal-Shaykh and other notable religious figures due to their uncompromising religious views. Ibrahim Pasha gathered the notable Al ash-Sheikh and Saudi family survivors, many of whom were sent to Egypt. Despite being aware of the Najdi prescriptions and customs, prominent scholars like the Qadi of Dir'iyya, Sulayman ibn 'Abd Allah, were tortured before being executed by a firing squad. Other Qadis and scholars were sought out and put to death, and Abd al Aziz ibn Hamad al Mu'ammam was welcomed by the monarch of Bahrain after succeeding in settling there. The killings revealed how seriously the Ottomans saw the Wahhabi movement's threat and how much they despised it.

The Ottomans were unable to completely crush the Wahhabi uprisings in Central Arabia, leading to ongoing uprisings. Prince Turki ibn 'Abd Allah ibn Muhammed ibn Saud laid siege to Riyadh in 1823, resulting in the foundation of the Second Saudi State with Riyadh as its capital. The British Empire began their 1819 Persian Gulf campaign and destroyed Ras al Khaimah, establishing them as a protectorate of the Trucial States. This

unfriendly past still has an impact on the condition of ties between Saudi Arabia and Turkey today.

THE NUMBER 108:

Vedic cosmology states that 108 is the basis of creation, representing the universe and all our existence. Hinduism and Ayurveda both believe that outer cosmology should mirror our inner spirituality. Chanting 108 times is believed to bring us closer to our God within. Meditation has 108 styles, with pranayama believing that if an individual can breathe 108 times in one day, enlightenment will be achieved. Kriya yoga has 108 repetitions per session. Hindus believe our body contains seven chakras, the heart chakra is associated with transformation and love energy, and the heart chakra has 108 nadi (energy lines).

In Hinduism, there are 108 Upanishads, 54 letters in the Sanskrit alphabet, and 108 words in the Sanskrit alphabet. In Buddhism, there are 108 Earthly desires, 108 lies, and 108 delusions of the mind. In astrology, 108 can be noticed with the approximate relationships between the Sun, Earth, and Moon, 12 astrological houses and 9 planets, and the River Ganga and Stonehenge. Lastly, 108 is a Harshad number, an integer divisible by the sum of its digits.

SWASTIKA:

The swastika is a symbol of prosperity and good fortune, derived from the Sanskrit svastika. It is used by Hindus, Jainas, and Buddhists to mark the opening pages of account books, thresholds, doors, and offerings. The right-hand swastika moves clockwise, while the left-hand swastika moves counterclockwise. The swastika is a symbol of solar power, night, Kl, and magical practices. It has been used in Buddhism, China, Japan, and Nazi Germany, and is still favored by neo-Nazi groups. It imitates the course taken daily by the Sun.

MANDALA:**Fig. 10**

Mandala, (Sanskrit: “circle”) in Hindu and Buddhist Tantrism, is a symbolic diagram used in the performance of sacred rites and as an instrument of meditation. The mandala is a representation of the universe, a consecrated area that serves as a receptacle for the gods and as a collection point of universal forces.

Man (the microcosm), by mentally “entering” the mandala and “proceeding” toward its center, is by analogy guided through the cosmic processes of disintegration and reintegration.

Mandalas in China, Japan, and Tibet are basically of two types, representing different aspects of the universe: the garbha-dhatu (Sanskrit: “womb world”; Japanese taizō-kai), in which the movement is from the one to the many; and the vajra-dhatu (Sanskrit: “diamond [or thunderbolt] world”; Japanese kongō-kai), from the many into one. Mandalas may be painted on paper or cloth, drawn on a carefully prepared ground with white and colored threads or with rice powders (as for Buddhist Tantric ceremonies of initiation), fashioned in bronze, or built-in stone, as at Borobudur, in central Java. There the circumambulation of the stupa (a commemorative monument) is tantamount to the ritual approach to the center.

The mandala of a Tibetan tanka (cloth scroll painting) characteristically consists of an outer enclosure around one or more concentric circles, which in turn surround a square transversely by lines from the center to the four corners. In the center and the middle of each triangle are five circles containing symbols or images of divinities, most commonly the five “self-born” buddhas. Of the borders surrounding the mandala, the first is a ring of fire, which both bars entry to the uninitiated and symbolizes the burning of ignorance; next comes a girdle of diamonds, which stands for illumination; then a circle of eight graveyards, symbolizing the eight aspects of individuating cognition; next a girdle of lotus leaves,

signifying spiritual rebirth; and, finally, at the center, the mandala itself, where the images are set.

Similar ritual drawings have been found in cultures other than Hindu and Buddhist—for example, in the sand paintings of the North American Indians. The Swiss psychologist Carl Jung published studies of mandala-like drawings executed by his patients. In his view, the spontaneous production of a mandala is a step in the individuation process—a central concept in Jung's psychological theory—and represents an attempt by the conscious self to integrate hitherto unconscious material.

RUDRAKSHA:

The term "rudraksha" (IAST: rudrka) refers to a stonefruit, the dried stones of which are used as prayer beads by Buddhists, Sikhs, and Hindus (particularly Shaivas). Rudraksha stones are frequently referred to as "blueberry beads" because when they are ripe, they are covered by an inedible blue outer fruit. Several kinds of big, evergreen, broad-leaved trees in the genus *Elaeocarpus*, of which *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* is the main species, generate the rudraksha stones.

The stones are often worn for protection and for reciting mantras like Om Namah Shivaya (Sanskrit: Om Nama ivya), which are connected to the Hindu god Shiva. The stones for jewelry and malas (garlands) are largely derived from India, Indonesia, and Nepal; they are valued similarly to semi-precious stones. Variable rudraksha stones with variable numbers of "faces" (Sanskrit: romanized: mukha, lit. "face") or locules are given various meanings and interpretations, and unusual or special stones are highly treasured and appreciated.

Rudraksha is a Sanskrit compound word consisting of Rudra and *akṣa*. Rudra is one of Shiva's names. Sanskrit dictionaries translate *akṣa* as eyes, as do many prominent Hindus such as Sivaya Subramuniaswami and Kamal Narayan Seetha; accordingly, *rudraksha* may be interpreted as meaning "eyes of Rudra".

Rudraksha Tree:

Rudraksha tree, *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*. 35 of the 300 *Elaeocarpus* species are found in India. *Elaeocarpus ganitrus*, often known as the "rudraksha tree," is the main species of this genus and could be found from the Gangetic plain in the foothills of the Himalayas to Nepal, South and Southeast Asia, parts of Australia, Guam, and Hawaii. *Elaeocarpus ganitrus* trees can reach heights of 60–80 ft (18–24 m). They are fast-growing, evergreen trees that have buttress-like roots that rise close to the trunk and spread out over the ground's surface as they age.

Fruit

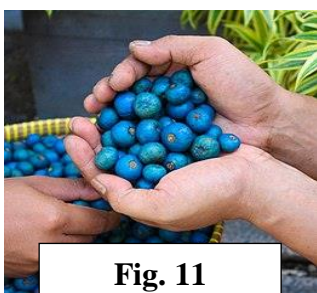


Fig. 11

In three to four years after germination, the rudraksha tree begins to develop drupes (fruit). Each year, it produces between 1,000 and 2,000 fruits. Common names for these fruits include "rudraksha fruit" and "amritaphala" (literally, "fruits of ambrosia").

The pyrena, sometimes known as the "pit" or "stone" of the fruit, is often separated into many segments by seed-bearing locules. A blue, fleshy husk of inedible fruit covers the stones when the fruit is fully mature. The blue hue is caused by structural coloration rather than a pigment. Due to the blue hue of the fruit, rudraksha beads are occasionally referred to as "blueberry beads".

Types of Rudraksha stones

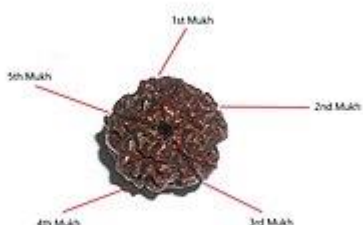


Fig. 12

The facets or "faces" (mukhi) of rudraksha stones are said to be spaced over the stone's surface by a line or fissure. The average stone has between 1 and 21 faces, while the majority have between 4 and 6. The rarest are those that just have one face. Those made in

Indonesia are between 5 and 25 mm (0.20 and 0.98 in) while those made in Nepal are

between 20 and 35 mm (0.79 and 1.38 in). Although white, red, yellow, and black stones can sometimes be found, brownstones make up the majority of rudraksha stones.

It describes a variety of stone kinds. Two stones, known as Gauri Shankar, are bonded naturally. The conjoined stone in the sawar is the gauri shankar has just one face. A protrusion on the body of Ganesha, a stone, resembles a trunk. Three stones joined naturally together to form a trijuti. The dwaita type (two conjoined sawars) and the Veda type (four conjoined sawars) are other uncommon kinds.

Uses:

Religious uses in Indian – origin religions



Fig. 13

Rudraksha stones can be arranged in beads and strung together to create a mala, which is a garland. Usually, silk or black or red cotton thread is used to string the beads. Silver, gold, or copper wires are used by jewelers less frequently. If the rudraksha beads are strung too tightly, they could be broken. Rudraksha garlands are prepared according to instructions in the Devi-Bhagavata Purana (pages 64–65).

Similar to how Christians use prayer beads and rosaries to keep track of their prayers, Hindus frequently wear rudraksha garlands as tools for meditation and prayer as well as to purify their mind, body, and soul. Due to its historical relationship with Shiva, who wears rudraksha garlands, and Shaivism in particular, wearing 108 rudraksha beads is customary in India. The majority of garlands include 108 beads plus one as 108 is regarded as sacred and is a good number of times to repeat a brief mantra. The extra bead, also known as the "Meru," "Bindu," or "guru bead," serves as a marker for the start and finish of a cycle of 108 beads and is considered a "principle" bead in terms of symbolism. Typically, 27+1, 54+1, or 108+1 combinations of beads are used in rudraksha garlands. While using rudraksha beads for repetition (japa), the mantra Om Namah Shivaya—associated with Shiva—is frequently uttered.

SRI YANTRA:

The Shri Vidya school of Hinduism uses the Sri Yantra, also known as the Shri Yantra, Shri Yantra, or Shri Chakra (Sanskrit: IAST: r yantra). It is made up of nine interlocking triangles, four of which point upward to symbolize Shiva and five of which point downward to symbolize Shakti. These all surround Bindu, which is the focal point. The universe and the human body are represented by these triangles. Shri Yantra is also known as the Navayoni Chakra due to its nine triangles. A Mahameru is a three-dimensional representation of the two-dimensional Shri Yantra. This shape gave Mount Meru its name. All other yantras, excluding Mount Meru, are descended from the Shri Yantra.

Subhash Kak makes the case in the 2009 edition of *Brahmavidya*, the magazine of the Adyar Library, that the Shri Yantra's description and the Yantra described in the Śrī Sūkta of the Rigveda are the same. When the nine triangles that make up the Sri Yantra are connected, they form 43 smaller triangles that are organized into five levels. The nine triangles are all of various sizes and shapes. They represent the totality of the cosmos and are a reflection of Advaita, or non-duality. The central power point (Bindu), which represents the cosmic center, is present. The triangles are surrounded by two concentric rings, representing the lotus of creation and the reproductive life energy, respectively, and formed of 8 and 16 petals each. The broken lines of an earth square that frames the whole arrangement symbolize a temple with four doors opening into the spheres of the universe.

Symbolism:

The worship of the Sri Yantra lies at the heart of the Hindu Sri Vidya system of devotion. The goddess in the form of Devi Tripura Sundari stands for the three worlds of Bhu Loka (Physical Plane, Consciousness of the Physical Plane), Bhuvar Loka (Antariksha or Intermediate Space, Sub-Consciousness of the Prana), and Swar Loka (Svarga or Heaven, Super-Consciousness of the Divine Mind). The Sri Yantra stands for Hinduism, which is

based on the Hindu concept of the Vedas. The Sri Yantra is the object of devotion in Sri Vidya.

The formation of the universe is symbolized by the Shri Yantra as the intrinsic Divine Will of the Godhead, Aadi Paraa Shakti. Brahman, the Goddess's masculine manifestation, is symbolized by the four isosceles triangles pointing upward, while Jagat jannani, her female manifestation, is symbolized by the five triangles pointing downward. The 12 and 15 sides of the four upward and five downward triangles, respectively, reflect the physical plane's 12 sidereal zodiac signs of the Sun and 15 'nityas' phase signs of the Moon.

The Shri Yantra is also known as the nav chakra because it can be observed that it is composed of nine concentric layers that radiate forth from the Bindu. (The Sanskrit words "nau" and "nava" both mean "nine"). The deity Tripura Sundari and her mantra are linked to a certain mudra, yogini, and manifestation for each degree. The many goddesses who live in the nine levels of the Shri Yantra are described in the Devi Khadgamala Mantra. These levels are listed from outermost to innermost: Tuljabhavani Temple, Kanchipuram Sringeri, Kolhapur Mahalakshmi Temple, etc. Aadyaguru Shankaracharya built the Sri Yantra in six sites around India, including Tirupati Balaji Temple, Srisailam, and Bharamrabika Temple. A historical researcher and archaeologist with training in ancient technology and idol science, Mr. Vishal Phutane, has used science to produce Sriyantras in Maharashtra and Karnataka. The largest Sriyantra in India has just been constructed in the Solapur region, close to the border between Maharashtra and Karnataka. 1. *Trailokya Mohana*, the outermost square, is traced in three lines and interrupted by four recessed portals; 2. *Sarvasaa Paripuraka*, the outer lotus, consisting of 16 petals; 3. *Sarva Samkshobahana*, the inner lotus, consisting of 8 petals; 4. *Sarva Saubhagyadayaka*, the outermost ring of small triangles (14 in total); 5. *Sarvarthasadhaka*, the next ring of triangles (10 in total); 6. *Sarva Rakshakara*, a smaller ring of 10 triangles; 7. *Sarva Rogahara*, a ring of 8 small triangles; 9. *Sarva Siddhiprada*, one small triangle containing the Bindu at its center; 10. *Sarva Anandamaya*, the Bindu.

AKASHIK RECORDS:

“agree, I have no evidence, but absence of evidence is not evidence of absence.”(Sanghi 38)

The Akashic records are a compilation of all universal events, ideas, words, emotions, and intent that have ever transpired in the past, present, or future in terms of all things and living forms, not just human beings, according to theosophy and the philosophical school known as anthroposophy. Theosophists think that they are stored on a non-physical level of existence called the mental plane. The Akashic records may exist, but there is no concrete evidence to support it. *Akasha* is the Sanskrit word for "aether", "sky", or "atmosphere".

Theosophist Helena Blavatsky (1831–1891) popularised the Sanskrit word *akasha* by equating it to a kind of life energy. She also used the phrase "indestructible tablets of the astral light," neglecting the word "akashic," to refer to recordings of past and future human thought and deeds. The concept of an Akashic record was further popularised by Alfred Percy Sinnett, who borrowed from Henry Steel Olcott's *A Buddhist Catechism* (1881) in his book *Esoteric Buddhism* (1883). Olcott claims that according to Buddha's teachings, "Akasa" and "Nirvana" are the only two things that are everlasting. Everything has sprung from Akasa by an embedded law of motion, and it dissipates. Nothing ever materializes out of nothing.

The name had completely come to reflect the idea by the time C. W. Leadbeater wrote *Clairvoyance* (1899), and he particularly identified the akashic records as something a clairvoyant may peruse. In his 1913 book *Man: Whence, How, and Whither*, Leadbeater asserts to have covered the history of Atlantis and other civilizations in addition to the society of Earth in the year 2803.

Alice A. Bailey wrote in her book *Light of the Soul on The Yoga Sutras of Patanjali – Book 3 – Union Achieved and its Results* (1927):

The Akashic record is like an immense photographic film, registering all the desires and earth experiences of our planet. Those who

perceive it will see pictured thereon: The life experiences of every human being since time began, the reactions to the experience of the entire animal kingdom, the aggregation of the thought-forms of a karmic nature (based on desire) of every human unit throughout time. Only a trained occultist can distinguish between actual experience and those astral pictures created by imagination and keen desire. (A. Bailey 276)

In a series of pieces that were printed in his periodical *Lucifer-Gnosis* from 1904 to 1908, Rudolf Steiner—an Austrian theosophist who later founded anthroposophy—wrote about Atlantis and Lemuria and other issues connected to their purported histories and civilizations. In 1913 and 1914, not long after the Anthroposophical Society was established and Steiner was ejected from the Theosophical Society Adyar, he also used the phrase as the title of lectures on a Fifth Gospel.

RAMA’S JOURNEY BACK FROM LANKA:

One of the mythical reasons Diwali is observed with much fanfare and display is because it is thought to mark the day when Lord Rama, together with his wife Sita and brother Laxmana, returned to Ayodhya after a protracted exile of 14 years and the defeat of Lanka King Ravana. Dussehra, also known as Vijay Dashami of the Durga Puja, commemorates Rama's victory over the 10-headed demon deity with the goddess' favor. In some ways, Diwali is a continuation of Durga Puja since it marks the triumphant return of the home team after the battle. Moreover, it was time-bound because Rama's younger brother Bharat vowed to kill himself if he did not come home to Ayodhya by the deadline after the exile.

Now, the distance between Lanka and Ayodhya is quite a distance (even when measured in today's topography, and assuming Lanka is Sri Lanka and not Australia, as one

school of thought propagates it to be), and to complete that in just 20 or so days was nearly impossible at the time. It is therefore not unexpected that even at that time, the three had little time to travel back and save Bharat, who was then Ayodhya's crown prince. Rama's devoted follower Hanuman was dispatched to warn Bharat from making any rash decisions while they were returning.

The Lankans required a new monarch after Rama and Ravana's battle, and Vibhishan, Ravan's brother, was crowned. According to ancient texts, Rama may have missed the event since he still had work to do. Regardless of the cause of his delay, a lot of people have been interested in learning how they traveled from Lanka to Ayodhya in just 18–20 days. According to estimates, the journey to Ayodhya would take 66 days and cover about 3,000 km. There are several hypotheses out there, ranging from nonstop walking to nonstop horseback riding.

EIGHT ANCIENT SHIVA TEMPLES ON THE SAME LATITUDE:



Fig. 14

Eight mysterious ancient temples lie more or less on the same geographic longitude of 79° E 41'54" and these popular temples are Kedarnath Temple (Uttarakhand), Kaleshwara Mukteeshwara Swamy Temple (Telangana), Srikalahasti Temple (Andhra Pradesh), Ekambareswarar Temple, Jambukeswara Temple, Annamalaiyar Temple, Nataraja Temple and finally Ramanathaswamy Temple (Tamil Nadu). Ancient architects built these Lord Shiva temples 4,000 years ago, before satellite technology, GPS, or other devices that could precisely determine latitude and longitude. These temples were precisely located at 79° longitudes although the architects were hundreds of kilometers apart. Rameswaram and Kedarnath are separated by 2383 km.

- Kedarnath 79.0669°
- Kalahashti 79.7037°
- Ekambaranatha- Kanchi 79.7036°
- Thiruvanamalai 79.0747°
- Thiruvanaikaval 78.7108
- Chidambaram Nataraja 79.6954°
- Rameshwaram 79.3129°
- Kaleshwaram N-India 79.9067°

Shiva Shakti Aksh Rekha

The "SHIVA SHAKTI AKSH Rekha" is a straight line that starts in Kedarnath and ends at Rameswaram when the aforementioned map dots are connected. The temples at Kedarnath, Kaleshwaram, Kalahasti, Akhaseshwar, Chidambaram, and lastly Rameswaram have all been constructed along a line that is about parallel to or exactly 79° E 41'54" Longitude. More temples are thought to be located along this straight line from Kedarnath to Rameswaram. These temples were constructed with calculations from yogic science.

- Kedarnath – Kedarnath Temple (30.7352° N, 79.0669)

- Kaleshwaram – Kaleshwara Mukteeshwara Swamy Temple (18.8110, 79.9067)
- Rameswaram – Ramanathaswamy Temple(9.2881, 79.3174)

Pancha Bhoota

Earth, Water, Fire, Air, and Sky are the five Pancha Bhoota (natural elements) symbols represented by Shiva Lingas in five of the eight temples dedicated to Lord Shiva. These are the fundamental building blocks of the cosmos. The shrines for Pancha Bhoota or Panch Tatwa that are situated on the route are: □

Temple of Water is in Thiruvanaikaval – Jambukeswara Temple (10.853383, 78.705455), Temple of Fire is in Thiruvannamalai – Annamalaiyar Temple (12.231942, 79.067694), Temple of Air is in Kalahasti – Srikalahasti Temple (13.749802, 79.698410), Temple of Earth is in Kanchipuram – Ekambareswarar Temple (12.847604, 79.699798), and the Temple for Sky is in Chidambaram – Nataraja Temple (11.399596, 79.693559).

Numerous historians and archaeologists are researching to learn the secret of such incredible engineering.

Details of these Mysterious Ancient Shiva Temples

1. Kedarnath Temple



Fig. 15

The Garhwal Himalayan range, close to the Mandakini River, is home to the 3583-meter-high city of Kedarnath, whose name translates to "lord of the field." Amazing spiritual power resides in the temple. The Pandavas allegedly

constructed this shrine to beg Lord Shiva's pardon.

2. Kaleshwara Mukteeshwara Swamy Temple



Fig. 16

been given the names Lord Shiva and Lord Yama.

The two Shiva lingas, known individually as the Kaleshwara and Mukteswara Swamy and jointly as the Panavattam, that are positioned on a single pedestal within this temple have unique importance. They have

3. Rameswaram – Ramanathaswamy Temple

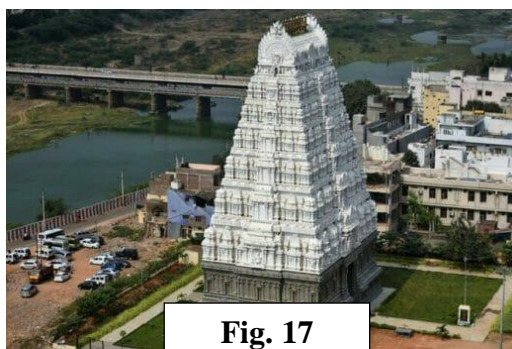


Fig. 17

his murder of Ravana. Maa Sita constructed a lingam out of sea sand in place of the lingam that Lord Hanuman was supposed to deliver from the Himalayas, which is said to be the identical one that was installed in the temple's sanctuary.

The Ramanathaswamy Temple in Tamil Nadu's Rameswaram region is a majestic building with vast hallways, curving pillars, and a 38-meter-tall "Gopuram". Legend has it that Lord Ram pleaded to Lord Shiva to atone for

Following are the temples representing Pancha Bhoota or Panch Tatwa

representing the wonderful mating of Vastu-Vigyan-Veda.

4. Srikalahasti Temple

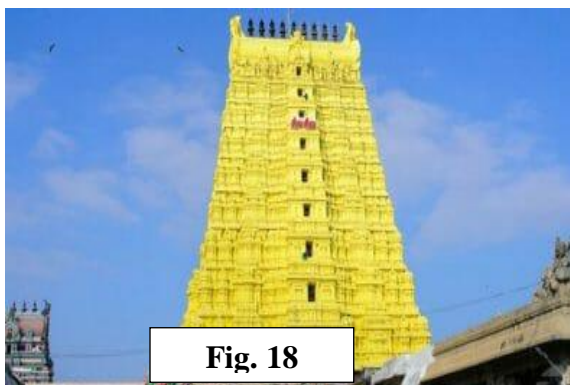
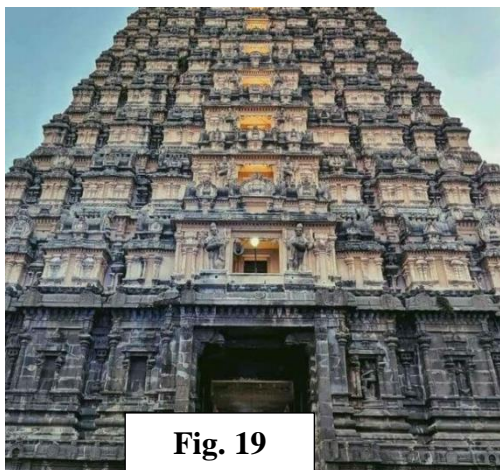


Fig. 18

The Srikalahasti Temple is one of the "Pancha Bhoota Stalam" and is filled with divine and energetic energy. The presiding deity is worshipped as an Air or Vaayu Lingam and the Shiva Lingam is a

white stone sculpture that resembles an elephant's trunk. The main gopuram is 120 feet high and there is a nine-foot-tall rock-cut shrine to Lord Ganesha and a mandap with one hundred intricately carved pillars.

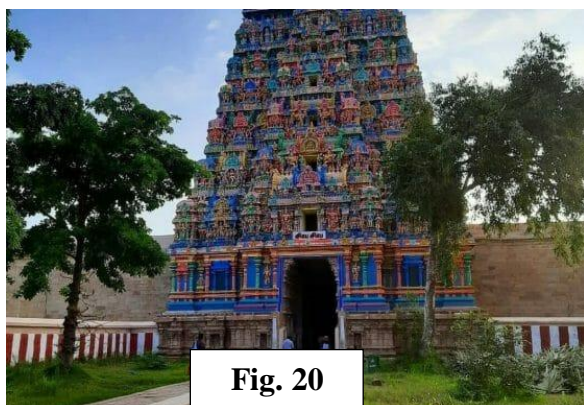
5. Ekambareswarar Temple



The Ekambareswarar Temple is dedicated to Shiva, symbolizing the element Earth. It has been present for a long time and was rebuilt in 600 AD. Legend has it that Goddess Parvati herself created and adored the 172-foot Raja Gopuram. According to legend, the earth once became completely black when Goddess

Parvati veiled Lord Shiva's eyes. Other notable features of the temple include the "Aayiram Kaal Mandapam," or 1000-pillared hall, 1008 Shiv Lingams, and ten musical pillars in its interior corridor. Every 19, 20, and 21 of the Panguni month (March–April), the sun shines squarely on the Shiva linga, demonstrating the genius of the ancient builders who built the temple.

6. Jambukeswarar Temple



The Jambukeswarar Temple in Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu is home to the Jambukeswara Appu Lingam, which symbolizes the element water and acts as the presiding deity. The legend claims that Parvati, in the shape of

Akilandeswari, found Jambu forest (Thiruvanaikoil) to perform her penance by Lord Shiva's wishes. She created a lingam out of Cauvery River water and named it Appu Lingam. This

location is also known as Thiru Aanai Kaa, which eventually evolved into "Thiruaanaikaa," "Thiruvanaikaval," and "Thiruvanaikoil".

7. Annamalaiyar Temple



Agni Lingam, a representation of Lord Shiva, is a column of fire located in the Tamil Nadu city of Thiruvannamalai. In mythology, when Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu disagreed about who should be supreme, Lord Shiva challenged them to find his head or feet as a

test. After searching for Shiva's feet for a while without success, Vishnu gave up and acknowledged that he was inferior. Brahma, however, made an appearance carrying a flower and claimed to have plucked it off Lord Shiva's crown. This lie was uncovered by Lord Shiva, who cursed Brahma. A massive column of unending fire is worshipped at this location.

8. Nataraja Temple



The Chidambaram Nataraja Temple is also known as the Thillai Nataraja Temple. It alludes to the chidaakasam, the sky of consciousness, which is the ultimate goal one should achieve by all Vedas and traditions. It

may be derived from the words chit, meaning "consciousness," and ambaram, meaning "sky" (from aakasam or aakayam). It may also be a combination of chit and ambalam, which refers to a "stage" for performing arts. The state of absolute happiness, or aananda, is known as the chidakasam, and Lord Natarajar is the emblem of absolute bliss or aananda natanam.

RELIGIOUS ASPECT

The author uses details from various religions to explain how a certain idea is being believed and followed by people in different forms in the name of different religions. The book mainly revolves around the Vajrayana Buddhism- the Kalachakra or the “Wheel of Time”. He mainly focuses on Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islamism. Islamic terrorism plays a major part in this book. Most targeted officials who have been killed are found to be supporters of anti-terrorism.

I am convinced that the world’s liberals are to blame for the rise of conservatives. Liberals were meant to uphold values such as freedom of speech, gender equality, free choice in worship and freedom of sexual orientation. But they looked the other way when it came to Islamic societies that stoned and genitally mutilated their women, killed homosexuals, permitted wife beating, enforced the hijab, allowed marriage of minor girls, killed apostates and instituted laws against blasphemy. It was these double standards of liberals that made ordinary people look for solutions from the right. (Sanghi 288)

Mafraqi is the head of a terrorist group that thinks that only Islam and Islamic principles ought to control the globe. A \$25 million reward has been set up by the United States of America for his murder or arrest. He uses the most inhumane methods to punish nonbelievers. The most intriguing element is that he persuades millions of Muslims to support him by using a twisted view of Islam and Islamic history, and how religion can be the world's most lethal weapon. He moves around terrorizing and capturing places to show the dominance of his religion over others. He also wishes to become the next Caliph of his state.

Masoud, also known as Mason Henderson, works with Bruce Williams. Masoud’s mother is a Muslim and his father, is a Christian. Bruce Williams and Mason Henderson, are

two highly rich men and the most powerful members of the Brotherhood. Williams became Wishful Master and that made way for Henderson to become Senior Warden. These two occupied the highest positions in the hierarchy of brotherhood. They were developed to halt Islamic extreme terrorism, which was rising. In the guise of battling terrorism, they also have their interests at stake.

The main concept of the Kalachakra is from the Vajrayana Buddhism. In addition to that, concepts such as Dharmakaya, Sutras of Buddhism, Buddhist belief in permanent records in the Akasha and, many others.

MAHAYANA BUDDHISM:

Mahayana (/ˌmɑːhəˈjɑːnə/ MAH-hə-YAH-nə; "great vehicle") is a term that describes a broad group of Buddhist traditions, texts, philosophies, and practices. Mahayana Buddhism developed in ancient India (from around the 1st century BC) and is considered one of the three main branches of Buddhism in existence (the other being Theravada Buddhism and Vajrayana). Mahayana Buddhism accepts the main scriptures and teachings of early Buddhism but also recognizes various teachings and texts not originally accepted by Theravada Buddhism. These include the Mahayana scriptures, which emphasize Bodhisattva Path and Hannya. The Vajrayāna or mantra tradition is a subset of the Mahayana that uses many tantric techniques that Vajrayānists believe aid enlightenment.

Mahayana also refers to the path of bodhisattvas who aspire to become fully awakened buddhas for the benefit of all sentient beings, and is therefore also called the Bodhisattvayāna, which aims to become a buddha through the bodhisattva path. Regards Arhat's state is incomplete. Mahayana Buddhism also includes many Buddhas and bodhisattvas not found in Theravada Buddhism (such as Amida Buddha and Dainichi Nyorai). Mahayana Buddhist philosophy also promotes its theories such as Madhyamaka's theory of emptiness (Shnyatha), Vijanavada doctrine, and Buddha nature doctrine.

Originally a small movement in India, Mahayana Buddhism eventually grew into an influential force in Indian Buddhism. Large academic centers related to Mahayana Buddhism flourished from the 7th century to the 12th century, such as Nalanda and Vikramashila. Throughout its history, Mahayana Buddhism spread to South, Central, East, and Southeast Asia. To this day, she remains influential in China, Tibet, Mongolia, Hong Kong, South Korea, Japan, Singapore, Vietnam, Philippines, Nepal, Malaysia, Taiwan, and Bhutan.

TANTRIC BUDDHISM:

Tantric Buddhism is a tradition focused on mystical practices and concepts as a path to enlightenment. Tantric Buddhism is usually associated with the Vajrayana school of Tibetan Buddhism, so it is often called Vajrayana but is not limited to the Tibetan tradition.

Some people do not consider Tantric Buddhism to be Buddhism at all because Tantric Buddhism is so far removed from its Buddhist roots. It has little acceptance in Southeast Asia. Tantra generally has its origins in India and the Shaiva sect, a Hindu faith that worships Shiva, which is believed to be the first Yogi. Tantric Buddhism emerged in India around the same time as Hindu Tantra and flourished from around the 6th century to around the 11th century.

In the Tantric tradition, the deities represent the inner nature of the yogi himself, rather than the spirits to be worshiped. Tantric Buddhism, sometimes called Divine Yoga, offers the path to enlightenment through identification with the Tantric Gods. Under the guidance of a guru, yogis use rituals, meditations, mandala visualizations, and other practices to recognize themselves as gods and manifest enlightenment. There is no duality at this level. , yogis discover that seemingly contradictory principles are one.

VAJRAYANA BUDDHISM:

Vajrayana, (Sanskrit: "Thunderbolt Wheel" or "Diamond Wheel") is a form of Tantric Buddhism that developed in India and neighboring countries, especially Tibet. In the history

of Buddhism, Vajrayana marks the transition from the speculative thinking of Mahayana Buddhism to the practice of Buddhist thought in personal life. The term vajra (Sanskrit: "Thunderclap" or "diamond") is used to denote what is real and indestructible to humans, as opposed to the fiction an individual holds about themselves and their nature. Yana is the spiritual pursuit of that which is ultimately worthy and immortal.

Another name for this form of Buddhism is mantrayana ("vehicle of mantras"). This refers to using mantras to prevent the mind from wandering into the world of fiction and the wording that goes along with it and becoming aware of reality. In Guhyamantrayana, the word guhya ("hidden") does not mean concealment, but the intangibility of the process of perceiving reality.

In terms of philosophy, the Vajrayana incorporates concepts from both the Yogachara discipline, which emphasizes the ultimate of mind, and the Madhyamika philosophy, which disproves any assertion that a relativistic principle is the ultimate. The Vajrayana writings, which deal with inner experiences, employ a highly symbolic language that tries to assist the adherents of its disciplines in evoking within themselves experiences regarded as the most priceless ones attainable to humans. Vajrayana makes an effort to recreate the historical Buddha's enlightenment experience.

According to the Tantric perspective, enlightenment results from seeing that seemingly disparate ideas are intertwined. For instance, the active notions of karuna ("compassion") and upaya ("skillful means") must be used to resolve the passive concepts of shunyata ("emptiness") and prajna ("wisdom"). Symbols of sexuality are frequently used to express this underlying polarity and its resolution (see yab-yum).

Except for the fact that it occurred at the same time as the rise of Buddhism's mentalistic schools, the Vajrayana's historical beginnings are unknown. It thrived from the sixth through the eleventh centuries and had a lasting impact on India's neighbors. The holy

mandala, a picture of the cosmos utilized as a meditation aid, is the pinnacle of the Vajrayana tradition's rich visual arts.

KALACHAKRA

The Kālacakra is a polysemic term in Vajrayana Buddhism that means "wheel of time" or "time cycles". It is a series of Buddhist texts and a major practice lineage in Indian Buddhism and Tibetan Buddhism. It is believed to have originated in India between 1025 and 1040 CE and is based on Mahayana Buddhist non-dualism. The tradition contains teachings on cosmology, theology, philosophy, sociology, soteriology, myth, prophecy, medicine, and yoga, depicting a mythic reality whereby cosmic and socio-historical events correspond to processes in the bodies of individuals. It also draws on a wide range of Buddhist and non-Buddhist (mainly Hindu) traditions.

BUDDHIST TEXTS

Buddhist texts are religious texts that belong to or are associated with, Buddhism and its traditions. The earliest Buddhist texts were not committed to writing until some centuries after the death of Gautama Buddha. The oldest surviving Buddhist manuscripts are the Gandhāran Buddhist texts, found in Afghanistan and written in Gāndhārī, which date from the first century BCE to the third century CE. These texts were initially passed on orally by Buddhist monastics but were later written down and composed as manuscripts in various Indo-Aryan languages and collected into various Buddhist Canons. These were then translated into other languages such as Buddhist Chinese and Classical Tibetan as Buddhism spread outside of India.

Buddhist texts can be categorized in several ways, such as "scripture" and "canonical" by Western scholars. These religious texts were written in different languages, methods, and writing systems, and Buddhists continued to copy them by hand as a spiritual practice. To preserve these scriptures, Asian Buddhist institutions were at the forefront of the adoption of

Chinese technologies related to bookmaking, including paper, and block printing. The first surviving example of a printed text is the Buddhist Diamond Sutra and the first hand-colored print is an illustration of Guanyin dated to 9.

BODHISATTVA

A Bodhisattva is a Buddhist figure. A person who is on the path to bodhi ('awakening,') or Buddhahood is known as a Bodhisattva. Bodhisattva is a term used in both Early Buddhist schools and current Theravada Buddhism to describe someone who has resolved to become a Buddha and has also received confirmation or prediction from a living Buddha that this would happen.

A bodhisattva is a person who has manifested bodhicitta, an innate desire, and compassionate attitude to become a Buddha for the benefit of all sentient beings, according to the Mahayana school of Buddhism. Bodhisattvas who practice the Mahayana school of Buddhism are spiritually valiant individuals who strive for enlightenment and are motivated by deep compassion (mahkaru). The "four divine abodes" (brahmavihras) of loving-kindness (maitr), compassion (karu), empathetic joy (mudit), and equanimity (upek), as well as the different bodhisattva "perfections" (pramitas), which include prajpramit ("transcendent knowledge" or "perfection of wisdom") and skillful means (upya), serve as examples of these beings.

The bodhisattva is primarily regarded as a remarkable and uncommon person in Theravada Buddhism. The ability to become a bodhisattva is eventually limited to a small number of special people (like Maitreya). The bodhisattva path is widely viewed as available to everyone in Mahayana Buddhism, and Mahayanists encourage everyone to become a bodhisattva. Bodhisattvas who have attained higher levels of spiritual development, such as Avalokiteshvara, Maitreya, and Manjushri, are likewise highly revered across the Mahayana

Buddhist world and are thought to be endowed with enormous magical power that they use to benefit all living things.

Rama's journey to Lanka and back, the importance of the number 108, the Rudraksha, and the Nataraja statue are all references taken from Hinduism in this book, *Keepers of the Kalachakra*.

SECRET SOCIETY

A secret society is a group whose members, events, activities, or internal operations are kept hidden. The group might or might not make an effort to hide its existence. The phrase often excludes covert organizations that conceal their actions and memberships while maintaining a public presence, such as intelligence services or guerrilla warfare insurgencies.

The exact criteria for classifying a group as a secret society are debatable, but definitions typically depend on how strongly the organization insists on secrecy. These criteria may include the retention and transmission of secret knowledge, the denial of membership in or knowledge of the group, the development of enduring personal bonds among members, and the use of covert rites or rituals that bind the group's members together.

Secret societies and the idea of the Männerbund, the all-male "warrior-band" or "warrior-society" of pre-modern cultures, have a long and complex anthropological and historical relationship. A purported "family tree of secret societies" has been proposed, although it may not be comprehensive.

Alan Axelrod, the author of the *International Encyclopedia of Secret Societies and Fraternal Orders*, defines a secret society as an organization that is exclusive, claims to own special secrets, and shows a strong inclination to favor its members. (Axelrod)

Historian Richard B. Spence proposes a sub-category of "Elite Secret Societies" (composed of high-income or socially influential people) and notes that secret societies tend

factionalism, infighting, and claiming origins older than can be reliably documented. His definition includes groups traditionally thought of as secret societies (Freemasons and Rosicrucians) and other groups not so traditionally classified such as certain organized crime cabals (the Mafia), religious groups (Order of Assassins and Thelema), and political movements (Bolsheviks and Black Dragon Society). Historian Jasper Ridley argues that Freemasonry is the world's most powerful secret Society. Opus Dei (Latin for "Work of God") is portrayed as a "secret society" of the Catholic Church. Critics label Opus Dei as the "Holy Mafia" or "Santa Mafia" as the organization is connected with various questionable practices such as intense "brainwashing" of its members to exploit the labor force and the direct involvement of members in severe.

CHAPTER III

History, Religion, and Myth in *Keepers of the Kalachakra* as a Sci-Fi

Thriller

Chapter III

History, Religion, And Myth In *Keepers Of The Kalachakra* As A Sci-Fi Thriller

The book *Keepers of the Kalachakra* consists of various genres including history, mythology, and science-fiction. Vijay Sundaram is the protagonist of this novel. The storyline starts with the deaths of global leaders and influencers who represented the idea of tolerance and peace. All the deaths followed a similar pattern but the cause and the method used for these deaths remained a question for everyone. IG4 (Intelligence Operatives from around the world) was formed to dig into the matter and stop the death spree. IG4 consisted of four officers from four countries.

Vijay Sundaram is a professor at IIT Delhi and a researcher of quantum theories. His research work gets him a job offer from Milesian Labs which is located in Uttarakhand, India. They would allow Vijay to continue his research in any field of Quantum Physics and they will pay him double of what Google and SpaceX would pay. He is asked to research on 'Quantum Behaviour Beyond the Quantum'. Vijay is unaware of the trap that the Milesian Lab has set for him.

Before he joins the Milesian Labs, he is kidnapped by the IG4 members, who are assigned to solve the global issue of the killings of world leaders. The IG4 members are;

- Rakesh Sharma from India's RAW,
- Judith Frost from USA's CIA,
- Yuri Petrov from Russia's SVR, and
- Jin Zhang from China's MSS.

These officials have brought Vijay secretly, seeking to favor them in finding the cause and methods of killing the world leaders, knowing he has been hired by the Milesian Labs. They ask him to spy on the Milesian Labs and pass on the information to them to help them solve the global issue of the mysterious deaths of world leaders. Though Vijay hesitates and refused initially, the IG4 convinces him to accept the offer, and so does Vijay.

Entering the Milesian Labs was not an easy task for any common man. Breaching the premises of the Milesian labs would be beyond a death wish. Knowing the risk levels, the IG4 has inserted a chip underneath Vijay's skin to track his physical health and his location. Vijay has been well prepared to enter the Milesians in favor of the IG4. Each member of the team took responsibility in every aspect to safeguard Vijay's personal and official matters.

When Vijay entered the Milesian Labs, he realized that the area covered by the Lab spread over a thousand acres. He was received by the Head of the Milesian Labs, Dr. Klaus Schmidt. The premises was a tightly secured one where no one could ever do anything against the rules of the Milesian Labs. Schmidt takes Vijay on a tour around the Lab while Craker, Schmidt's assistant checks Vijay's belongings in his room. Vijay is then introduced to the other nine scientists that have been working in the Lab on various topics of science. There were only 25 members on the whole campus including the ten scientists. Vijay is told about his duties and rules.

While the eight scientists greeted him well, Vijay noticed a sixty-year-old scientist named Mikhailov, a Russian, who did not care about anybody who made their presence in the lab. He was the kind of person that was only focused on his duties. As days passed, Vijay saved Mikhailov's life in the Cafeteria when he found himself choking. From then on, Mikhailov had been impressed with Vijay. He had started to share with him about his past and other deeper contents that Vijay could not even understand.

Mikhailov was a sixty-year-old Russian who had been a follower of Brahmananda, a monk, whose age people believe to be above 2500 years. Brahmananda has been concerned about the Buddhist documents, and he even risks his life to save these documents when the destruction of the Nalandha occurred by the troops of *Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji*.

Mikhailov wondered what was so important about those documents that Brahmanandha has been trying to save even at the cost of his life. He later learned that Nalanda University was a storehouse of knowledge. In ancient times, the university at Nalanda in the kingdom of Magadha had been the largest reservoir of knowledge. It had been demolished by Muslim invaders who nearly destroyed everything in the early years of the thirteenth century.

The reconstruction of the information repository was seen by Brahmananda as his obligation. To piece together papers from secondary sources, he had meticulously assembled a team of academics over the years. Additionally, scholars and sages from all over the world were excitedly donating books from temple and monastery archives as well as parchments, scrolls, palm-leaf binders, and other items to Brahmananda's cause. Mikhailov assisted Brahmananda in cataloging and organizing certain parts of the massive library. He wanted the wisdom of Nalanda to be replicated in the cave, but also to be significantly expanded upon.

Brahmananda is a well-versed Buddhist practitioner. He is believed to be over 2500 years of age. It is said that Mikhailov's grandfather, Viktor had also been a follower of Brahmananda. Brahmananda spreads his knowledge to all his followers. Many details and information are mentioned in this book, as Brahmananda shares his knowledge, including the significance of the number 108, the structure of the DNA, the Swastika, the Mandala, the Sri Yantra, and also about how the Rudraksha mala has passed on from Ravana to Vijay, at present. He also explains what Akashik records are. He also speaks about certain places on Earth that have a kind of vibration.

The number 108 has various significances. The distance between Earth and the sun is one hundred and eight times the sun's diameter. The distance between Earth and the moon is

one hundred and eight times the moon's diameter. The diameter of the sun is one hundred and eight times Earth's diameter. Precisely, when the first three digits are raised to their power and multiplied, you get one hundred and eight.' $11 \times 22 \times 33 = 108$.

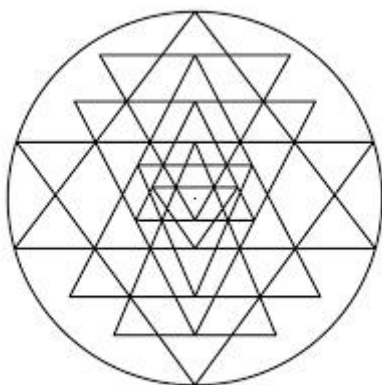


Fig. 23

The Sri Yantra is a nine-triangle symbol of Shiva and Shakti, with four pointing upward and five pointing downward. The sacred number one hundred and eight is obtained by multiplying these fifty-four points by two, where each point stands for masculine and feminine. The "string theory" is thought to represent science's greatest hope for fusing the theory of relativity with quantum

mechanics. The strings vibrate in nine dimensions, and the base angle of the largest triangle is around fifty-two degrees, which is also the angle of the hill in which the Milesian Labs is located when seen as a satellite image. There is a more fundamental reason why the design of the Sri Yantra is the way it is, which goes back to Deoxyribonucleic Acid, which is what the crime shows on television call DNA.

The Kalachakra mandala is the wheel of time. It is most revered by Buddhists because it factors in everything: cosmic and astrological, human body and mind. The mandala is a two-dimensional representation of a three-dimensional palace—a palace of five floors. Each of the five levels is represented by a concentric square. In the satellite image of the Milesian Labs, we can see that the massive hill has been terraced and carved into five levels so that the innermost plateau is the highest.

Within the five levels of this palace are various deities, and at the center is Buddha. The lowest level of the palace represents the body. The body mandala features twelve large lotus flowers, each having twenty-eight petals. These represent the twelve months of twenty-eight lunar days each. In that sense, the Kalachakra is a representation of both space and time. The second is for speech, the third for mind, and the fourth for consciousness. And the fifth is

‘The Great Bliss’ mandala. This is the last of the squares and inside this square is a lotus flower with eight petals. Interestingly, the lotus is one of the flowers in which the petals are also placed according to the Golden Ratio. In the center of this lotus sits Kalachakra—the Buddha—along with his consort, Vishwamata.

Tantric Buddhism emphasizes the union of method and wisdom. It is this union that produces bliss. Just like a father and mother are needed to produce a child, method, and wisdom are required for enlightenment. Considering Shiva and Shakti, the fact is that the universe consists of connections. In Buddhism, too, there is the Bodhisattva, Avalokitesvara, who is also depicted in the female form of Guanyin—the Shakti to Shiva. Indian and Tibetan cultures have never been shy about sex.

Considering the carvings of Khajuraho, the prudishness crept in much later. They never had any qualms about using sexual imagery that was symbolic. Someone unaware of Christianity may see the image of a man nailed to a cross and think that religion promotes torture! One must look deeper to understand the true meaning of such symbols.’ Shiva and Shakti were often shown in positions of fervent love in splendid temple carvings that exhibited passion at a level that was entirely unfamiliar in religious art forms of the West. And Tantric Buddhism had been heavily influenced by Shiva tantra.

The word Shiva means that which is not. In effect, Shiva is because of Shakti. Shakti is because of Shiva. Neither is complete in and of themselves. The objects that we see around us are our act of observation that makes them exist. As opposed to Abrahamic religions, sensuous gratification had never been curbed in ancient Hinduism, because the human body was seen as an essential part of the human spirit. The Hindu is less concerned with repressing sexual desire and more focused on realizing himself with his entire being—both body and mind.

These are the elements that the author uses to spice up the book to make it a more effective Science fiction thriller. Deeper research on the Akashic records has also been made. The Akashic Records contain the vibrational records of each soul in the universe and the journey that it undertakes. In other words, Akashic Records are a compilation of all human experiences, actions, reflections, intentions, feelings, thoughts, and words ever to have happened anywhere and everywhere in the universe. All the information that we want is out there on the internet but we need to know how to search for it. It's the same with the Akashic Records. Everyone has access to the records, but some people know how to search better.

Brahmananda used these Akashic Records to find the Yamaj of the world leaders. Yamaj is the quantum twin of an individual. Brahmananda has been helping the Milesian Labs by finding the Yamaj of the world leaders. He has committed himself to this as the Milesian Labs have offered to help Brahmananda in preventing the Buddhist documents.

Various groups that carry the story to the next level in this book. One is Brahmananda and his fellow monks. The other is the secret society called Minerva - which had produced the Milesian Labs and the Molecular and Universal Audio. The IG4 group works to solve the global issue of dying world leaders. In addition to this, there are fundraisers - Bruce Williams and Mason Henderson - businessmen, who take charge of the secret society, Minerva, as Worshipful Masters.

The IG4 - four members from around the world- works as a group to solve the global issue and the fundraisers work to trigger commotions among the people of various religions so that they could keep their business flag flying high. Though the IG4 and the fundraisers work for a certain reason, each one of them has been intending to involve in matters to favor their benefit. The members from the IG4 - Judith Frost, Jin Zhang, and Yuri Petrov have accepted to join the team to solve their own country's issues and vengeance against Islam extremists.

Judith's husband, Ashton, a member of the Green Beret, has been sent to compromise the commotion between the majors of Iraq and Syria. The leader of the Iraq group was Mafraqi, an Islam extremist. Mafraqi captured three people including Ashton and tortured them to death. Judith was shocked to see her life breaking down. On seeing the video of Ashton being tied upside-down, burning and his throat being slit, Judith felt strange that nobody could do anything about these Islam extremists. She thought she must do something about her husband's death. At the right time, Judith got an offer to join the IG4. As she took the offer, she also joined hands with Schmidt, Milesian Lab's Manager.

Jin Zhang is a Chinese. China had issues with the Uighur Muslims. To sort their problems using information about the other enemies and weak points of the Uighur Muslims, Zhang joined the IG4. While Zhang tried spying on the Muslims, he was killed by Habib, Mafraqi's assistant. Another member of the IG4, Yuri Petrov was a Russian. He wanted to keep the Russian flag high. He has been working in all possible ways to show that the Russians are the best kind of ones. He was more concerned about the brand of Russia than the global issue.

Rakesh Sharma, an Indian, along with Mikhailov, a Russian, was the only one who was truly concerned about finding the mystery behind the death of the world leaders. Rakesh Sharma had lost one of his legs in the Kargil war. Yet, he was motivated and inspired by Brahmananda when he shared a few eye-opening stories at the Kargil hospital. Sharma gets to know about the happenings as he meets Brahmananda and Mikhailov. Toward the end of the story, Sharma gets to experience the power of the atmosphere of Brahmananda and his monks, where he is shifted to another place in the blink of an eye when the enemies surround him.

Mason Henderson, had his reasons to join the secret society. Henderson's mother, Maryam Rashidi, was a Pakistani, who had been brought up in an orthodox Muslim family. Since she did not like the marriage that her family arranged for her, she left her place. She

found her husband, Mike Henderson, a commercial pilot working in PIA. After her marriage, she changed her identity and name to Mary Henderson. and lived in Chicago with her two children - Henderson and his sister. After the two children left for college, Mike had become an alcoholic and tortured Maryam. As days went by, she felt guilty for leaving all her identity and her religion behind. At a point, she couldn't stand her husband's ill-treatment, he had abused her and her religion. She left him and moved to New York with the money that she had saved as a painter.

Maryam writes all these in a letter and posts it to Henderson along with a Quran, during the last days of her life, as she was suffering from lymphoma. Reading this, Henderson feels anxious. Henderson's mother calls him Masoud. Henderson understands that innocent Muslims, who are not into terrorism or any other kinds of extremist movements are also being punished. He feels angered about the situations that his mother had to go through, after changing her identity. And also about the way his father had treated her, calling her "Paki bitch". He did not want any commotions to occur among the religious groups in the world. He wanted world peace. When he heard that something was going to break out huge at the world level, he wanted to stop it. And for this reason, he has joined the secret society and made use of his power to reduce and stop the upcoming outburst.

On the other side, the author speaks about the energy that one could sense in certain places of the world. These places include:

- Stonehenge, England
- Ring of Brodgar, Scotland
- Avebury, England
- Rollright Stones, England
- Drombeg Stone Circles, Ireland

- Wassu Stone Circles, Gambia
- Muduma Stone Circles, Telangana, India
- Zorats Karer, Armenia
- Carnac Stones, France
- Taulas of Menorca, Spain
- Mount Kailash, Tibet
- Callanish Stones, Scotland
- Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt
- Mount Shasta, California, USA
- Glastonbury, England
- Haleakalā Volcano, Maui, Hawai
- Mount Fuji, Japan
- Lake Titicaca, Peru
- Sedona, Arizona, USA
- Bermuda Triangle

These are energy chakras on Earth. The ancient man recognized the fact that these locations had unexplainable energy. That is the reason for the ancients to create stone circles, pyramids, or mandalas at these locations. All these spots amplify the sound OM- aa, oo, and mm.

Similarly, in India, eight Shiva temples are located on the same latitude. They are:

- Kedarnath Temple, Kedarnath, Uttarakhand, 30.7352, 79.0669
- Kaleshwara Mukteeshwara Swamy Temple, Kaleshwaram, Telangana, 18.8110, 79.9067
- Srikalahasteeswara Swamy Temple, Srikalahasti, Andhra Pradesh, 13.7498, 79.6984
- Ekambareswarar Temple, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, 12.8476, 79.6997
- Annamalaiyar Temple, Thiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu, 12.2319, 79.0676
- Virudhagireeswarar Temple, Virudhachalam, Tamil Nadu, 11.5172, 79.3194
- Thillai Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu, 11.3995, 79.6935
- Ramanathaswamy Temple, Rameswaram, 9.2881, 79.3174

These Shiva temples are found to have certain special powers. This is because it is believed that Lord Rama traveled through these areas on his way back from Lanka. It is said that Rama hurried back from Lanka as soon as he saved Sita because his brother Bharat had promised him that he would suicide if Rama did not come back as soon as his 14 years of exile is over.

It is also said that Rama had returned from Lanka in 20 days. During those days, it was not possible for anyone to travel such a long distance in just 20 days, but is believed that Rama took the help of a bird to fly back to his place. The route that Rama had taken, is now found to have these eight Shiva temples on the same latitude.

Ravana was the greatest Shiva Bhakt ever. It is also believed that Ravana had received the powerful Atma Lingam. Ravana was a devotee of Brahma and he performed severe austerities over thousands of years to gain his favour. Pleased with Ravana, Brahma offered him a boon—absolute invincibility against gods, demons, wild beasts, and spirits. Ravana had spent thousands of years pleasing Brahma, then thousands of years pleasing

Shiva. He knew that he had to also please the final member of the holy trinity—Vishnu. And Rama was an avatar of Vishnu.

Now, that is the reason that Ravana died at the hands of Rama. After Ravana's death, Ravana's powerful Rudraksha was passed on to Lakshmana. After all the chaos that had happened after the exile, - the separation of Rama and Sita- Lakshmana considered the Rudraksha as a bad fortune and has thrown it away. This Rudraksha had been found by Brahmananda.

Possessing all of these powers, made Bramananda gain a lot of knowledge, and also a wise person who knew how to handle the Bindu. Brahmananda's character plays a vital role in providing spiritual knowledge to the readers which makes one realize and understand the science behind it.

To kill the world leaders, the Milesian Labs made use of Brahmananda and the other 108 monks to find the Yamaj of those leaders. They killed those quantum twins (Yamaj) by injecting poison into their bodies.

These are various elements that the author has used to make this novel a unique science fiction thriller by making use of many historical events, mythology, religion, and also other minute details that add up to making this book a page-flipping one. The suspense of who killed the world leaders and, why and what method did they use are revealed towards the end. Also, toward the end of the book, the author narrates the background story of each hypocritical character that is involved in major operations in twisting the plot of the book.

CHAPTER IV

When Science Meets Spirituality

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सत्य नास्ति परो धर्म (Satyan nasti paro dharma) is an ancient Sanskrit saying that can be translated as “There is no religion higher than truth”. Central to both science and spirituality is the seeking of truth and grasping the essential nature of reality. The goal of science is a complete understanding of the fundamental principles underlying the physical universe in all its diverse forms. Spirituality is the awakening of wisdom concerning how we effectively relate to each other and the world. Science seeks to enlighten our minds, while spirituality seeks to awaken our hearts. Each is necessary for the full fruition of the other.

Although some may consider science to be antagonistic or contradictory to their religion and spirituality, the truth is that compulsive attachment to particular doctrines and dogmas are inimical to both science and a deeper realization of spirituality. Science has historically often seemed to be at odds with religion. Yet there is a form of spirituality with which science has no discord. Interestingly, the mystics of all religious traditions seem to be substantively in agreement. The Christian mystic, Sufi mystic, and Zen master all seem in perfect accord, even while many exoteric Christians (and Muslims and others) are at each other’s throats over minor doctrinal differences. The 20th-century philosopher Aldous Huxley referred to this mystical invariant across cultures and ages as perennial philosophy. At this level of religion/spirituality, there is no conflict whatsoever with science.

Indeed, science itself is deeply rooted in ancient Western mystical traditions, such as alchemy and Kabbalah. Sir Isaac Newton was unarguably the quintessential scientist. Yet Newton’s alchemical writings were more voluminous than his scientific and mathematical works (he wrote over a million words on the subject). At this (deepest) level religion, science,

and spirituality are quite harmonious and complementary. For it was never religion per se that conflicted with science, but dogmatism. Dogma is and has always been the enemy of both science and spirituality. The historical conflicts between science and religion are all due to the tendency of doctrine and dogma to be mistaken for religion.

Dogma is believed to be Reality itself, not simply an attempt to describe reality. Alternate descriptions of reality are seen as a threat. The famous conflicts between science and Christianity perhaps pale in significance when compared to the conflicts between various sects of Christianity. What today seems trivial variations of the same basic dogmatic systems of belief led to purges and persecutions that have left hundreds of thousands dead.

Science seeks truth, but can never say that absolute Truth has been attained. Scientific theories are models of reality, and must always be considered essentially tentative. Science makes a fundamental distinction between a theory and the reality the theory is attempting to describe. There are no facts in Science, just observations and theories. A theory is an attempt to explain the observations and to predict phenomena as yet unobserved. Theories are models of reality, not reality itself. Although theories can never be proved, all it takes is one (repeatable) observation to disprove a theory!

The biggest impediment to the evolution of Science has always been scientists themselves (or others) being too attached to their old and inadequate theories. To be true to Science, a scientist should be willing to sacrifice her pet theory at the drop of a hat (should that hat's dropping in some way contradict the theory). As soon as the old theory is thrown on the theoretical scrap heap, it's time for scientists to have fun creating a new theory that's consistent with all the observations at hand. Throwing out an outdated theory should be a time of exaltation and celebration, for this is the process of deepening our understanding of the universe.

Eastern philosophies and the philosophy of science seem to be quite on the same wavelength concerning their distrust of dogma. In Sanskrit, नेति नेति (neti neti) is an ancient

yogic admonition “not this, not this”, meaning that one’s conceptualization of reality always falls short of the mark. No matter how fine the mesh of the (conceptual) net you cast, there will always be smaller fish that elude it. This is why Lao Tsu’s classic Taoist scripture, the Tao Te Ching, begins with the disclaimer: “The Tao that can be spoken is not the true Tao”. A Zen koan states “If you meet the Buddha on the road, kill him!”. This implies not only that one shouldn’t be attached to one’s concepts, but that one must ultimately uproot them all. All dogma must be sacrificed for a deeper perception of truth to arise.

Despite all this iconoclasm, there is something akin to belief at the very root of the above-mentioned Eastern and Western mysticism. This fundamental belief is at the root of scientific philosophy as well. Underlying scientific philosophy is the assumption that our senses and intellects are fundamentally trustworthy, and properly used can deepen our understanding of reality. Similarly, in Eastern philosophy and Western mystical traditions, there’s a fundamental assumption that our hearts and intellects are fundamentally trustworthy, and can lead us to a deeper realization and understanding of our true nature. This “root belief” isn’t quite the same as the dogmatic beliefs of a religious fanatic; this assumption isn’t absolute truth but is rather a working hypothesis. After all, if we can’t trust our own senses, heart, and intellect, then who and what can we trust? Trusting an external “authority” also implies trusting our senses, heart, and intellect’s ability to judge the worthiness of that “authority”.

Both science and spirituality would thus have us “come to our senses”! Doctrines and belief systems are conceptual frameworks that must be subservient to our senses. Perhaps the truest meaning of “idolatry” is to enthrone dogmas over the evidence of our senses. Exalting dogmas over our senses reeks of schizophrenic delusion. The eminent neuro-psychiatrist Monte Buchsbaum, then director of the University of California at Irvine Brain Imaging Lab, was once asked, how modern psychiatry differentiates the delusional thoughts of schizophrenics from those of religious fanatics. He responded to the effect that the essential difference is that schizophrenics are alone in their delusions, while in the case of fanaticism,

many who share the same (perhaps delusional) beliefs. A unique delusional belief may be a symptom of schizophrenia, a few people sharing such a delusional belief constitutes a cult, and a cult with many members all sharing the same delusional beliefs becomes a religion. Yet mystics, regardless of their cultural background, manage to transcend the exoteric (and largely delusional) systems of belief of their religious traditions.

One particularly clear manifestation of the mystics' perennial philosophy is Zen. Having been filtered through Indian, then Chinese, then Japanese, and now Western cultures, what's left is essentially concentrated perennial philosophy, devoid of excessive cultural baggage. Zen in its Chinese incarnation was deeply influenced by the indigenous Taoist tradition, which emphasized contemplation of Nature as a path to truth. Not through words and concepts but via the senses is reality glimpsed. This resonates well with scientific philosophy, wherein careful observation is paramount. In his 16th-century work, *Discourse on the Inexhaustible Lamp of the Zen School*, Zen master Torei Enji Zenji wrote that three qualities necessary for success in spiritual realization are great faith, great doubt, and great determination. These same three qualities are also necessary for success in scientific endeavors.

“Great faith” in Zen practice refers to trust in the process, as demonstrated by the many who have gone on before, as well as a firm trust in one's capabilities to see the essential nature of reality for oneself. In scientific work, “great faith” refers to trust in the scientific method, successfully applied by scientists of the past, as well as an underlying belief in one's inherent capability to understand the phenomena being studied.

“Great doubt” in Zen refers to a willingness to profoundly question all of one's most cherished beliefs, and ultimately to uproot them. Beliefs are but concepts, floating on the surface. The conceptual realm may be useful at times, but compulsive attachment to particular concepts is a hindrance to penetrating deeper levels of realization of the fundamental nature of reality, which is beyond all concepts. An ancient Chinese saying states that when a wise

man points his finger to the moon, the fool sees only his finger. In science, “great doubt” is based on a realization that the model is not the reality. Being too attached to a particular hypothesis or theory can prevent one from arriving at a better theory that reflects a deeper understanding of the phenomena of interest.

“Great determination” in Zen is required to not give in to laziness. The process may take some time, and without determination one may never attain deep realization. There is no deepest realization, and only by great determination will one keep going deeper. Of course, the same can be said of scientific research.

At root, the deepest spiritual traditions have essentially the same epistemology as scientific philosophy. Beyond this, the discoveries of science provide insights that can inspire us and help to awaken in us profound epiphanies. Science has shown us a universe more wondrous and beautiful than we could have imagined, were we content with our moldy old dogmas. One can’t study science without being frequently awe-struck at the magnificence of this universe, from which we cannot separate ourselves.

Mystics from time immemorial have stated that we are one with the universe, and modern science also shows this principle in diverse ways. We (and all sentient beings) are in a way the universe becoming aware of itself. The phrase from the mystic poet William Blake, “To see a world in a grain of sand and heaven in a wild flower, hold infinity in the palm of your hand and eternity in an hour” seems to describe the universe as a fractal. Fractals have the property that a tiny part of it encodes the entire fractal. The part can equal the whole! Science and mathematics provide us with metaphors that clarify and deepen our understanding of ancient spiritual truths.

Science with heart will be the religion of the future. Science uncovers the abstract principles underlying nature, and spirituality informs us of the proper way to regard all this – with vast love and awe. Although in English the word for mind is distinct from the word for heart, in Chinese the word xin translates into English as heart/mind. And indeed, the heart and

mind are not separate. One can't have one without the other, and every great scientific discovery was an epiphany not only for the scientist originally discovering it but also for those who later come to understand it. Despite the common misapprehension of science as a dispassionate endeavor, it's a very passionate endeavor.

As Einstein noted, "The most beautiful and profound emotion we can experience is the sensation of the mystical. He to whom this emotion is a stranger, who can no longer wonder and stand rapt in awe, is as good as dead. To know that what is impenetrable to us exists, manifesting itself as the highest wisdom and the most radiant beauty, which our dull faculties can comprehend only in their primitive forms - this knowledge, this feeling, is at the center of true religion." Of course, this same feeling is also at the very heart of science. Science hones and clarifies our spiritual realizations, even as our spiritual epiphanies inspire the evolution of science. This will be forged a great cosmic religion of the future.

USAGE OF SCIENCE IN *KEEPERS OF THE KALACHAKRA*

Quantum Physics

Quantum physics is the study of matter and energy at the most fundamental level. It aims to uncover the properties and behaviors of the very building blocks of nature. While many quantum experiments examine very small objects, such as electrons and photons, quantum phenomena are all around us, acting on every scale. However, we may not be able to detect them easily in larger objects. This may give the wrong impression that quantum phenomena are bizarre or otherworldly. Quantum science closes gaps in our knowledge of physics to give us a more complete picture of our everyday lives.

Quantum discoveries have been incorporated into our foundational understanding of materials, chemistry, biology, and astronomy. These discoveries are a valuable resource for innovation, *giving rise to devices* such as lasers and transistors, and enabling real progress on technologies once considered purely speculative, such as *quantum computers*. Physicists are

exploring the potential of quantum science to transform our view of gravity and its connection to space and time. Quantum science may even reveal how everything in the universe (or in multiple universes) is connected to everything else through higher dimensions that our senses cannot comprehend.

The Origins of Quantum Physics

The field of quantum physics arose in the late 1800s and early 1900s from a series of experimental observations of atoms that didn't make intuitive sense in the context of classical physics. Among the basic discoveries was the realization that matter and energy can be thought of as discrete packets, or quanta, that have a minimum value associated with them. For example, light of a fixed frequency will deliver energy in quanta called "photons." Each photon at this frequency will have the same amount of energy, and this energy can't be broken down into smaller units. The word "quantum" has Latin roots and means "how much."

Knowledge of quantum principles transformed our conceptualization of the atom, which consists of a nucleus surrounded by electrons. Early models depicted electrons as particles that orbited the nucleus, much like the way satellites orbit Earth. Modern quantum physics instead understands electrons as being distributed within orbitals, mathematical descriptions that represent the probability of the electrons' existence in more than one location within a given range at any given time. Electrons can jump from one orbital to another as they gain or lose energy, but they cannot be found between orbitals.

Other central concepts helped to establish the foundations of quantum physics:

- **Wave-particle duality:** This principle dates back to the earliest days of quantum science. It describes the outcomes of experiments that showed that light and matter had the properties of particles *or* waves, depending on how they were measured. Today, we understand that these different forms of energy are neither a particle *nor* a wave. They are distinct quantum objects that we cannot easily conceptualize.

- **Superposition:** This is a term used to describe an object as a combination of multiple possible states at the same time. A superposed object is analogous to a ripple on the surface of a pond that is a combination of two waves overlapping. In a mathematical sense, an object in superposition can be represented by an equation that has more than one solution or outcome.
- **Uncertainty principle:** This is a mathematical concept that represents a trade-off between complementary points of view. In physics, this means that two properties of an object, such as its position and velocity, cannot both be precisely known at the same time. If we precisely measure the position of an electron, for example, we will be limited in how precisely we can know its speed.
- **Entanglement:** This is a phenomenon that occurs when two or more objects are connected in such a way that they can be thought of as a single system, even if they are very far apart. The state of one object in that system can't be fully described without information on the state of the other object. Likewise, learning information about one object automatically tells you something about the other and vice versa.

Mathematics and the Probabilistic Nature of Quantum Objects

Because many of the concepts of quantum physics are difficult if not impossible for us to visualize, mathematics is essential to the field. Equations are used to describe or help predict quantum objects and phenomena in ways that are more exact than what our imaginations can conjure. Mathematics is also necessary to represent the probabilistic nature of quantum phenomena. For example, the position of an electron may not be known exactly. Instead, it may be described as being in a range of possible locations (such as within an orbital), with each location associated with a probability of finding the electron there.

Given their probabilistic nature, quantum objects are often described using mathematical "wave functions," which are solutions to what is known as the *Schrödinger equation*. Waves in water can be characterized by the changing height of the water as the

wave moves past a set point. Similarly, sound waves can be characterized by the changing compression or expansion of air molecules as they move past a point. Wave functions don't track with a physical property in this way. The solutions to the wave functions provide the likelihood of where an observer might find a particular object over a range of potential options. However, just as a ripple in a pond or a note played on a trumpet is spread out and not confined to one location, quantum objects can also be in multiple places—and take on different states, as in the case of superposition—at once.

Observation of Quantum Objects

The act of observation is a topic of considerable discussion in quantum physics. Early in the field, scientists were baffled to find that simply observing an experiment influenced the outcome. For example, an electron acted like a wave when not observed, but the act of observing it caused the wave to collapse (or, more accurately, "decohere") and the electron to behave instead like a particle. Scientists now appreciate that the term "observation" is misleading in this context, suggesting that consciousness is involved. Instead, "measurement" better describes the effect, in which a change in outcome may be caused by the interaction between the quantum phenomenon and the external environment, including the device used to measure the phenomenon. Even this connection has caveats, though, and a full understanding of the relationship between measurement and outcome is still needed.

The Double-Slit Experiment

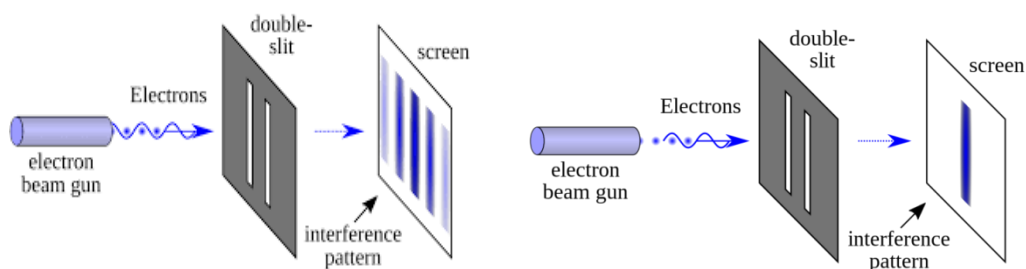


Fig. 24

Perhaps the most definitive experiment in the field of quantum physics is the **double-slit experiment**. This experiment, which involves shooting particles such as photons or electrons through a barrier with two slits, was originally used in 1801 to show that light is made up of waves. Since then, numerous incarnations of the experiment have been used to demonstrate that matter can also behave like a wave and to demonstrate the principles of superposition, entanglement, and observer effect.

The field of quantum science may seem mysterious or illogical, but it describes everything around us, whether we realize it or not. Harnessing the power of quantum physics gives rise to new technologies, both for applications we use today and for those that may be available in the future.

Theory of Relativity

The **theory of relativity** usually encompasses two interrelated physics theories by Albert Einstein; *Special relativity and general relativity*, proposed and published in 1905 and 1915, respectively. Special relativity applies to all physical phenomena in the absence of ‘gravity’. General relativity explains the law of gravitation and its relation to the forces of nature. It applies to the ‘cosmological’ and astrophysical realms, including astronomy.

The theory transformed theoretical physics and astronomy during the 20th century, superseding a 200-year-old ‘theory of mechanics’ created primarily by Isaac Newton. It introduced concepts including 4-dimensional spacetime as a unified entity of space and time, relativity of simultaneity, kinematic and gravitational time dilation, and length contraction. In the field of physics, relativity improved the science of elementary particles and their fundamental interactions, along with ushering in the nuclear age. Relativity, cosmology, and astrophysics predicted extraordinary astronomical phenomena such as neutron stars, black holes, and gravitational waves.

Schumann Resonance

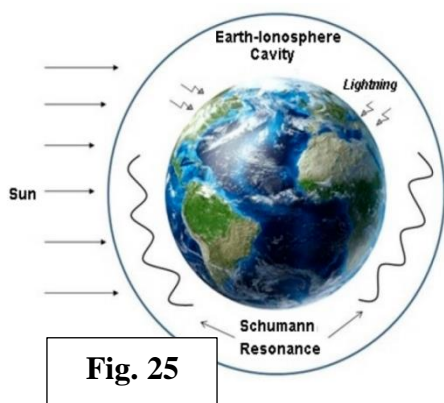


Fig. 25

At any given moment about 2,000 thunderstorms roll over the Earth, producing some 50 flashes of lightning every second. Each lightning burst creates electromagnetic waves that begin to circle Earth's surface and a boundary about 60 miles up. Some of the waves – if they have just the right wavelength – combine, increasing in strength, to create a repeating atmospheric heartbeat known as Schumann resonance. This resonance provides a useful tool to analyze Earth's weather, and its electric environment, and to even help determine what types of atoms and molecules exist in Earth's atmosphere.

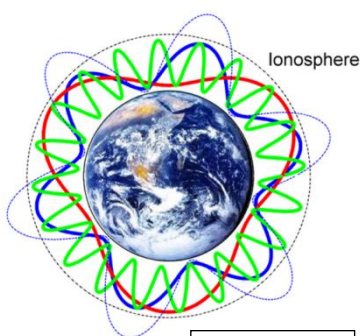


Fig. 26

The waves created by lightning do not look like the up-and-down waves of the ocean, but they still oscillate with regions of greater energy and lesser energy. These waves remain trapped inside an atmospheric ceiling created by the lower edge of the “ionosphere” – a part of the atmosphere filled with charged particles, which begins about 60 miles up into the sky. In this case, the sweet spot for resonance requires the wave to be as long (or twice, three times as long, etc.) as the circumference of the earth. This is an extremely low-frequency wave that can be as low as 8 Hertz (Hz) – some one hundred thousand times lower than the lowest frequency radio waves used to send signals to your AM/FM radio. As this wave flows around Earth, it hits itself again at the perfect spot such that the crests and troughs are aligned. Viola, waves acting in resonance with each other to pump up the original signal.

While they'd been predicting in 1952, Schumann resonances were first measured reliably in the early 1960s. Science then, scientists have discovered that variations in the

resonance correspond to changes in the seasons, solar activity, activity in Earth's magnetic environment, water aerosols in the atmosphere, and other Earth-bound phenomena.

LIGO

The **Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory (LIGO)** is a large-scale *physics* experiment and observatory designed to detect cosmic *gravitational waves* and to develop gravitational-wave observations as an astronomical tool. Two large observatories were built in the United States to detect gravitational waves by *laser interferometry*. These observatories use mirrors spaced four kilometers apart which are capable of detecting a change of less than one ten-thousandth the *charge diameter* of a *proton*.

The initial LIGO observatories were funded by the United States *National Science Foundation* (NSF) and were conceived, built, and operated by *Caltech* and *MIT*. They collected data from 2002 to 2010 but no gravitational waves were detected.

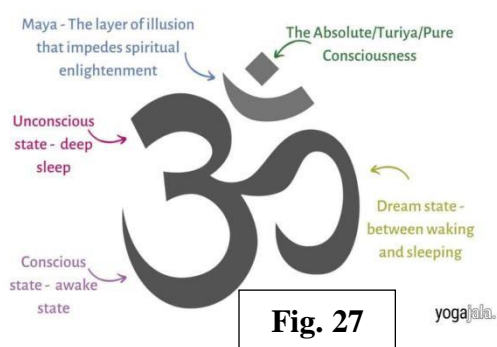
The Advanced LIGO Project to enhance the original LIGO detectors began in 2008 and continues to be supported by the NSF, with important contributions from the United Kingdom's *Science and Technology Facilities Council*, the *Max Planck Society* of Germany, and the *Australian Research Council*. The improved detectors began operation in 2015. The detection of gravitational waves was reported in 2016 by the *LIGO Scientific Collaboration* (LSC) and the *Virgo Collaboration* with the international participation of scientists from several universities and research institutions. Scientists involved in the project and the analysis of the data for *gravitational-wave astronomy* are organized by the LSC, which includes more than 1000 scientists worldwide, as well as 440,000 active *Einstein@Home* users as of December 2016.

LIGO is the largest and most ambitious project ever funded by the NSF. In 2017, the *Nobel Prize in Physics* was awarded to *Rainer Weiss*, *Kip Thorne*, and *Barry C. Barish* "for decisive contributions to the LIGO detector and the observation of gravitational waves".

Observations are made in "runs". As of January 2022, LIGO has made three runs (with one of the runs divided into two "subruns") and made 90 *detections* of gravitational waves. Maintenance and upgrades of the detectors are made between runs. The first run, O1, which ran from 12 September 2015 to 19 January 2016, made the first three detections, all black hole mergers. The second run, O2, which ran from 30 November 2016 to 25 August 2017, made eight detections, seven black hole mergers, and the first neutron star merger. The third run, O3, began on 1 April 2019; it was divided into O3a, from 1 April to 30 September 2019, and O3b, from 1 November 2019 until it was suspended on 27 March 2020 due to *COVID-19*. The O3 run made the first detection of a merger of a neutron star with a black hole.

The gravitational wave observatories LIGO, *Virgo*, and *KAGRA* are coordinating to continue observations after the COVID -caused stop and as of September 2022, plan to start the O4 Observing run together in May 2023 (launch of LIGO Livingston's interferometer planned for February 2023). LIGO projects a sensitivity goal of 160–190 Mpc for binary neutron star mergers (sensitivities: Virgo 80–115 Mpc, KAGRA greater than 1 Mpc).

Om



Om, in *Hinduism* and other religions chiefly of *India*, is a sacred *syllable* that is considered to be the greatest of all the *mantras*, or sacred formulas. The syllable om is composed of the three sounds a-u-m (in *Sanskrit*, the vowels a and u coalesce to become o), which represent several important triads: the three worlds of earth, atmosphere, and heaven; thought, speech, and action; the three qualities (gunas) of matter (goodness, passion, and darkness); and the three sacred Vedic scriptures (Rigveda, Yajurveda, and Samaveda). Thus, Om mystically embodies the essence of the entire universe. It is uttered at the beginning and end of Hindu prayers, chants, and meditation and is also freely used in Buddhist and Jain rituals. Since the 6th-century, the written symbol

designating the sound has been used to mark the beginning of a text in a manuscript or an inscription.

The syllable is discussed in a number of the *Upanishads* (speculative philosophical texts), and it forms the entire subject matter of one, the Mandukya Upanishad. It is used in the practice of Yoga and is related to techniques of auditory meditation. In the Puranas the syllable is put to sectarian use; thus, the Shaivites mark the lingam, or sign of Shiva, with the symbol for om, whereas the Vaishnavites identify the three sounds as referring to a trinity composed of Vishnu, his wife Shri (Lakshmi), and the worshipper.

Energy Chakras on Earth



Chakras and Grids: Like the 7 chakras on our body, there are Earth chakras that awaken us. When we visit them, we can feel moved. These chakras are mentioned below.

Imagine that you're traveling. Maybe you went to the Grand Canyon, completely drawn in and staring in awe at the natural beauty that Mother Earth created, unable to pull away from the wondrous sight in front of you. Maybe you went to the island of Ibiza, Spain, and were left mesmerized by the area and found yourself just sitting there taking in everything around you for over an hour. Or maybe you made it to Machu Picchu in Peru, one of the Seven Wonders of the World, and felt your body tingle from head to toe.

They are all spiritual places that carry high energy. There is scientific proof that there are many energy vortexes on our planet that carry magnetic energy, which we tend to gravitate towards. You can usually find these vortexes near volcanoes, the poles, or rock formations. These places are typically seen as sacred and spiritual. Because of the high

vibrations within these places, it is not uncommon that they attract all kinds of people: artists, shamans, yogis, writers, and of course: tourists. Needless to say, it is no coincidence that we feel drawn to them or awakened when we visit.

The Earth Chakras

Similar to our bodies, Mother Earth also has chakras. In the same way that the 7 chakras on our bodies awaken us within, there are physical chakras that the Earth has that help bring an awakening within us as well. These places have the highest energy points on our planet, and when one visits them, one cannot help him/herself feel mesmerized or moved.

1. The Root Chakra: Mount Shasta, California



Fig. 29

Mt. Shasta runs from Northern California, into Oregon and Washington; and goes all the way up to the Canadian border. Out of all the places on Earth, Mt. Shasta is considered to be the base of Mother

Earth's energy system; and is regarded as a holy mountain by Native Americans. It is one of the most electrically charged mountains, which in turn makes the entire area abuzz with energy. The root chakra connects your energy with the Earth, also known as grounding, which is what Mt. Shasta helps do for us. When your root chakra is in balance, you feel connected to the human experience.

2. Sacral Chakra: Lake Titicaca



Fig. 30

The second chakra is the Sacral Chakra, which focuses on the creative

energy that helps you enjoy your life on Earth. When balanced, you begin to relish in life's pleasures, without overdoing it. The center of the second chakra is where you can find the Titicaca Stone. Situated between Peru and Bolivia, Lake Titicaca is where the god Viracocha came out to make the sun, stars, and first beings.

The surrounding areas (which includes Machu Pichu) are also believed to be buzzing with high energy. This area was conquered by the Incas who deemed this a sacred place. There are two Ley Lines, including the Male Dragon Ley Line that runs from Mt. Shasta to Lake Titicaca.

3. Solar Plexus Chakra: Uluru & Kata Tjuta, Australia

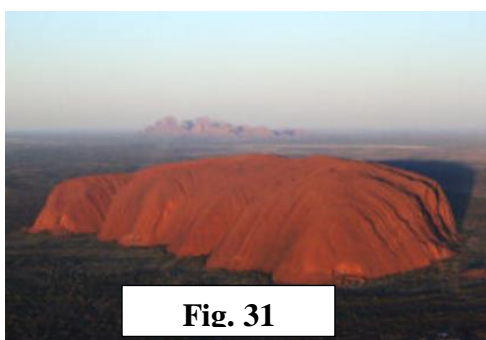


Fig. 31

You can find Uluru and Kata Tjuta in Northern Australia. It is still considered to be sacred to Aboriginals in the area today. Both of these areas are believed to represent the solar plexus, which is the lifeline supplying energy to all

living things. When balanced, the solar plexus gives you a feeling of personal power, a sense of wisdom, and decisiveness. It also maintains the vitality of the Earth and all living species.

Coincidentally, it is widely believed that Kata Tjuta is home to one of the oldest human societies on the planet, and is about 500 million years old. The Female Dragon Ley Line connects Lake Titicaca and Uluru.

4. Heart Chakra: Glastonbury & Shaftesbury, England



Fig. 32

Stonehenge, as well as the surrounding areas which include Glastonbury, Somerset, Shaftesbury, and Dorset help form the heart chakra of our planet. Specifically,

Stonehenge is considered to be the highest point of energy in the area. The Holy Grail can be found in Glastonbury, and the Sacred Spear of Purpose can be found in Shaftesbury.

When the two energies are united, the Rainbow Serpent ley artery can deliver the immortalizing frequencies of the Holy Grail worldwide. When the heart chakra is balanced, you can love yourself and others, while also showing compassion for those around you. The Female Dragon Ley Line also connects Uluru to Stonehenge.

5. Throat Chakra: Great Pyramid of Giza, Egypt, Mt. Sinai, and the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem

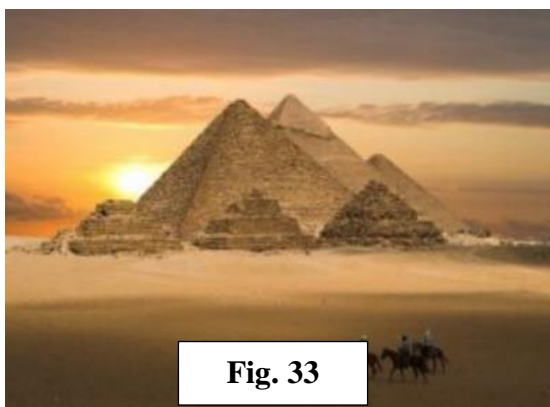


Fig. 33

charge of our thoughts and feelings.

Both of these areas make up the biggest energy centers on Earth. It also makes up one of the most important times in history. Because of its historical significance, this is widely considered to be the throat chakra, the Voice of the Earth, which is in

The Great Pyramid is the oldest structure on our planet, and one of the Wonders of the World still standing. Oddly enough, it is also the only energy center that is not connected to the Male or Female Great Dragon Ley Line. When your throat chakra is balanced, you can speak your truth with immense clarity.

6. Third Eye Chakra: The Aeon Activation Center

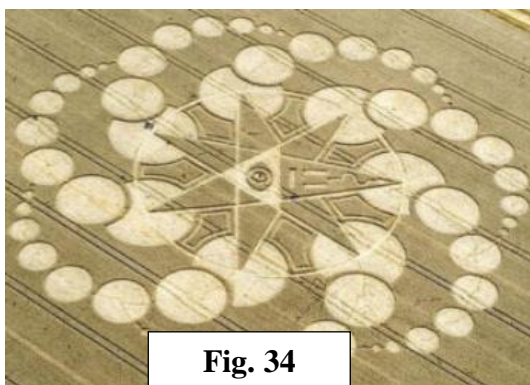


Fig. 34

The third eye chakra is responsible for opening up your mind to information beyond our mortal realm and 5 senses. It is located right between the eyes. And when balanced,

you become in tune with both the physical and spiritual world. We begin to understand the truth and no longer fear it as we are now thinking clearer.

Because the third eye is so sensitive, the exact point for this chakra on Earth moves 1/12 of the way around the planet at the dawn of every new age. As of late, it has been found in two different places; aligned with the heart chakra in Glastonbury and Shaftesbury in England, and at the Kuh-e MalekSiah at the triple border of Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

7. Crown Chakra: Kailash, Tibet



Fig. 35

Located 22,000 feet high in the Himalayan Mountains in Tibet, Mt. Kailash is considered to be the crown of the Earth, the home of Shiva. Also called the gateway to the Divine, and connected to the Scorpio full moon. The crown chakra connects us to a

higher power and is the most magnetic out of all of the chakras. When you hold a piece of metal to a magnet, you can feel the energy and tension, but you can't see it. Consciousness energy is everywhere and in everything. It connects us to the entire universe. You can find the strongest form of this in Tibet. These locations are not the only places where you can find spiritual energy. There are many sacred places on Earth. It includes the polar vortexes in the North and South Poles, Sedona in Arizona, & Crater Lake in Oregon, just to name a few.

MYSTICS AND CLAIRVOYANTS

Nostradamous

Nostradamus was a 16th-century seer who was born in 1503 in France and began making prophecies in 1547. He collected them in a book called Centuries and wrote his forecasts in rhymed quatrains. He became well-known as the queen consort of King Henry II

of France and was asked to write horoscopes for her children. His prophecies typically concern broad categories of occurrences, such as calamities caused by nature and armed conflict.

Occultism: Nostradamus began to move away from medicine and towards the "occult" after a visit to Italy. He wrote an almanac for 1550, Latinising his name to Nostradamus, which contained at least 6,338 prophecies and at least eleven annual calendars. In response to the almanacs, the nobility and other prominent persons from far away asked for horoscopes and "psychic" advice from him, but he often made errors. He then began his project of writing a book of one thousand mainly French quatrains, which received a mixed reaction when they were published. Catherine de' Medici summoned him to Paris to explain the threats to the royal family and draw up horoscopes for her children. Some accounts of Nostradamus's life state that he was afraid of being persecuted for heresy by the Inquisition, but neither prophecy nor astrology fell in this bracket. He was imprisoned for publishing his 1562 almanac without the permission of a bishop.

Baba Vanga

Vangeliya Pandeva Gushterova, also known as Baba Vanga (Bulgarian: баба Ана, lit. "Grandmother Vanga," Macedonian: баба Ана), was a famous Bulgarian mystic and herbalist. She was born Surcheva and went by the names Vangeliya Pandeva and Vangeliya Pandeva Gushterova. She lived most of her life in the Rupite region of the Bulgarian Kozhuh highlands and has been blind since she was a little child.

She gained a lot of notoriety in Eastern Europe in the late 1970s and early 1980s for her supposed precognitive and clairvoyant powers. Millions of people, according to Zheni Kostadinova in 1997, thought she had paranormal skills.

Baba Vanga's work: Baba Vanga was a Serbian-Bulgarian occultist who was credited with predicting the fall of the Soviet Union, the Chernobyl catastrophe, the day of Stalin's death,

the sinking of the Russian submarine Kursk, the September 11 attacks, Topalov's victory in the world chess championship, and the tensions with North Korea. She was hired by the Bulgarian government in 1966 and her purported psychic powers were investigated by the Institutes of Suggestology and Parapsychology. Silvana Armenuli, a Bosnian singer-actress, met Vanga in early August 1976 while on tour in Bulgaria. The most important details in this text are that Armenuli and her sister Mirjana were killed in an automobile accident in 1976 and that Vanga prophesied that World War III would begin in November 2010 and run until October 2014. She also predicted that the 44th president of the United States would be an African-American and that the 45th president would have a "messianic personality" and deal with a problem that would ultimately bring the country down.

Dolores Cannon

Dolores Cannon, a hypnotherapist who specialized in regression and reincarnation treatment, was born in St. Louis, Missouri, on April 15, 1931, and passed away in Fayetteville, Arkansas, on October 18, 2014. She published 17 books, which have been translated into more than 20 languages, on her hypnosis and UFO study. Nearly 1,000 prophesies are translated in her three-volume "Conversations with Nostradamus" series. Dolores Cannon spent 20 years studying UFOs and utilized her expertise in regression therapy to assist those who had been abducted by extraterrestrials.

She attracted a large following, in part because of her numerous speeches abroad and articles written by and about her in several foreign periodicals. She also made countless radio and television appearances.

Grigory Rasputin

Grigori Yefimovich Rasputin was a Russian mystic and self-proclaimed holy man who befriended the royal family of Nicholas II, the last Emperor of Russia, and gained considerable influence in the later years of the Russian Empire. He was appointed his

lampadnik (lamplighter) and granted a special favor of the tsar: he be permitted to change his surname to Rasputin-Noviy (Rasputin-New).

Rasputin used his position to full effect, accepting bribes and sexual favors from admirers and working diligently to expand his influence. He was accused of religious heresy and rape, was suspected of exerting undue political influence over the tsar, and was even rumored to be having an affair with the tsarina. Opposition to Rasputin's influence grew within the church, with the local clergy in Pokrovskoye denouncing him as a heretic and the Bishop of Tobolsk launched an inquest into his activities.

Rasputin faced opposition from Peter Stolypin, the Okhrana, and the Tsar's Theofan. Rumors spread that Rasputin had assaulted female followers and behaved inappropriately on visits to the Imperial Family. World War I, the dissolution of feudalism, and a meddling government bureaucracy contributed to Russia's rapid economic decline. Vladimir Purishkevich stated that the tsar's ministers had been "turned into marionettes" by Rasputin and the Empress Alexandra Fyodorovna.

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

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Conclusion

"Keepers of the Kalachakra" is an outstanding piece of fiction. A historical, mythical, and science-fiction thriller *Keepers of the Kalachakra* centers on the Kalachakra, a long-standing Vajrayana Buddhist idea. The word "Kalachakra," which serves as the plot's foundation, essentially means "time-cycles" or wheels of time.

To conduct his study on spotting quantum behavior outside of quantum, Vijay Sundaram was employed by the secretive company Milesian Labs. But Vijay is still unaware that Milesian Labs is administered by Minerva, the world's most secrecy organization, and that his study has the key to a cosmic and galactic secret. Vijay unknowingly becomes enmeshed in this secret conflict that will soon determine the fate of humanity.

The complexity of Ashwin Sanghi's stories and the variety of his characters are what makes his writing so beautiful. Moreover, *Keepers of the Kalachakra* makes this point extremely clearly. The novel is made all the more interesting and engaging by the numerous changes in the time frame and locales of the storylines.

The title- *Keepers of the Kalachakra* implies the main concept of Kalachakra. The word 'Kal' means time, and the word 'Chakra' means wheel. The word Kalachakra means, the 'wheel of time'. Kalachakra is a meditation concept taught by Buddha to a great king, whose name was Suchandara. Suchandara was the king of a mystical land that we now know as Shambhala.

Suchandara wanted the ability to attain the status of a Bodhisattva, without becoming a monk. Buddha taught him a method where he could become a Bodhisattva, without giving up the worldly life. That is what the Kalachakra provides. In that sense, this book is a quest to attain that heavenly and pure land called Shambhala.

The idea of Kalachakra is being one with the Universe. It is about how one blends and merges oneself into the very publicated web of interconnections. The author relates this idea to the idea of Quantum Physics. So he had brought out this notion as the book, *Keepers of the Kalachakra*.

Ashwin Sanghi does a lot of research on events and incidents before concluding them in his books. A lot of details have been included in each of his books in the Bharat series, where the author has done complete research on every detail. The author starts with his research, and after he gets a hold of the information, only then he starts plotting the story for a book. To keep track of the events and the plot, the author maintains an Excel sheet, where he notes down the sequence of the events happening in the book as he writes. He believes that an author does not go in search of a story, but a story comes in search of the author. Or either, the idea comes up and the author has to explore more on that idea.

Ashwin Sanghi says that he has visited a shrine in Kolkata, where people were worshipping the actor Amitabh Bachchan. He says that the deity was a pillar with Amitabh Bachchan's picture on it. He had also found people selling puja items and a small boy selling a prayer book named 'Amitabh Chalisa'. As Ashwin Sanghi in "Keepers of the Kalachakra | Bindu Amat & Ashwin Sanghi | KLF 2019", *YouTube*, says,

Supposing, if you were to be knocked down right now and die. And if you take birth after a thousand years, by which this whole cult of Amitabh has caught on. And now, there isn't one temple but one hundred thousand temples. And somebody taps me on the shoulder and says, 'Do you think it is possible that Amitabh could have been a real man? Now that's the question that fascinates all of us. What if Rama would have been there? Did he walk the Earth? Was Krishna a historical character? Or is everything made-up? And that's where the conspiracy theory comes in 'What if?' And that's what drives me. (21:15)

Keepers of the Kalachakra is a novel that takes one through the world of physics and science, advanced science and technology, and finally conclude ‘One Grand Unified Theory’. The author is more fascinated by philosophy than by religion because he has always maintained that philosophy is about questions that you can never answer and religion is about answers that you can never question and in that sense the two are very different.

Somewhere along the way, his focus was that that is a way that one can bring the spiritual and philosophical tradition of our land and try and explain it in a framework that youngsters of today could understand. In the world of quantum theory, there is a concept which is known as ‘duality’, which means that a single elementary particle can behave both as a particle and a wave. Light behaves both as a wave as well as a particle and that light behaves in a certain way based upon the observer.

The observer changes the nature of that particle or the wave that one is observing. So the observing affects the observer and what he had found rather fascinating was that Vedanta tells us the same thing. So Ashwin Sanghi thought that there is a way that one could bring this philosophical thought into the framework of science.

For example: At this moment if a person is a particle and then when s/he dies and becomes what is commonly called the soul, then it is possible that the person right now is in particle form because now people are witnessing his/her presence and when h/she goes into his/her independent room, the person will not be manifested, as this is the fact that somebody is observing the person that makes him/her the way one is. And these are the things the author had begun to ask himself and think about.

The genesis of the work ‘Kalachakra’ in this book happened as a result of a nightmare that Ashwin Sanghi had. He had woken up one day at about 4:00 a.m. and was drenched in sweat because of the terrible dream. He had shared this terrible dream with his wife and

had wondered whether that could be his real life and was possible that his dream state was real and is it possible that what is going on now is a dream. And when he goes to sleep, is it possible that that is his reality a lot of these sorts of questions began to plague him. These were the hints that Sanghi had got in bringing out a framework of connectivity between these thoughts and that is what eventually led to *Keepers of the Kalachakra*.

The story starts with Vijay Sundaram, the protagonist, a professor at IIT, Delhi. He was brought up in an orphanage. He falls in love with Sujatha, a Botanist, who had also been brought up in the same orphanage as Vijay. Vijay gets an offer from the Milesian Labs to research 'Quantum Behaviour Beyond the Quantum'. He is promised a huge sum as his salary. Vijay initially hesitates if he has to take up this huge offer, but is later convinced when he meets with the IG4.

The members of the IG4 request Vijay to help them spy on the Milesian Labs. They explain to him about the secret society called Minerva and about the happenings in the world as the result of the Milesian Labs' motto of killing the world leaders. Vijay finally agrees to help them. They insert a small chip under his skin to track his physical condition and his location.

Vijay passes all the security checks at the Milesian Labs and enters the new apartment that Schmidt, the Head of the Milesian Labs, had provided him. He finds very few people on the premises. Schmidt introduces him to nine other scientists at the Milesian Labs. Out of them, Mikhailov, a 60-year-old Russian, did not bother about the newcomer. Later as days passed, Mikhailov has gained his trust in Vijay and started to share details about various matters, though not explicit, Mikhailov gives him hints of things that he had learned from his guru, Brahmananda, and also about the science that is related to what religious people follow.

Initially, Vijay does not understand what Mikhailov is trying to tell him. Mikhailov hands over a special Rudraksha mala that consists of an extra bead (Bindu), along with the 108 beads. Vijay learns about Mikhailov's experiences with Brahmananda. Brahmananda shares the significance of the number 108.

Vedic cosmology states that 108 is the basis of creation, representing the universe and all our existence. Hinduism believes that outer cosmology should mirror our inner spirituality and that 108 units represent the distance between our body and the God within us. Ayurveda states that we have 108 marma points in our body, and mantras are chanted 108 times to bring us 1 unit closer to our god within. Meditation is also significant, with 108 styles of meditation, and the maximum number of repetitions per session is said to be 108. Hindus also believe our body contains seven chakras, starting at the top of the head and ending at the base of the spine. The heart chakra, located at the exact center of the chest, is associated with transformation and love energy, and opening this energy center will lead to joy and compassion.

The heart chakra is said to have 108 nadi (energy lines) that converge to form this energy center. In Hinduism, there are 108 Upanishads and 54 letters in the Sanskrit alphabet. In Buddhism, there are 108 Earthly desires, 108 lies, and 108 delusions of the mind. In astrology, 108 can be noticed with the approximate relationships of the Sun, Earth, and Moon. Additionally, 108 is associated with the River Ganga and Stonehenge. Lastly, 108 is a Harshad number, which is an integer divisible by the sum of its digits. The Cubs experienced the joyous moment of winning the World Series for the first time in 108 years.

Brahmananda also shares about the structures of the Mandala, Sri Yantra, Swastika, and DNA. The Sri Yantra is a nine-triangle symbol of Shiva and Shakti, with four pointing upward and five pointing downward. The sacred number one hundred and eight is obtained by multiplying these fifty-four points by two, where each point stands for masculine

and feminine. The so-called "string theory" is thought to represent science's greatest hope for fusing the theory of relativity with quantum mechanics. According to the hypothesis, reality is made up of coils of strings that vibrate in various dimensions. The base angle of the largest triangle is around fifty-two degrees, which is also the angle of the hill in which the Milesian Labs is located when seen as a satellite image. There is a more fundamental reason why the design of the Sri Yantra is the way it is, which goes back to Deoxyribonucleic Acid, which is what the crime shows on television call DNA.

Vijay learns about the importance of who possesses the 'Bindu' (the special Rudraksha with a special bead called 'Bindu', along with the other 108 beads). Hindus often use rudraksha garlands as aids to prayer and meditation, and to sanctify the mind, body, and soul. There is a long tradition of wearing 108 rudraksha beads in India, particularly within Shaivism, due to their association with Shiva. Most garlands contain 108 beads plus one, which is called the "Meru", Bindu, or "guru bead". Rudraksha garlands usually contain beads in combinations 27+1, 54+1, or 108+1. The mantra Om Namah Shivaya, associated with Shiva, is often chosen for repetitions (japa) using rudraksha beads. Since Bindu is very powerful, the person who possesses it matters. This is because people who do not know how to handle a Bindu might cause serious problems by causing disturbance in the energy around them.

Brahmananda has been saving Buddhist texts. Nalanda was a Mahavihara, a large Buddhist monastery, in the ancient kingdom of Magadha. It was prized and cherished by the Palas. Vikramashila was one of the two most important centers of learning in ancient India, along with Nalanda. During the year 1193, an army led by the Turkish leader Bakhtiyar Khilji, the general of Sultan Qutubuddin Aibak, destroyed these two.

Bakhtiyar Khilji was known as the Indian scholar and teacher famous for the doctors of his court and decided to destroy the roots of knowledge with Buddhism and Ayurveda. Nalanda University was destroyed three times by different invaders. The first destruction was

caused by the Huns under the reign of Mihirakula. The second destruction came during the 7th century by the Goudas. The third attack came on Nalanda University by the Muslim army was the most destructive. Due to the destruction of the Nalanda Kingdom, most of the manuscripts were destroyed. To save the remaining texts which were half burnt in the Nalanda University, Brahmananda joined hands with the Milesian Labs, to make use of their secured library.

On the other hand, Vijay learns that there are various energy spots on the Earth. The ancient man recognized the fact that these locations had unexplainable energy. That's why they created stone circles, pyramids, or mandalas at these locations. All these spots amplify the sound OM- aa, oo, and mm. Similarly, in India, eight Shiva temples that are located on the same latitude. These Shiva temples are found to have certain special powers. This is because it is believed that Lord Rama traveled through these areas on his way back from Lanka.

Brahmananda explains the concept of oneness to Mikhailov. Mikhailov passes on this knowledge to Vijay saying that interconnectedness is what Krishna meant when he told Arjuna that there is only one fundamental truth known as Brahman before the Mahabharata conflict, similar to the Dharmakaya in Buddhism and the Tao in Taoism. The universal oneness that underlies all phenomena is visible in all phenomena. All things are indivisible, interconnected pieces of a larger cosmic whole.

Mikhailov says that the Milesian Labs is an attempt to reassemble the knowledge of the Milesians. The three philosophers who best represented Milesian principles were Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes. Philosophy and science were the same back then. The capacity to comprehend the interconnectedness of the cosmos was something that both the Miletus philosophers and the ancient Indian sages sought after.

All living things, including plants, bacteria, insects, fish, birds, animals, and people, are continuously talking with one another, according to investigations by a researcher named

Cleve Backster. It appears that a field that isn't even meant to exist is being used in this transaction. The electromagnetic spectrum of visible light does not contain it. It doesn't exist in microwaves, infrared, or radio frequencies. X-rays do not reveal it. Perhaps we block off this communication to keep from going crazy, but the Eastern sages knew how to listen to this frequency. Unfortunately, all scientific information may be applied in a variety of both good and bad.

Also, even what we think of as matter is energy that has been made to act like matter. Our bodies aren't all that different from the homes we dwell in, the nearby rocks, trees, and mountains, the air we breathe, or the fires that keep us warm. Everything in our environment, including our bodies, is just energy. Even things like ideas, cognition, and the human soul are made up entirely of energy, which we are unable to completely comprehend. The oneness of that energy is exactly what the sages of ancient India sought to feel.

The Tao of Physics by Fritjof Capra examines the connections between Western science and Eastern mysticism. It alludes to the fact that quantum physicists were attempting to demonstrate the same connectedness that Indian sages used profound meditation to feel oneness. In other words, what contemporary scientists are currently attempting to establish, Eastern mystics already knew thousands of years ago.

Tibetan Buddhism is known as tantric Buddhism. The Hindu idea of tantra had a big impact on it. The Sanskrit word *tantram*, which means to "warp" or "weave," is where the English word "tantra" first appeared. Tantra provided a basic insight into the universe's seamless wholeness. In reality, the *Avatamsaka Sutra*, one of the earliest books in Mahayana Buddhism, presents the cosmos as a perfect network of reciprocal interactions in which all objects and events interact with one another in an infinitely complicated way.

The idea behind the dual shading of the Bindu is that when Vijay and Sujatha embraced one another at the end of the book, the Bindu was locked in their embrace,

symbolizing the union of Shiva and Shakti. Vijay was wearing the Bindu that Mikailov had given him. Within the mandala, they were de facto Kalachakra and Vishwamata. They were included in the string. The gentle levitation that was created when Brahmananda and his rishis entered a profound level of meditation and chanted Om was caused by the fact that the rishis were on the verge of particle-wave transition and were thus light enough to feel oneness with the universe without departing from the material state. They would draw energy from the Shiva temples along the thread during these times.

Due to the increased consciousness during these periods, the Schumann Resonance would likewise peak at these times. When the battle with Petrov began, all the sages who were present there, changed from particles to waves, bringing both of them with them. They were used to transcending time and space by entering another domain, so this was perfectly typical for them. But because neither of them is an exalted spirit, Vijay and Sujatha quickly changed back from waves to particles.

The Milesian labs work on destruction and causing chaos in the name of going against the dogma of Muslim extremists. They make use of science and technology to succeed or to achieve their goal. To kill the world leaders, they make a deal with Brahmananda. The people of Minerva learn that there is a way to kill high-profile people easily, without leaving any trace. And that was the concept of Quantum Entanglement.

Quantum Entanglement is a concept from Quantum Physics, which means an atom can behave in both ways, a particle as well as a wave. Similarly, in Brahmananda's point of view, or from the spiritual side, he explains the concept of 'Yamaj'. In scientific terms, the 'Quantum Twin'. A quantum twin is just like a twin, that feels exactly how the other twin feels. When something good or bad happens to one, it affects the other automatically.

The method of killing is to find the Quantum twin (Yamaj) of the world leaders and kill them effortlessly so that the world leaders would automatically die easily and

mysteriously, which the police or any others would never trace out or even guess the method of them dying. Vijay was completely terrified when he found that he was one of the Yamajs and that the Milesians have trapped him to extract all his knowledge regarding Quantum's behavior and later kill him.

It is Vijay and Rakesh Sharma who find the mystery behind these deaths towards the end of the novel. All the other members of the IG4 were opportunists and self-centered. They had joined the team, only to make use of the situation to help and solve their own country's problems.

Judith Frost has joined the IG4 to go against the Islam extremists. Jin Zhang has joined the team to solve his country's problems with the Uighur Muslims, and Petrov has joined the team to make sure that Russia gets all the fame. Rakesh Sharma was the only official that had worked till the end to discover the mystery behind the deaths of the world leaders. Sharma worked towards solving the global issue rather than focusing on himself.

On the other hand, there are these fundraisers who became the worshipful Masters of Minerva - Bruce Williams and Mason Henderson. Williams was not stuck into the goals of Minerva, rather, he was concerned only about becoming rich and famous. But Henderson had another identity. He was the son of a Muslim and a Christian. His mother called him by the name Masoud. He has heard from his mother, how she has been ill-treated by his father, who spoke ill about his mother and her religion. She regrets leaving her religion and her identity behind. Since Henderson had such experiences in life, he decided to work on world peace. When he heard about the upcoming outburst in the world, he wanted to stop it. And for this reason, he joined the secret society-Minerva, to use it as a tool to achieve his goal.

As a result of the experiment that Harvey has done to control the vibrations at the energy spots on the Earth, there accidentally occurred sinkholes in Russia killing several people. They have observed the places that have these energies.

Meditation is so powerful that it can cause anything to happen when the right people do it at the same time. One such incident is mentioned in the book, which says that the King of Kanauj, Raja Jhasdhaval, had been on a pilgrimage with his wife and other dancers and singers, with their deity. On his way to Homkund, they stooped near Roopkund Lake for their stay. Roopkund has been one of the energy spots where the sages meditate. The King's troops have disturbed the meditation by entering their cave. This angered the sages and they had brought down a hailstorm killing everyone on that pilgrimage. These monks are so powerful. This is the reason why Milesians have been seeking Brahmananda and his fellow monks, to help them find the Yamaj of the world leaders.

Brahmananda believes that no one is either born or dead, but is just passing by the energy. He says that nothing is created nor destroyed, but it is just the energy that flows. Everything in this universe is energy; even the table, the wall, the animals, and also the human beings. So for him, killing a person did not make any sense. He agreed to help the Milesian Labs because they favored keeping the Buddhist texts safe inside the huge and secured library at their Lab. The place where the Milesian labs is located is also one of the energy spots. The energy spots on Earth are connected and are just like the energy chakras in the human body.

The concept of Kalachakra has been taught by Buddha himself to Brahmananda. He has been practicing the Kalachakra Multantra for more than 2500 years, and so is his age. Knowing the power of the Kalachakra, and the method in which it should be done, the 108 monks along with Brahmanada are considered to be more powerful when they meditate together, working on the oneness of the Universe. Hence the name, *Keepers of the Kalachakra*.

The author of the book, Ashwin Sanghi, is not from a scientific background. Yet, he had taken 6 - 8 months to learn physics to make this book an interesting one. He has good knowledge of History, Mythology, and also about Religion. He has used various elements and

incidents from the history of various countries- even about the wars that have taken place. He has given his readers a lot of information.

By reading this book, one could understand the amount of effort the author has put into researching every little detail, as he has mentioned exact statistics and locations- even the latitudes and the longitudes. All these mythological, religious, and historical facts and details, build up the novel, *Keepers of the Kalachakra*, as a unique Sci-fi thriller.

On the other side, it is important to notice, how a common man, like Vijay Sundaram in *Keepers of the Kalachakra*, is being used and manipulated for the benefit of two powerful people or groups (Spiritual and Science). The Mileian Labs makes use of his knowledge of Quantum Physics, and Mikhailov makes use of his ability to fight the Milesian Labs.

Vijay Sundaram and Sujatha had no connections with any of the powerful people in the book. As a professor and a Botanist, both Vijay and Sujatha were leading a calm and peaceful life, focusing on their career and their future together. For the selfish benefit of the dominant people, Vijay had reached the line of death and has been returned to life. He wouldn't have come back to life if Sujatha had not treated him with first aid. If not for Sujatha and Rakesh Sharma (Representing the few people who have good intention to save people from danger), Vijay, the common man, would have lost his life.

In today's society, a common man has no guarantee of his/her life. Comparing the number of natural deaths, the number of deaths caused by war and in the name of religious conflict is much more. For example, the war between Ukraine and Russia was among the heads of the two nations fighting over extending their boundaries. But that war caused an impact on the common people. Many innocents were killed. It disturbed the studies of the students who had been enrolled in the colleges and Universities of Ukraine. Not just the students of Ukraine, but also the students from other countries who have been pursuing their studies in Ukraine.

Similarly, the terror attack of the Taliban also caused a huge disaster in society.

Firstly, there is no necessity for anyone to take up violence as a tool. Nobody has the right to take another person's life. Yet, people go around starting up wars and conflicts, sketching on killing the authorities. These ideologies must be eradicated. Punishing the people behind this would not help. Children of this generation must be educated rightly about how evil it is to think of causing harm to other people selfishly.

Every person has been born in this world as an individual. He did not carry religion with him while was born, nor did he come with any patriarchy in his blood. He was born as an individual with a purpose in life. Nobody, even his parents have any right to manipulate him/her in any matters of religion or patriortic pressure. A man's choice is his choice alone. Every other men should try and behave in such a way that s/he does not disturb the other being.

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