



# DARWIN'S THEORY WITH VISHNU'S INCARNATIONS

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**Abstract :** The idea of "survival of the fittest," or natural selection, emphasizes the natural world's constant need for adaptation and development. It is a dynamic force that ensures a species' adaptability and relevance in changing settings by shaping its evolutionary course.

**IndexTerms - Evolution, Incarnations, Darwin's theory**

## 1. INTRODUCTION

This study examines and analyses two distinct theories—Darwin's theory of evolution and Lord Vishnu's Dashavatar—about the origin and diversity of life. As per Darwin's theory, species undergo changes throughout time due to natural selection, which is predicated on variation and adaptability to external environments. Which is grounded in scientific ideas. Dashavatar, the Hindu mythological figure representing Lord Vishnu, narrates the tale of ten incarnations in which the divine upholds cosmic order and restores harmony to the universe. This study compares and contrasts many theories on the origin of species, emphasizing the factual foundations of Darwin's theory and the Hindu story of the Dashavatar.

## 2. DISCUSSION AND COMPARISON

With his revolutionary Theory of Evolution, Charles Darwin transformed our knowledge of biological diversity in the 19th century. According to this idea, organisms change over time as a result of natural selection, becoming more adapted to their surroundings. The diversity of life that exists today is a result of the fittest individuals surviving and passing on their favorable qualities.

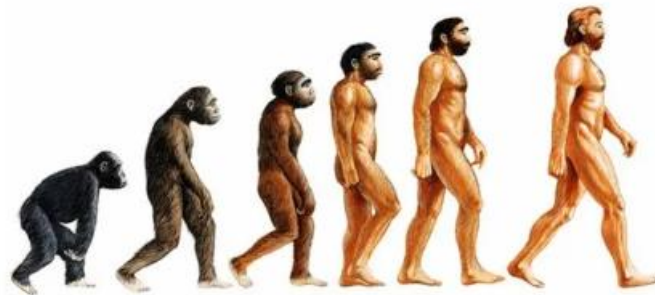


Figure 1.1 Darwin's revolutionary biological diversity

### 2.1 Vishnu's Divine Manifestations

According to Hindu mythology, the preserver Lord Vishnu takes on different incarnations in order to safeguard dharma (righteousness) and bring cosmic order back. The 10 avatars, or Dashavatara, are symbolic of a divine story in which Vishnu appears on Earth in various guises at critical junctures.



Figure 1.2 Vishnu's Divine Manifestations

## 2.2 Dasavtar concept and the theory of evolution

The Hindu myth of Dasavatar (10 incarnations) tells the story of how Vishnu, the main character in the triad of Indian gods, occasionally took on human form in order to protect humanity and the ancient Indian civilization's holy texts from the demonic forces who were trying to destroy them. A recurring element in all world mythologies, including Hindu mythology, is the triumph of good over evil, as is shown in numerous myths that comprise the extensive corpus of Hindu scriptures.

The 9 incarnations of Vishnu, which have taken place so far according to the myth, are (1) Matsya - fish, (2) Koorma - tortoise, (3) Varaha - boar, (4) Narasimha - half man-half lion, (5) Vamana - dwarf man, (6) Parashurama - man with an axe, (7) Rama - moral man, (8) Krishna - philosophical man and (9) Buddha - spiritual man. The 10th incarnation is Kalki or holocaust, which will come when evil overtakes the whole world in the millennia to come.

According to the scientific hypothesis of evolution, single-celled organisms were the first to evolve into multicelled creatures on Earth. Furthermore, the hypothesis goes on to claim that aquatic animals were the first to evolve. Then came amphibians, which could live both on land and in water. Aerial birds and land-dwelling mammals trailed the amphibians. Humans have now finished the cosmic drama of creation.

Indian mythology claims that at initially there was just primordial water that covered the earth like a flood, as if to explain this notion of evolution. The first advent of life in an aquatic form was symbolized by Vishnu's first incarnation as a fish (Matsya). Koorma, his tortoise form from his second incarnation, symbolized the amphibian stage. In his third incarnation, the boar (Varaha) represented the period of terrestrial animal existence.

The idea of a half-lion, half-man (Narasimha) in the fourth incarnation brilliantly enhanced the transition from animals to humans. In Vishnu's fifth incarnation, the tiny Vamana represented the emergence of early Homo sapiens, demonstrating the continued march of evolution. Then the earth was populated by tall, vicious, weapon-wielding savages. That ferocious, axe-wielding sixth incarnation was Parashurama. By now, evolution had undoubtedly reached the human stage, and the human mind and form were becoming increasingly evolved, first in the sense of morality and subsequently in the sense of spirituality.

Rama, the seventh human incarnation, was a model of morality, bravery, and rectitude. The world's philosopher and teacher was Krishna, the eighth human incarnation and the author of the Bhagvad Gita. The ninth incarnation of the Buddha, Gautama, was the closest to moksha, or salvation, or nirvana. And the ultimate terminator who would bring the evolutionary process to an end in a single, devastating holocaust would be Kalki, the ninth incarnation that has not yet materialized.

The theory of life's evolution has generated debate among scientists and religious leaders. Charles Darwin proposed the theory of species evolution, which explains how all living things descended from common ancestors through a process known as natural selection, in which organisms adapt more readily to their surroundings as a result of their struggle for survival.

Hinduism is renowned for using statues or deities to symbolize the planets and their powers. Many of the stories found in Hindu canonical books have profound meanings that are incomprehensible to the average person. The majority of these stories have been disregarded since their literal interpretations are illogical.

Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu, and Lord Shiva are the three primary gods of Hinduism. Shiva is a god who symbolizes the cosmic function of destruction, whereas Brahma is a god who represents the cosmic function of creation. Vishnu is a symbol for the cosmic processes of upholding and conserving. It is believed that at different points in history, Vishnu assumed the form of an avatar to carry out the essential activities that keep the universe alive.

What relevance does this have to the development of theory, then? It's fascinating to see that Vishnu's earthly emergence follows an exact sequence that fits the idea of evolution. Ten Lord Vishnu incarnations in which he assumed the shape of an avatar on Earth have been documented by Sages thousands of years before the time of Christ. Matsya: A fish served as the initial incarnation or avatar. This is consistent with the biological history of species, which indicates that the Cambrian Period is when the first life began to emerge in water.

Kurma : This avatar was in the form of a tortoise. We all know that tortoise is a creature capable of living both on land & in water, which indicates the transition of life from water to land.

Varaha : The third avatar was in the form of a Boar. This indicates the evolution of an amphibian animal to a land animal.

Narasimha : Half man and Half animal, and indicates the transformation from animal to human form. This may be early-extinct human ancestor such as someone who could be the missing link between apes and humans.

Vamana : Described as a dwarf or pigmy sized human being, indicates the complete transition into human form, and the beginning of intelligence in humans. This was the period of Pliocene, and could be the Neanderthals, who were shorter than modern human beings.

Parashurama : Forest dweller called Parasuram, who has weapons such as axe for survival. Happened in the Quaternary period and could have been the man of Iron age.

Ram: Lord Ram is well known among Hindus and is worshipped in temples as a deity. He is civilised and has developed better weapons such as bow and arrows and indicates a time where humans have started living in small communities and villages.

Krishna: Another popular deity worshipped in many temples, and is a clear representation of advanced human civilization.

Buddha : A very important avatar, who was the founder of Buddhism who was able to find out the ultimate truth for human suffering. Please check out my previous posts: Buddha's life & Buddha's findings

Kalki: As per ancient texts, this Avatar is yet to arrive. He would be here to restart the whole cycle, so that it starts again. Species will be disappearing and the world will come to an end.

1. Matsya-avtar or Fish: Water borne life — amoebae or primeval evolution.
2. Kurmavtar or Turtle: Water/Land borne life — amphibians.
3. Varahavtar or Boar: Land borne life — mammals.
4. Narshinghavtar or Human-lion: Semi-human — primates.
5. Vamanavtar or Dwarf: Homo erectus — primitive human.
6. Parshuram or Divine Seeker: Homo sapiens — conscious human.
7. Ram or Perfect Human: Homo sapiens — God conscious human; outer awareness.
8. Krishna or Supreme Yogi: Homo sapiens — Self-conscious human; inner awareness.
9. Buddha or Consciousness: Homo sapiens — Self-Realization; inner enlightenment.
10. Kalki (Christ) or Spirit Being: Homo spiritus — God-Realization; Resurrection (en masse spiritual evolution.)

### 3. CONCLUSION

From the earliest indications of carbon-based life in the oceans billions of years ago to the continuously evolving Homo sapiens of today, the evolution of species is evident. All ten of Shri Vishnu's incarnations fall into the established scientific timeline for the universe's creation and evolution, but they surpass the comprehension of all contemporary scientists because they also show how humans evolved into spiritual beings and how there is an Afterlife in Spirit Worlds located many light-years from Earth. It is

important to emphasize that all humans have undergone innumerable rebirths over billions of years to arrive at this priceless human form, which is the most evolved life in the Universal Soul's perspective. The last stage of evolution is the transformation into spiritual beings. The last phase of physical evolution for the human species is currently the Resurrection, which leads to the Spirit, which is the ultimate purpose of life as described in all of the Holy Scriptures and the only reason we are here.

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