



**SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

## **The prophecies of Bhavishya Malika, the end of the Kali Yuga, and the Kalki Avatar**

Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was none other than the Supreme Lord Sri Krishna, who appeared in this Kali-yuga in the year 1486 AD to inaugurate the yuga dharma for this age – Sankirtana, the congregational chanting of the Holy Names of the Lord. During the time of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, five renowned saints in the Vaishnava tradition were collectively called the "Panchasakha." Those five great saints named 'Panchasakha' are Shishu Ananta Das, Achyutananda Das, Jagannath Das, Balaram Das, and Jashobanta Das. They were prominent in medieval Odisha and profoundly influenced Odia's spirituality and literature. The Panchasakha tradition emerged when Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was propagating devotion in Bengal. Before the arrival of Sri Chaitanya in Odisha, the Panchasakha had already propagated devotion to Radha and Krishna, advancing the tradition the Bhakti poet Jayadeva established through his work "Geet Govind."

All of these five Mahapurush (great men) became disciples of Sri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Sri Chaitanya bestowed upon them the title of "Panchasakha," stating that the Panchasakha were like his five souls and, in every sense, were not any less than some of the incarnations of Lord Vishnu.

Between 1450 and 1570, the Panchasakha transformed ancient Hindu scriptures into simple prose that conveyed spiritual concepts so that the common person could understand and benefit from them. They authored various categorized books like "Pothi," "Malika," "Tika," and "Geeta," among others, contributing to the upliftment of society by transcending caste distinctions and promoting devotion to the Lord. Their invaluable contributions played a significant role in Odisha's literary and spiritual development.



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

The history of Panchasakha dates back to ages. At the end of each era, they take birth as incarnations of the Lord's aspects and come to Earth to contribute significantly to the establishment of the Lord's dharma. After providing their invaluable contributions to the Lord's mission, they return to the spiritual realm of Goloka. In the Satya Yuga, the Panchasakha took the forms of Kripajala, Narada, Markandeya, Garga, and Svayambhu. In the Treta Yuga, they appeared as Nala, Neela, Hanuman, Jamvanta, and Sushena on Earth. At the end of the Dvapara Yuga, as Lord Krishna was departing from this earthly realm, Nilakantheshwar Maharaj manifested and disclosed to Lord Krishna that His companions, Daam, Sudaam, Subala, Subahu, and Shrivatsa, would reincarnate again in Kali Yuga in the human form. In Kali Yuga, they would be recognized by the names Achyutananda Das, Balaram Das, Jagannath Das, Jashobant Das, and Shishu Ananta Das. These five saints were the dearest associates of Lord Krishna during the Dvapara Yuga, and they returned in Kali Yuga to accompany the avatar of Lord Chaitanya Mahaprabhu in His mission.

Indeed, these Panchasakha authored various books in Kali Yuga, with the "Bhavishya Malika" being one of the most prominent among them. It's worth noting that the "Bhavishya Malika" is not a single book but rather a collection of books, amounting to approximately 185,000 individual works. This extensive collection was primarily written in the Odia script on palm leaves due to the lack of paper and ink about 600 years ago.

Much like how in the Treta Yuga, the sage Valmiki composed the Ramayana even before Lord Rama's incarnation, and in the Dvapara Yuga, Maharishi Vyasa wrote the Srimad Bhagavatam before Lord Krishna's avatar, in a similar fashion, in Kali Yuga, before the incarnation of Lord Kalki, Lord Jagannath guided the Panchasakha to compile the "Bhavishya Malika" collection of scriptures.



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

Before the arrival of the tenth and final avatar of Lord Vishnu, the 'Kalki Avatar,' the Panchasakha with the purpose to congregate the devotees from all four ages (Yugas), authored the 'Bhavishya Malika' scriptures. These books were meant to awaken the latent consciousness of devotees, guiding them from the path of unrighteousness to righteousness. Within the 'Bhavishya Malika,' the Panchasakha meticulously examined future events spanning from Kali Yuga to Sangam Yuga and further into Satya Yuga, providing in-depth insights into these occurrences.

In accordance with many scriptures and puranas of Sanatan Dharma, Kali Yuga is believed to have a duration of 432,000 years. This perspective is also echoed in the Srimad Bhagavatam, one of the prominent puranas. However, the "Bhavishya Malika" books authored by the Panchasakha offer a different interpretation.

The Panchasakha, in their separate "Malika" books, repeatedly mention that although the entire duration of Kali Yuga is indeed 432,000 years, due to the weight of numerous sinful actions committed by humanity, its actual duration will be reduced to just 5,000 years. This prophecy is presented in one of their books, "Bhakta Chetavani," as follows:

*"Chari lakṣa je battiśi sahasra,  
kaliyuga ra aṭa'i āyuṣa,  
Pāpa bhārāre āyu kaṭijiba,  
pānca sahasra kali bhoga hoiba."*

This verse suggests that despite the originally prescribed duration of 432,000 years, Kali Yuga's span will be shortened to 5,000 years due to the immense burden of sinful actions.



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

In his other work, "Uddhav Bhakti Pradaini," Mahapurusha Achyutananda Das elaborates on the extensive conversation between Uddhava and Lord Krishna. In this dialogue, Lord Krishna discusses the 35 different heinous sinful activities that will occur in Kali Yuga and how each of these sinful acts will diminish the duration of Kali Yuga. Uddhava is informed by Lord Shree Krishna that after 5,000 years of indulgence in Kali Yuga, He will leave His abode in Jagannath dham (Shree Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha) and appear on Earth in human form. His mission will be to eradicate adharma (unrighteousness) and sin from the world and reestablish truth, righteousness, and justice.

According to "Bhavishya Malika," as a warning to the devotees, several signs will appear from the Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha, towards the end of Kali Yuga. These signs will serve as evidence confirming the conclusion of Kali Yuga and the arrival of Lord Kalki's incarnation.

"Bhavishya Malika" predicts that when Lord Jagannath, who originally resides in a non-manifest form, assumes a human form, a fire will break out in the gem-studded chandua (canopy) placed over the deities in the Jagannath Temple. This event, as foretold, occurred around 2004-05.

Another significant indication pertains to the presence of ominous birds perching atop the temple. It is a known fact that birds are rarely seen flying over the Jagannath Puri Temple, and this phenomenon has puzzled scientists and researchers. However, according to the Bhavishya Malika, towards the end of Kali Yuga, several times, inauspicious birds like vultures, eagles, or hawks will sit on the 'Patitapavana Bana' (flag) atop the temple. This has happened numerous times in recent years, including sightings on August 11, 2018, December 26, 2018, and July 23, 2020. On December 7, 2021, a group of such ominous birds circled around the Jagannath Temple's flag. This phenomenon was once again witnessed on



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

August 17, 2022. Moreover, in May and June 2023, the residents of Puri once again observed this unsettling event when these birds perched on the temple flag.

The flag hoisted on the top of the Neela Chakra of Jagannath Temple is known as Patitapavana Bana. The event of the "Patitapavana Bana" (flag of Lord Jagannath that can even purify the sinner) being blown away by the wind is another sign described in "Bhavishya Malika." This phenomenon occurred on May 2, 2019, when strong winds caused the flagpole to fall into the sea, just a day before the extremely severe cyclone 'Fani' hit the coastal areas of Puri. Similarly, a similar event took place on May 18, 2020, just two days before Cyclone 'Amphan' struck the Odisha coast. These occurrences align with the predictions made in "Bhavishya Malika" and are considered significant omens signifying the end of Kali Yuga.

The burning of the flag atop the Jagannath Puri Temple is considered one of the signs indicating the end of Kali Yuga. Traditionally, during every Ekadashi, a lamp is lit near the Nila Chakra (Blue Wheel, which is made of eight metals.) On March 19, 2020, during the auspicious Papamochani Ekadashi, a lamp was lit near the Nila Chakra, atop the temple. Strangely, on that occasion, the Patitapavana Bana caught fire when it came into contact with the lamp. This event is seen as a significant omen, reinforcing the predictions of the approaching end of Kali Yuga as mentioned in "Bhavishya Malika."

The repeated falling of stones from the Jagannath Puri Temple and its premises is another significant omen of the end of Kali Yuga. This phenomenon has been occurring since 2005. Stones falling from various parts of the temple have been witnessed multiple times. On November 1, 2011, a stone fell near the Nila Chakra area, which is an important part of the temple. In 2015, a stone weighing around 30-40 kilograms fell near the western part of the temple, close to the Bimala Temple. More recently, on August 3, 2022, a piece of plaster



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

weighing approximately 1.5 kilograms fell from the ceiling of the temple's sanctum sanctorum. On October 23, 2022, a stone fell near the Natamandap and Jagamohan, and another stone, weighing 2-3 kilograms, fell from the third layer of the Sakhi's idol near the South-East corner of the temple premises. These occurrences are seen as significant signs, foretelling the approaching end of Kali Yuga, as predicted in "Bhavishya Malika."

The holy Banyan tree, also known as Kalpavata, located inside the courtyard of Shree Jagannath temple, is like Lord Jagannath himself in the form of a tree. Kalpavata is compared to the body of God, and it is proclaimed that even a small outer piece of bark being broken from the tree can cause extreme discomfort to God. The Neelachakra, also known as the Nilachakra, is a large, disc-shaped wheel located on top of the Jagannath Temple in Puri, Odisha, India. The Neelachakra is made of an alloy known as "astadhātu" (eight metals), including iron and copper and weighs approximately 2200 kg. On May 3, 2019, the devastating cyclone 'Fani,' which struck the Puri coast, not only deformed the 'Neel Chakra' (atop the Jagannath Temple but also wreaked havoc on the ancient Kalpavata (sacred banyan tree) located within the temple complex, confirming yet another significant sign of the end of Kali Yuga, as described in books written 600 years ago.

Several other signs mentioned in the Bhavishya Malika have been observed to manifest from the Jagannath Temple in recent times. One of these signs is the recurring occurrence of bloodshed within the temple premises for various reasons. In summary, nearly all the signs described in the Malika books have been witnessed over the past 15-20 years.

Furthermore, the Malika clearly states that during the final phase of Kaliyuga, there will be a person named "Narendra" who will be the ruler (Prime Minister) of India. Simultaneously, the responsibility for the state of Odisha will be entrusted to Shri Naveen Patnaik, the son of Shri Bijayananda (Biju Patnaik).



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

Mahapurush Achyutananda Das, in his scripture "Gupta Gyan," provides another sign related to the end of Kaliyuga and the incarnation of Lord Kalki.

***dībya sīmha aṁke bābu saraba dekhību,  
chādi cakā galu boli niścaya jāñību,  
nara bāluta rūpare āmbhe janamību /***

In the aforementioned Odia verses, Mahapurush Achyutananda Das states that during the reign of Shri Divyasingha, the establishment of dharma will occur. It will be during that time that Lord Vishnu will leave His Jagannath abode and incarnate as a human child.

The great sage Jagannath Das, born on Radha Ashtami in Kapileshwarpur near Puri, has provided a sign of the end of Kaliyuga in his book 'Kali Malika' as follows:

***puruṣottama deba rājā ṭhāru,  
unabiṁśa rājā heba seṭhāru /  
seṭhāru puṇa rājā nāhiṁ āu,  
akuli hoibe kulaku bahu //***

The aforementioned Odia verses state that the great sage Jagannath Das wrote 600 years ago that a total of 19 kings, including the first king, Shri Purushottam Dev, would become rulers of the Jagannath Temple in Puri at different times. The sage further wrote that there would be no king after the nineteenth king, as there would be no one to continue the royal lineage. This means that they would be without sons.

According to the tradition of King Indradyumna, various kings ruled Puri at different times. Starting with King Shri Purushottam Dev, currently, Shri Divyasingh Dev (the fourth) is



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

carrying out the responsibilities of a ruler in Puri. Shri Divyasingh Dev was born in 1953 and became the king of Puri in 1970 at the age of 17, following his father's death. He has no sons, only four daughters. According to the great sages, Shri Divyasingh Dev (the fourth) will be the last king of Puri, and during his reign, the birth of Lord Kalki and the establishment of religion will take place.

All of these signs were written by the Panchasakha to make it clear to the devotees that the end of Kali Yuga has arrived, and Lord Vishnu, equipped with 64 arts, has descended as the tenth and final avatar to destroy adharma (unrighteousness) and establish dharma (righteousness) on Earth.

In the Bhavishya Malika, there is detailed information about the Kalki avatar. In earlier times, Maharshi Vedavyasa described in the Shrimad Bhagavat Mahapurana that the birthplace of Lord Kalki is identified as 'Sambal Gram' (village of Sambal). He wrote:

***“sambala-grāma-mukhyasya brāhmaṇasya mahātmanah  
bhavane viṣṇuyasasah kalkih prādurbhaviṣyati”***

In these verses, it is prophesied that Lord Kalki will take birth in the home of a revered Brahmin who fervently praises Lord Vishnu in the village of Sambal.

Later, in the 'Vanparva' of the Mahabharata, Maharishi Vyas made a slight modification and referred to the birthplace of Lord Kalki as 'Sambhut Sambal Gram.'

***kalki viṣṇuyasā nāma dvijaḥ kālapracoditaḥ /  
utpatsyate mahāvīryo mahābuddhiparākramaḥ //  
sambhūtaḥ sambhalagrāme brāhmaṇāvasathe śubhe /***





## SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)

*manasā tasya sarvāṇi vāhanānyāyudhāni ca //*

*upasthāsyanti yodhāśca śastrāṇi kavacāni ca /*

In other words, during the culmination of the age, inspired by divine providence, a powerful child named 'Kalki' will manifest in the village of Sambal, a settlement that will be established as a haven for Brahmins devoted to worship and rituals. This remarkable soul will possess exceptional wisdom, valor, righteousness, and an unwavering commitment to the welfare of the people. With but a thought in his mind, he will be instantly equipped with divine vehicles, weaponry, warriors, and protective shields.

Through the verses mentioned above, Maharishi Vyasa conveyed that Lord Kalki will take birth in 'Sambhut Sambal Gram,' signifying a place that has been established for Brahmins to conduct their sacred rituals and worship. He mentioned that in this very Sambal Gram, Lord Kalki would take birth in the residence of a highly revered Brahmin residing in the village of Sambal, who devoutly extols the glories of Lord Vishnu.

In the Bhavishya Malika scriptures, the Panchasakha have identified the settlement of Brahmins situated near the banks of the Vaitarani River in Odisha's Jajpur district, to the east of Maa Biraja Temple as the birthplace of Lord Kalki. The name Jajpur is derived from the name of the 10th-century Somavanshi king, Raja Jajati Kesari, who founded and established this city as his capital. He later changed the city's name from Jajanagar to Jajpur. Raja Jajati Kesari brought around 10,000 Brahmins from Kannauj in Uttar Pradesh to Jajpur to conduct the Ashwamedha Yagna. The Dashashwamedha Ghat on the banks of the Vaitarani River commemorates this significant event. Moreover, the Brahmin settlement located to the east of the Biraja Temple in Jajpur district is referred to as "Sambhut Sambhal Gram" in the Mahabharata's 'Vanparva' by Maharishi Vyasa, alluding to this sacred site as "Sambhut Sambal Gram."



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

The mention of Jajpur is also found in ancient narratives and scriptures of India, where it is referred to as Biraja and Vaitarani Tirtha. The Kapil Samhita, Brahmanda Purana, Vayu Purana, Brahma Purana, Tantra Chintamani, and Chaitanya Charitamrita all describe Jajpur as a highly sacred pilgrimage site. Information from the Mahabharata's 'Vanaparva' tells us that during their pilgrimage, the Pandavas took a holy dip in the Vaitarani River at this very Biraja site, accompanied by the Lomash Rishi.

In ancient times, Lord Brahma himself performed a yajna (sacrificial ritual) at the Brahmakunda in this place. Following the yajna, Mother Parvati emerged from the yajnavedi (sacrificial altar), and she instructed Lord Brahma to establish her as 'Biraja' in this region. According to the Skanda Purana, this location purifies the Rajoguna (one of the three qualities or Gunas in Hindu philosophy) of pilgrims and therefore is referred to as Viraja or Biraja Kshetra. Additionally, the Tantra Chudamani states that Goddess Sati's navel fell at this very location, making the ancient Maa Biraja Temple a significant Shakti Peetha (a sacred shrine dedicated to the Goddess Shakti).

Due to the belief that Gayasur's navel also fell in this area, it is sometimes called Nabhigaya Tirtha as well. This place is renowned for performing pindadaan (offering to the deceased ancestors) and tarpan (a ritual offering to ancestors), akin to the world-famous Gaya in Bihar.

Jajpur is often referred to as the region with 'one less than one crore (one less than ten million)' Shivalingas. It is said that when excavating in the Biraja area, a Shivalinga can always be found. The presence of numerous Shiva temples in the city and a series of Shivalingas in the Birja temple further affirm Jajpur's importance for Shiva devotees. Estimates suggest there are approximately 200 ancient Shiva temples in the Biraja area, even if we don't account for the dilapidated structures.



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

The Panchasakhas have mentioned the birthplace of Lord Kalki with great clarity in various Malika books. Mahapurusha Achyutananda Das, while quoting the Lord's words himself, writes in his Malika book, "Brahmakalpa Samhita."

***muñ jāta biṣṇujaśā gharē, martyamaṇḍala oḍiśārē /***

In other words, I will be born in the home of a devotee who sings the praises of Lord Vishnu, in the land of Odisha, in this impermanent world.

Mahapurusha Achyutananda Das reiterates the Lord's words in his treatise "Brahma Saraswata Patala"

***āmbhē naradēha kalakī hōibu utkala dēśārē jāim,***

***sēṭhārē mahimā prakāśa karibu munigaṇa madhyē rahi /***

In other words, I will go to Utkala (the ancient name for Odisha) and take on a human form to manifest as the Kalki avatar. There, I will reside among the sages and seers and reveal my divine glory.

In the scripture "Tatvabodhini," he writes –

***jājanagrē prabhu janama hēbē, janama hōibē brāhmaṇa bhābē /***

Meaning, the Lord will be born in a Brahmin family in Jaajanagr (present-day Jajpur).

Mahapurush Achyutananda Das also describes the birthplace of Lord Kalki in his scripture "Bigyan Kalpa."

***jājanagrē mahāprabhu janama hōibē, garudaku saṅgē ghēni līlā jē karibē /***



## SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)

In other words, Mahaprabhu Kalki will be born in Jajjandra and engage in divine plays with Garuda.

Mahapurusha Achyutananda Das left no doubt about the birthplace of Lord Kalki in his religious scripture 'Biraja Mahatmya.' He wrote that -

*śuṇa bāra suta, nihāra bacana, ē aṭē acyuta ṭhāra,  
nābhigayā tīrthē, harihara kṣētra, grāmaṭi sambala pura /*

The Lord, while describing His birthplace, says that there is a village called Sambal in Nabheegaya, where the Harihar region is situated, and that is where I will be born.

Mahapurush Jashobant Das, one of the Panchasakha, born in Adhanga under Nilo village of Jagatsinghpur district of Odisha, wrote in his Malika book –

*yēthi madhyarē jē gupata sthāna, nābhimaṇḍala bōli jāra nāma /  
dēhabaṁti hōi khēlibē tahim, gōpī gōpāla bhakataṁku laim //*

In other words, the Lord will take human form in a hidden place called Nabhimandala (Nabhigaya) and perform divine pastimes with His devotees, the gopis and gopas.

In the book "Kalikalpa Gita," Mahapurush Achyutananda Das writes:

*biṣṇuśarmāgrhē prabhu hōibē jāta, gayārē sambalanagra harihara kṣētra /*

Meaning, in Gaya (Nabhigaya), in the Harihar Kshetra, in the house of a devotee who sings the glories of Lord Vishnu, the Lord will take birth.



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

Describing the birthplace of the Lord, Mahapurush Achyutananda Das writes again in his book "Gurubhakti Gita":

***gayārē sambala nagra biṣṇuśarmā ghara, janamiṇa tapasyā karibē cakradhara /***

That is, Chakradhar (Lord Vishnu) will be born in the house of a devotee living in Sambal Nagar, Gaya (Nabhighaya) and singing the praises of Lord Vishnu and thereafter, will perform penance.

Quoting the words of the Lord, the great man Balram Das, an incarnation of Narada Muni, one of the Panchasakhas, wrote in his book 'Kali Aagat Bhabishyant' -

***śuṇa bālīā tōtē kahi / āmbhē janamibu jēumṭhāim //***

***tāhā kahibā tōtē śuṇa / jē jājapura bōli grāma //***

Meaning, I will take birth in the place I am about to describe, listen carefully. That place will be a village named Jajpur.

Mahapurusha Jagannatha Das also wrote about this subject. While transcribing the words of the Lord in his book "Kali Malika," he writes

***āmbha janama aṇatiriśarē / janma hōibu birajā nagrarē //***

***padmābatī garbhē janma hōibu / khamḍagirirē dhyānarē basibu //***

Meaning, I will take birth from Padmavati's womb in the place of Biraja Nagara and engage in meditation at a location called Khandaagiri.

Mahapurusha Shishu Ananta Das, one of the Panchasakha, wrote about the Lord's birthplace in his instructions to his disciple Baranga –



**SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

*śuṇa hē bāraṅga kaḥibā sē raṅga praḥhu abataṛa sthāna,*

*śrī birajā kṣētrē janama labhibē anaṁta miśra grhēṇa /*

Meaning, the Lord will be born in the house of Ananta Mishra in Biraja Kshetra.

Writing the Lord's words as they are, Mahapurusha Achyutananda Das wrote in his book 'Jai Birachita Chautisha':

*jētēbēlē nīlācala chādikari jibu /*

*jājapura bipragharē jāim janamibu /*

*jagithibu hē /*

*jē jētē kahilē na śuṇibu hē /*

Meaning, after leaving Neelachala (Sri Kshetra), I will be born in the house of a Brahmin in Jajpur.

Through a deep study of the Bhavishya Malika scriptures, it becomes clear that Jajpur in Odisha is the sacred place where the tenth and final incarnation of Lord Vishnu, Kalki has taken birth.

Nearly 600 years ago, the Panchasakhas wrote in various books, giving different names to the birthplace of Lord Kalki. It is referred to as 'Jajnagar' in some books, while in others, it is mentioned as 'Jajpur'. Some books call it the 'Nabhigaya region,' while others name it 'Biraja Kshetra.' In some places, 'Satyavatipur' is written, which is synonymous with the famous Biraja Siddha Shaktipeeth. In several instances, 'Sambal Nagra' is mentioned, and in a few places, the name 'Harihar Kshetra' is used. Notably, a single temple situated not far from the



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

Biraja Temple worships both Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva, which is why this region is also referred to as Harihar Kshetra.

The birthplace of Lord Kalki is significant, but Jajpur holds importance in various other aspects. According to the Bhavishya Malika scriptures, in the future, 'Sudharma Sabha' will be established in Jajpur. Normally, 'Sudharma Sabha' refers to the assembly of Lord Indra in the heavenly realm. However, this time, it will be situated in Odisha's Biraja Kshetra, i.e., Jajpur, under the leadership of Lord Kalki and Goddess Lakshmi. In addition to Lord Brahma, Narada Muni, and all the deities, this assembly will also include selected devotees of the Lord. Not only this, but Jajpur's significance is further established by the fact that according to the Bhavishya Malika, Jajpur will become the capital of the world in the future.

In any case, describing the Lord further, Malika states that He will live life not as an ascetic but like an ordinary human being. The Lord will engage His beloved devotees in simple service and spend His days in play and amusement. After His birth, He will reside in Jajpur for several years, then leave His home and go to a place known as "Khandagiri," a "Siddhasthal" (an abode of perfect masters,) where He will engage in deep meditation and perform divine plays with His devotees. Bhagavan Parashuram, residing on the Mahendragiri mountain in Odisha's Ganjam and Gajapati districts, will impart knowledge of weaponry and martial arts to Him.

Regarding His birth, Lord Kalki will spend 12 months in His mother's womb, and His birth will occur at midnight. The Lord will have eighteen marks on His feet, and there will be a mark of Srivatsa on His chest. However, according to the Bhavishya Malika, only the most pure-hearted devotees will be able to see these marks. Lord Kalki will engage in childhood pastimes during His infancy, youthful pastimes in His boyhood, and adolescent pastimes



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

during His teenage years. It is in His adolescent years that He will fulfill the establishment of dharma with His devotees.

Before this, He will establish the "Sudharma Maha-Mahasangha" and later form sixteen Mandalas, connecting 8,000 devotees with Him.

In Bhavishya Malika, the Panchasakha have also written with clarity about Lord Kalki's marriage. According to the book, Lord Kalki's marriage will be with Mata Vaishno Devi and Mata Lakshmi.

Great sage Achyutananda Das writes in his book 'Tera Janma Sharan'

***bēni bhārijā mō bhābarē hōibē, nara jakṣa kanyā jahim /***

***sūkṣmarē sēbā karuthibē niti, nara na cinhibē kēhi //***

In other words, Lord Kalki will have two wives who will serve Him. One (Mata Lakshmi) will take human form, while Mata Vaishno Devi will serve Him in the form of a Yaksha girl. No ordinary person will be able to recognize these two mothers.

It is known that during His Rama avatar, Lord promised Mata Vaishno Devi that He would marry Her when He incarnates as Kalki at the end of Kali Yuga. He also instructed Her to remain in meditation on the Trikuta Mountain until then. However, according to the Bhavishya Malika, Lord Kalki's marriage to Mata Vaishno Devi will be of a subtle nature. The physical marriage of the Lord will take place with Mata Lakshmi in Khandagiri, Odisha, during a grand ceremony where Lord Brahma, Mata Parvati, Lord Shiva, and Ashtadurga, and some selected devotees, will be present.





### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

According to the Bhavishya Malika, in the present time, humanity is going through extremely challenging circumstances. In the Kali Yuga, the four legs of dharma have been reduced to just one, and even that one is on the verge of being completely lost with the end of Kali Yuga. Most people may be unaware that in the coming years, humanity will face great trials and tribulations. In such trying times, saving their existence will be the greatest challenge for them. It is well-known that the divine play of Lord Kalki's destruction has already begun since the year 2020 and will continue until 2027, reaching its final stage. According to the Bhavishya Malika, after Saturn enters Pisces in 2025, the dance of destruction will commence, making it extremely difficult for humanity to survive.

Since human civilization has polluted all the five elements (water, air, fire, earth, and space), in the coming times, humanity will witness both war and the destruction of the five elements, and nature itself will become helpless. Saint Achyutanand Das writes in the Malikā, "**Pātāla Bāsuki Ṭekiba Muṇḍa, tini thara je kaṁpība Brahmāṇḍa,**" meaning that frequent and strong earthquakes will occur, and "**tini thara,**" or three big earthquakes, will take place. The most significant earthquake will have a magnitude of 16 to 17 on the Richter scale. As a result, even large buildings will crumble, and the world will witness significant devastation. Imagining the scenes of destruction will be extremely difficult for humanity.

The scenario of devastation will likely be extremely challenging for humanity. On a single day, approximately 100 crore (1 billion) people will lose their lives from Delhi to Nepal, Pakistan, China, Hong Kong, Baluchistan, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Thailand. Furthermore, the current geographical landscape of the world will undergo drastic changes. Many mountains and hills will transform into rivers, and numerous rivers that have completely dried up will revert to their previous form. According to the Bhavishya Malika, after this



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

earthquake, a significant shift will occur in the Earth's axis. The positions of the North Pole and South Pole will change, and the sun, rising in the west, will set in the east.

According to the Malikā, there will be a world war towards the end of the Kali Yuga, and it will play a significant role in the impending destruction. The Panchasakha state that during the Dvapara Yuga, the Mahabharata war supposed to last for 18 days, but there was an unfinished battle or "Ek Bela Yuddha," which is destined to take place at the end of the Kali Yuga, orchestrated by Lord Sri Krishna. Malika mentions that all the major warriors from the time of the Mahabharata have already been born on Earth. Among them are the five young warriors – Abhimanyu, Barbareek, Babhravahana, Eklavya, and Ghatotkacha, who had various reasons for not participating in the war during their time. These five, along with other key figures such as the Pandavas and Kauravas, Bhishma, Drona, Karna, Duryodhana, Shalya, Ashwatthama, and Bhurishrava, will engage in a fierce battle on the side of dharma against adharma.

According to the Malikā, 13 Muslim nations, including Pakistan, and China, will launch an attack on India, leading to a regional conflict that will quickly escalate into a catastrophic world war with the involvement of other countries. In the third world war, nuclear weapons will be extensively used, although Lord Kalki will prevent the use of nuclear bombs on India, thus thwarting the schemes of its enemies.

The Malikā further mentions that Russia, Japan, Germany, and France will support India in this war. Despite severe missile attacks on some major Indian cities, Lord Kalki will eventually lead India to victory, fulfilling the dream of "Akhand Bharat" or Undivided India. According to the Malikā, the remaining battle of the Mahabharata will be fought on the soil of Odisha and will last for a total of 13 months. The battle will conclude with the massacre of



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

14 lakh (1.4 million) foreign soldiers by Lord Kalki, and this event is predicted to take place in the years 2025-26.

The Panchasakha had written about 600 years ago that a large dam named 'Hirakud' would be constructed in the state of Odisha, which would be destroyed by India's enemies at the end of the Kali Yuga. Its destruction would lead to severe flooding in six districts of Odisha. In addition, road and rail links will be cut off. It is well-known that in 1948, construction work on the Hirakud Dam began in Odisha, and it was completed in 1953. The dam was officially inaugurated in January 1957 by the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. With a total length of 26 kilometers, the Hirakud Dam, built over the Mahanadi River in the Sambalpur district of Odisha, is currently the world's longest human-made dam. This prophecy's accuracy was confirmed by the completion of the first part of the prediction. The second part of this prophecy is expected to come true in 2024-25 when, during the India-China war, the Hirakud Dam will be breached due to a Chinese missile attack, resulting in flooding in six districts of Odisha.

The prophecies in the Malikā also include a great destruction caused by Agnipralaya (fire catastrophe), Pavanpralaya (wind catastrophe), and Jalpralaya (water catastrophe). There will be numerous volcanic eruptions in flat regions, leading to the destruction of countless buildings as if Lord Indra himself is raining fire. Also, tumultuous winds will wreak havoc on the world. Coastal areas will experience unprecedented devastation due to water catastrophes. There will be tornadoes, hurricanes, severe flooding from rivers, and massive tsunamis, which will pose a severe threat to humanity's survival. Landslides, hurricanes, river flooding, and the fall of comets and meteors will continue to bring destruction upon people walking the path of adharma. The melting of the Arctic ice will result in a significant



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

rise in sea levels, with the most profound impact on the Atlantic Ocean. This will cause powerful nations, including the United States and England, to be submerged by up to 75%.

According to the prophecies, during the end times, the world will witness several dreadful pandemics. 64 Yoginis will bring forth 64 types of diseases. These diseases will be so perilous that numerous people will succumb to death, and neither doctors will have a cure nor medicines will be effective against them.

In line with the predictions of the Panchasakhas, the water of the sea will inundate the 22 steps of the Jagannath Temple, and fish will start swimming on those steps. Before that, Lord Jagannath, along with his elder brother Balabhadra and sister Subhadra, will depart from Puri to visit the Chhatia Vat Temple. They will stay there for seven days and perform rituals before returning to the main Jagannath Temple.

According to Malikā's prophecies, there will be a time during the world war when neither the sun will rise nor the moon, plunging the entire Earth into darkness for seven days and seven nights. During this time, the world will also endure unprecedented water catastrophes. As a result, the world will experience profound darkness, and at the same time, a powerful water deluge will be devastating. There will be a period of great turmoil when wildlife will disrupt human habitats, and divine forces like Chandi, Chamunda, Dakini, and Pishachini will engage in fierce battles against the evildoers. During these seven days and nights of darkness, there will be no electricity or scientific instruments to rely on. At this time, Lord Kalki will extend the scope of his destructive play, annihilating the wicked.

In brief, within the next 2-3 years, an unprecedented and unimaginable catastrophe is set to engulf the entire human race. This will mark the end of the Kali Yuga era. All institutions



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

today, whether they are schools, universities, hospitals, corporations, banks, or any other entities, will cease to exist. Even all forms of communication will become inactive.

Readers will be pleased to know that there are ways to avoid this impending catastrophe, as suggested by the Panchasakhas in their prophecies. To escape this, individuals must strive to become entirely sattvic (pure) in mind, speech, and actions. This includes giving up all forms of meat and adopting a sattvic diet. People will need to uphold the values of truth, peace, compassion, forgiveness, and friendship in their lives. Abandoning the path of unrighteousness and following the path of righteousness is essential. Daily practice of Trisandhya (meditation and prayers three times a day) and regular recitation of the Shrimad Bhagavat Mahapurān will assist people in securing themselves from the forthcoming great destruction. It is worth noting that it has already been written in Bhavishya Malikā that following the destruction play of Lord Kalki, 33 crore individuals within India and 31 crore individuals outside India will survive and bear witness to the era of Satya Yuga.

In the upcoming Satya Yuga, India's governance system will be established by Chandravanshi Devapi, the eldest son of King Pratipa and the elder brother of King Shantanu, and Maru, the descendant of King Ikshvaku. Prince Devapi of the Chandravanshi dynasty will rule in Hastinapura (present-day Delhi), and Prince Maru of the Suryavanshi dynasty in Ayodhya. These two individuals have been engaged in meditation in a village called Kalapagram in the northern part of India for the past 5,000 years. Due to suffering from leprosy, the eldest among all brothers, Devapi, could not ascend to the throne during the Dvapara Yuga and went to the forest to practice penance. After completing 5,000 years of penance, they will be summoned by Lord Kalki and will be anointed as rulers.



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

They will terminate the democratic system, and Lord Kalki himself will become the king of the entire world, centralizing global governance. He will coronate over one lakh devotees as rulers of various small regions worldwide. From the sacred land of Jajpur, they will enlighten the world with the eternal dharma, re-establish the Ram Rajya (the ideal kingdom of Lord Rama), and reign for 1,009 years, providing endless happiness to the devotees before returning to their divine abode.

Friends, we should take the prophecies of Bhavishya Malika and the Panchasakha very seriously and not ignore them at all. Through the Panchasakha, the words of Lord Vishnu Himself have been imparted in an abstract form. Notably, the great sage Achyutananda Das, among his most important books, wrote in "Shibakalpa Nabakhanda Nirghanta":

***sītā thākuraṇī asatī hōibē, parbatē phuṭiba kaīm /  
acyuti bacana tilē na ṭaliba, pāṣānara gāra ēhi //***

Meaning, in the end of Kali Yuga, some people will accuse Mother Sita of impurity, and the event of lotus flowers blooming on mountain peaks will occur. The words of Achyutananda Das will never fade, for they are etched in stone.

In another work, "Chakada Madana," Mahapurusha Achyutananda Das wrote:

***pṛthvī duiphāla hēlē hōiba, pūrba sūrya abā paścimē jiba /  
parbata śikharē phuṭiba kaīm, acyutī bacana mithyā nuhaṁi /  
acyutīra bāṇī aṭē patharara gāra, ānakaribāku nāhiṁ śakati kāhāra //***

In other words, the Earth will split into two parts, the sun will rise in the east and set in the west, and lotus flowers will bloom on mountain peaks. The words of Achyutananda Das will never be incorrect. His words are etched in stone, and there is no one in the entire universe who has the power to alter them.



### **SUDHARMA MAHA-MAHA SANGH (BISWA SANATAN DHARMA SEVA TRUST)**

If you are a vegetarian, not addicted to any kind of intoxicants, want to witness the appearance of Lord Kalki, wish to remain safe during the impending cataclysm, and want to follow the instructions of Lord Kalki to become a witness to the coming Satya Yuga, then for more information, visit [www.kalkiavatara.com](http://www.kalkiavatara.com) or [www.kalkiabatara.org](http://www.kalkiabatara.org) and connect with Pandit Kashinath Mishra through his YouTube channel. Remember, the entire process is free of cost.

It is worth noting that the present great Vaishnava devotee from Odisha revered Pandit Kashinath Mishra, has been researching the hidden elements of "Bhavishya Malika" for more than 30 years. He is fully dedicated to spreading it for free, sharing the precise interpretation of the scriptures.

It's amazing that Mahapurush Achyutananda Das wrote about this topic around 600 years ago:

***brāhmaṇa kūlare thiba bhakata , brāhmaṇa jāti re se kāśīnātha /***

***se kāśī bhakata hoiba jehi, dhaṇḍā bāṅṭiba se hukuma dei /***

***- Tattva Bodhini, Page- 16, Mahāpuruṣa Achyutānanda***

Referring to the great Odiya devotee and the noted Malika interpreter Pandit Shree Kashinath Mishra, revered sage Achyutanand Das foretells in his treatise that at the end of Kali Yuga, an ardent devotee of Lord Vishnu will be born in the Brahmin caste and be named 'Kashinath'. This devotee will distribute God's grace and holy basil among the devotees. He will enlighten the devotees about the upcoming Yuga transformation and the establishment of Dharma through the immortal and eternal divine speech of 'Bhavishya Malika.' Additionally, he will provide essential instructions to the devotees.