



Krishna Janmashtami

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Krishna Janmashtami

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Statue of baby Krishna



Krishna Janmashtami

Krishna Janmashtami	
Statue of baby Krishna	
Also called	Krishnashtami, SaatamAatham, Gokulashtami, Yadukulashtami, Srikrishna Jayanti, Sree Jayanti
Observed by	Hindus
Type	Religious (1–2 days), cultural
Celebrations	Dahi Handi (next day), kite-flying, fair, fasting, traditional sweet dishes etc.
Observances	Dance-drama, puja, night vigil, fasting
2020 date	11, 12 August [& 10 September at Kerala, Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry]
2021 date	Monday, 30 August

Krishna Janmashtami

- **Krishna Janmashtami**, also known simply as **Janmashtami** or **Gokulashtami**, is an annual [Hindu](#) festival that celebrates the birth of [Krishna](#), the eighth [avatar](#) of [Vishnu](#).
- It is observed according to the [Hindu lunisolar calendar](#), on the eighth day ([Ashtami](#)) of the [Krishna Paksha](#) (dark fortnight) in [Shraavana](#) or [Bhadrapad](#) (depending on whether the calendar chooses the new moon or full moon day as the last day of the month), which overlaps with August or September of the [Gregorian calendar](#).

Krishna Janmashtami

- It is an important festival, particularly in the [Vaishnavism](#) tradition of Hinduism.
- Dance-drama enactments of the life of Krishna according to the [Bhagavata Purana](#) (such as [Rasa Lila](#) or Krishna Lila), devotional singing through the midnight when Krishna was born, fasting (*upavasa*), a night vigil (*Ratri Jagaran*), and a festival (Mahotsav) on the following day are a part of the Janmashtami celebrations.
- It is celebrated particularly in [Mathura](#) and [Vrindavan](#), along with major Vaishnava and non-sectarian communities found in Manipur, Assam, Bihar, West Bengal, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and all other states of India.

History about lord Krishna





Significance of Krishna Janmashtami

- Krishna is born in an area of chaos. It's a time when persecution was rampant, freedoms were denied, evil was everywhere, and when there was a threat to his life by his uncle King Kansa. Immediately following the birth at [Mathura](#), his father [Vasudeva Anakadundubhi](#) takes Krishna across the Yamuna, to foster parents in [Gokul](#), named [Nanda](#) and [Yashoda](#).
- This legend is celebrated on Janmashtami by people keeping fast, singing devotional songs of love for Krishna, and keeping a vigil into the night. After Krishna's midnight hour birth, statues of baby Krishna are washed and clothed, then placed in a cradle. The devotees then break their fast, by sharing food and sweets.



Celebration of Krishna Janmashtami

- Hindus celebrate Janmashtami by fasting, singing, praying together, preparing and sharing special food, night vigils, and visiting Krishna or Vishnu temples. Major Krishna temples organize recitation of "Bhagavata Purana and Bhagavad Gita. Many communities organize dance-drama events called [Rasa Lila](#) or Krishna Lila.
- *The tradition of Rasa Lila is particularly popular in the Mathura region, in northeastern states of India such as Manipur and Assam, and in parts of Rajasthan and Gujarat. It is acted out by numerous teams of amateur artists, cheered on by their local communities, and these drama-dance plays begin a few days before each Janmashtami.*



Celebration of Krishna Janmashtami in Gujarat and Rajasthan

- People in [Dwarka](#) in Gujarat – where Krishna is believed to have established his kingdom – celebrate the festival with a tradition similar to *Dahi Handi*, called *Makhan Handi* (pot with freshly churned butter).
- Others perform folk dances at temples, sing bhajans, visit the Krishna temples such as at the [Dwarkadhish Temple](#) or [Nathdwara](#). In the [Kutch district](#) region, farmers decorate their bullock carts and take out Krishna processions, with group singing and dancing.
- The carnival-style and playful poetry and works of [Dayaram](#), a scholar of the [Pushtimarg](#) of [Vaishnavism](#), is particularly popular during Janmashtami in Gujarat and Rajasthan.



Outside India Importance of Krishna Janmashtami

□ Nepal :

About eighty percent of the population of Nepal identify themselves as Hindus and celebrate Krishna Janmashtami. They observe Janmashtami by fasting until midnight. The devotees recite the [Bhagavad Gita](#) and sing religious songs called bhajans and kirtans. The temples of Krishna are decorated. Shops, posters and houses carry Krishna motifs.

□ [ISKCON](#) temples worldwide celebrate Krishna Janmashtami, as well the birthday of ISKCON founder [Swami Prabhupada](#) (1 September 1896).

Celebration of Krishna Janmashtami



Celebration of Krishna Janmashtami



Conclusion

- A major **significance** of Janmashtami is the victory of Good over Evil.
- It also brings together people and celebrates the principle of unity.
- It is celebrated with great fun and devotion by Hindus.
- [Krishna](#) is [Devaki](#) and [Vasudeva Anakadundubhi](#)'s son and his birthday is celebrated by Hindus as Janmashtami
- Janmashtami is celebrated when Krishna is believed to have been born according to Hindu tradition