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Datta bavani in marathi pdf

Datta, **Devi Dattatreya**, **Dattatreya**, **Raja Ravi Varma** painting/Affiliation/Avatar of Trimurti,dance/Varies per interpretation/Symbols/Shankha, chakra, lotus, Trishula, Kamandalu, Damru/Personal information/Parents/Attri (mother)/Anasuya (mother)/Siblings/Chandra and Durvasa Part of a series on Vaishnavism/Supreme deity Vishnu / Krishna / Rama Important deities Dashavatara Matsya Kurma Varaha Narasimha Vamana Parasurama Rama Balarama Krishna Bhudda Kalki Other Avatars Naraya-Narayana Jagannath Hayagriva Dhyanvanti Prithu Mohini Venkateswara Vibhoha Consorts Lakshmi Bhumhi Sit Radha Rukmini Alamelu Related Garuda Hanuman Shesha Sastha Isha scriptures Vedas Upanishads Agamas Brahma Sutras Bhagavad Gita Mahabharata Ramayana Harivamsa Divya Prabandha Gita Govinda Puranas Vishnu Bhagavata Naradiya Caranda Padma Anag Sampradayas Sri (Vishishtadvaita) Brahma (Dvaita, Acintyabheda/bheda) Rudra (Shuddhadvaita) Kumara (Dvaitadvaita) Teachers-acharyas Nathamuni Nammalvar Yaminacharya Ramanuja Pillai Lokacharya Vedanta Desika Manavala Mamunigal Nimbarka Madhva Chakradhara Dnyaneshwar Namdev Vishnuswami Vidyapati Vallabha Ramananda Kabir Daud Dayal Sankardev Dharmadeva Chaityanya Jaga Goswami Hanuman Ram Charan Swaminarayan Jagadbandhu Related traditions Bhagavatism Vaikhanasa Pancharatra Thekalais Vadakkalais Munlitraya Krishnashm Jagadgitanism Warikal Mahanubhavah Haridasa Sahajiyau Baal Pushtimarg Ekakarana Gaudiya ISKCON Radha-vallabha Ramanandi Kapadi Balmikhi Kabir panth Daksh panth Pranami Swaminarayan Ramsnehi Mahanan Hinduism portvalte Part of a series onHinduismHindus History Origins Hindu Indus Valley Civilisation Historical Vedic religion Śramaṇa Tribal religions in India Main traditions Advaita Vedānta Vaishnavism Shaivism Shakitism Smarticism Deities Trimurti Brahma Vishnu Shiva Trimūrti Saraswati Lakshmi Parvati Other major Devas / Devis Devī: Adgni Agraprajāti Rudra Ushas Varuna yava Post-Vedic: Durga Ganেশha Hanuman Kal Kartikeya Krishna Radha Rama Shakti Siita Concepts Worldview Hindu cosmology Puranic chronology Hindu mythology Supreme reality Brahman Om Tatva Pancha Bhoota God Ishvara God in Hinduism God and gender Life Varna: Brahmana Kshatriya Vaishya Sudra Ashramā (stage): Brahmacharya Grhishta Vanaprastha Sannyasa Purusharthas: Dharma Artha Kama Moksha Mind Antakharana Pramana Guna Ahankara (Attachment) Uparati (Self-settlement) Tittiksha (Forbearance) Ananda (Happiness) Kshama (Forgiveness) Shama (Equanimity) Dama (Temperance) Dhyāna (Serenity) Moksha (Release) Viveka (Discrimination) Vairagya (Dispassion) Samadhina (Complete Concentration) Shraddha (Faith) Arishadvargas (Six Enemies) Ethics Nit shastra Yamas Nyaima Ahimsa Achourya Aparighata Brahmacharya Satya Damah Daya Akrodha Arjasa Santosha Tapas Svādhyāya Aumca Mitihara Dāsa Sources of dhama Epistemology Pratyaksa (perception) Anumāna (inference) Upamāna (comparison, analogy) Arthāpti (postulation, presumption) Anupalabdhi (non-perception, negation) Sabda (word, testimony) Sabda (word, testimony) Paths to liberation Bhakti yoga Jnana yoga Karma yoga Liberation Moksha-related topics: Atman Maya Karma Sansāra Practices Worship Puja Saṁta Temple Murti Bhakti Japa Bhajana Yajña Homa Vrata Prasācītta Tritiya Tirthandana Malika Nritta-Nritya Meditation and charity Tapa Dhyaana Dāya Yoga Sadhu Yogī Asana Hathā yoga Jnana yoga Bhakti yoga Karma yoga Raja yoga Kundalini Yoga Arts Bharatanatyam Kathak Kathakali Kuchipudi Manipuri Mohiniyattam Odissi Sattriya Bhagavata Melā Yakshaganā Dandiya Ras Carnatic music Pandav Lila Rites of passage Garbhadhana Pumsavana Simantonnayana Jatakarma Namakaranā Nishkrama Annaprāsana Chudakarana Karnavedha Vidhyarambha Upanayana Keshantha Ritushuddhi Samavartana Vivaha Antyeshti Ashramā dhama Ashramā: Brahmacharya Grhishta Vanaprastha Sannyasa Festivals Diwali Holī Shivaratī Navaratri Durga Puja Ramilla Vijayadamasi-Dussehra Raksha Bandhan Ganesh Chaturthi Vasant Panchami Rama Navami Janmashtami Onam Makar Sangranti Kumbha Mela Pongal Udalai Vaissaki Bihu Padunadu Vishu Rathā Yatra Philosophical schools Śri Astika schools Samkhya Yoga Nyaya Vaisheshika Mimamsa Vedānta Advaita Dvaita Viśishtadvaita Achintya Bhēda Abhedha Other schools Pañsaneti Saiva Pratibijhiya Charvaka Guru, saints, philosophers Ancient Ageyagars Anurī Ashtāvakra Atri Bhāradvāja Gotama Jāmātugi Jainimi Kanada Kapila Kashyapa Pāṇini Patanjali Raikya Satyakama Jabala Valmiki Vasishtia Vishvamitra Vyasa Yajñavalkya Medvelei Nayanaaras Alvars Adī Shankara Basava Akka Mahadevi Adhamā Prabhu Siddheswar Jñānesvar Chaityanya Gangeshya Upadhyaya Gaundapada Gorakanthan Jayanta Bhatta Ramananda Kabir Kumarila Bhatta Matsyendranath Mahavatar Bāṇīpati Madhusudana Madhva Haridāsta Thakur Chakradhara Namdeva Nimbarka Prabhākara Raghunatha Siromani Ramanujā Sankardev Purandara Dasa Kanaka Dasā Ramprasād Sen Jagannatha Dasā Vyasaraya Snipadaraya Raghavendra Swami Gopala Dasā Syāma Sastri Vedānta Desika Samantiram Ramdas Tyagaraja Tukaram Tulsiadas Vachaspathi Mallabha Vidyanarayana Modern Aurbindo Bhaktivindō Thakur Chinmayananda Dayananda Sarasvatī Mahesh Yogi Jaggi Vasudev Krishnananda Sarasvatī Narayana Guru Prabhupada Ramakrishna Ramana Maharshi Radhakrishnan Sarasvatī Sivānanda U. C. Krishnamurti Sai Baba Vivekananda Niranjananda Yogananda R. D. Ranade Tibbetibbha Trailanga TextSources and classification of scripture Śruti Smṛti Ākāra Atmatutis Scriptures Timeline of Hindu texts Vedas Rigveda Yajurveda Samaveda Atharvaveda Divisions Samhitā Brahmana Aranyaka Upanishad Anupishads Rigveda: Altareya Kaushitaki Yajurveda: Aitareya Kaushitaki Yajurveda: Brhadaragada Isha Talitraya Chaktra Shvetashvatara Matrī Samaveda: Chandogya Kena Atharvaveda: Mundaka Mandukya Prasna Vedangas Shiksha Chandas Vyakarana Nirukta Kalpa Jyotisha Chandas Vyakarana Nirukta Kalpa Jyotisha Other texts Puranas Vishnu Purana Bhagavata Purana Nārādaya Purana Vāmāna Purana Matsya Purana Garuda Purana Brahma Purana Brahmāmda Purana Brahma Vaivarta Purana Bhavisyu Purana Padma Purana Anag Purana Shiva Purana Linga Purana Kūrma Purana Skanda Purana Varaha Purana Mārķandeya Purana Itihāsas Ramayana Mahābhārata Upanvedas Ayurveda Dhanurveda Gandharvaveda Shatapaveda Vedas, sutras, and samhitās Dharma Shastra Artha Shastra Silpa Shastra Kamasutra Brahma Sutras Samkhya Sutras Mimamsa Sutras Nyaya Sūtras Vaiśeṣika Sūtra Yoga Sutras Prāmāṇya Sutras Charaka Samhitā Sushruta Samhitā Natya Shastra Panchatantra Divya Prabandha Tirumurai Ramcharitmanas Yoga Vasistha Swara yoga Panchadasī Stōtras and stutis Kanakadhara Stōtram Shiva Stuti Vayu Stuti Society Varma Four varnas: Brahmin Kshatriya Vaishya Sudra Varma-less: Datt Varma-related topics: Persecution Nationalism Hindu Organisations Other topics Hinduism by country Beliefs Hinduism Hindu culture Architecture Calendar Iconography Mythology Pilgrimage sites Hinduism and other religions Jainism and Hinduism / and Buddhism / and Sikhism / and Judaism / and Christianity / and Islam Criticism Glossary Outline Hinduism portal text to Dattatreya (IAST). Dattatreya, Sanskrit: दत्तात्रेयः), Dattā or Dattaguru, is a paradigmatic Sarasvati (monk) and one of the lords of Yoga, venerated as a Hindu god.[1] In Maharashtra, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Madhya Pradesh he has a syncretic deity, considered to be an avatar of the three Hindu gods Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, collectively known as Trimurti.[2] In other regions, and some parts of South India, he is depicted as a four-headed deity seated on a crocodile, representing the Hindu god Lord Vishnu. He is dedicated to him, as are the devotees of the Hindu god Lord Venkateswara at Tirumala, namely Avalokita Gita (literally, "song of devotion"), which is attributed to him. [3] Over time, Dattatreya has inspired many devotional movements in India, such as Vaishnavism and Shaktism, and played a role in the Deccan region of India, south India, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Himalayan regions where Shiva tradition is prevalent. [7] He usually, like all Hindu gods, is simple life, kindness to all, sharing of his knowledge and the meaning of life during his life is reverentially mentioned in the poems by Bhakti movement. [2] According to Rigopulos, in the Nath tradition of Shaivism, Dattatreya is revered as the Adi-Guru (First Teacher) of the Adinath Sampradaya of the Nathas, the first "Lord of Yoga" with mastery of Tantra (techniques), although most traditions and scholars consider Adī Nath an epithet of Lord Shiva.[8][9] According to Mallinson, Dattatreya is not the traditional guru of the Nath Sampradaya; he was coopted by the Nath tradition in about the 18th century as a guru, as a part of Vishnu-Shiva syncretism. This is evidenced by the Marathi text Navanathabhatkhas, states Mallinson, wherein there is syncretic fusion of the Nath Sampradaya with the Mahanubhava sect by identifying nine Nathas with nine Narayanas.[10] Dattatreya iconography varies regionally. In Maharashtra, for example, he is typically shown with three heads and six hands, one head each for Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva who represent the Trimurti, the 3 main gods in Hinduism, and one pair of hand holding the symbolic items associated with each of these gods: japa mala and water pot of Brahma, conch and discus of Vishnu, trident and drum of Shiva.[2] He is typically dressed as a simple monk, situated in a forest or wilderness suggestive of his renunciation of worldly goods and pursuit of a meditative yogi lifestyle. In paintings and some large carvings, he is surrounded by four dogs and a cow, which is a symbolism for the four Vedas and mother earth that nourishes all living beings.[2][11] In the temples of southern Maharashtra, Varanasi and in the Himalayas, his iconography shows him with one head and two hands with four dogs and a cow.[12] Annual festival in the Hindu calendar month of Mārgāśīra (November/December) reverses Dattatreya and this is called Datta Jayanti.[13] Life in the Puranas, he was born in Indian hermitage to Anasuya and her husband the Vedic sage Atri traditionally credited with making the largest contribution to the Rigveda.[14][15] It is said that they lived in Mahur, Nanded District, Maharashtra. Another states his father lived in the western Deccan region.[15] A third claims he was born in Kashmir jungles near the sacred Amarnath Temple.[16] A fourth legend states he was born along with his brothers Durvasa and Chandra, to an unwed mother named Anusuya, after sage Atri saw her bathing, fantasized about her which caused her to become pregnant.[1][17] In a fifth myth, sage Atri was very old when young Anusuya married him and they sought the help of the trimurti gods for a child. As the trinity were pleased with them for having brought light and knowledge to the world, instantly granted the boon, which led Dattatreya to be born with characteristics of all three.[18] While his origins are unclear, stories about his life are more clearer. He is described in the Mahabharata as an exceptional Rishi (seer) with extraordinary insights and knowledge, who is adored and raised to a Guru and an Avatar of Vishnu in the Puranas.[19] Dattatreya is stated in these texts to have renounced the world and leaving his home at an early age to lead a monastic life. One myth claims he meditated immersed in water for a long time,[17] another has him wandering from childhood and the young Dattatreya footprints have been preserved on a lonely peak at Girnar (Junagadh, Gujarat) [20] and Dattatray make a tapa for 12000 years over there. The Tripura-rahasya refers to the disciple Parasurama finding Dattatreya meditating on Gandhamadana mountain. Near Rameswaram, Tamil Nadu.[21] Dattatreya is said to have his lunch daily by taking alms at a holy place Pitapuram, Andhra Pradesh, where he was born as Siprada Sri Vallabha (his first avatar). Self-education: The 24 Gurus of Dattatreya The young Dattatreya is famous in the Hindu texts as the one who started with nothing and without teachers, yet reached self-awareness by observing nature during his Sannyasi wanderings, and treating these natural observations as his twenty four teachers.[22] This legend has been emblematic in the Hindu belief, particularly among artists and Yogis, that ideas, teachings and practices come from all sources, that self effort is a means to learning [23][24] The 24 teachers of Dattatreya are:[22][25] The 24 teachers from nature[22][25][26] Serial Number Guru Observation Dattatreya's Learning 1. Earth Steadfastly productive, does its dhama, gets abducts, heals and is steady in giving nourishment, forbearance, remain undisturbed even if oppressed, keep healing even if others injure you 2. Wind Passes through everything and everyone, unchanged, unattached, like Tuft; sometimes becomes a gale, disturbs and changes the world, like life, free like the wind, yet resolute true to your own force 3. Sky the highest has no boundaries, no limits, is unaffected even if clouds and thunderstorms come and go the highest within itself, the Atman (self, soul) has no limits, it is undifferentiated non-dual no matter what, let the clouds of materiality pass, be one with your soul and the Universal Self 4. Water serves all without pride, discrimination; is transparent to everyone; purifies and gives life to everyone it touches a saint discriminates against no one and is never arrogant, lets other give him impunity, yet he always remains pure and cleanses 5. Fire purifies and reforms everything it comes in contact with, its energy shapes things the heat of knowledge reforms everything it comes in contact with, to shape oneself one needs the energy of learning 6. Moon waxing and wanes but its oneness doesn't change birth, death, rebirth and the cycle of existence does not change the oneness of soul, like moon it is a continuous eternal reality 7. Sun source of light and gives its gift to all creatures as a sense of duty; in rain puddles it reflects and seems like distinct in each puddle, yet it is the same one Sun the soul may appear different in different bodies, yet everyone is connected and the soul is same in all; like Sun, one must share one's gifts as a sense of duty 8. Pigeons they suffer losses in the hands of violent hunters, warn against obsessive attachments to anyone or to material things in this world do not be obsessive, don't focus on transient things such as damage or personal loss, human life is a rare privilege to learn, discover one's soul and reach moksha 9. Python eats whatever comes its way, makes the most from what it consumes be content with what you have, make the most from life's gifts 10. Bumblebee active, works hard to build and create its reserve by directly visiting the flowers, but

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