

# ماتسیندرانات

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# مٹسیندرناٹ

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קרא עוד... טראטאק על פי המסורת, שיבה (shiva) הוא זה שהעניק את היגיה לאנשים, מורים כמו שרי גורקשאנט (shri gorakshanath), **מטסיינדרנאט** (matsyendranath), צאונדרנדינאט ...

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# Matsyendranath

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Matsyendranatha** (Assamese: মৎস্যেন্দ্রনাথ–Motxendronath, Sanskrit: मत्स्येन्द्रनाथ-Matsyendranātha, Bengali:

মৎস্যেন্দ্রনাথ:Motshændronath) or **Machindranath** (9th-10th century) was one of the eighty-four Mahasiddhas. He was the guru of Gorakshanath, with whom he founded the school of Hatha yoga. He is considered as the author of the *Kaulajñānanirṇaya* ("Discussion of the Knowledge Pertaining to the Kaula Tradition"), one of the earliest texts on *Hatha Yoga* in Sanskrit.<sup>[1]</sup> He is revered by both Hindus.<sup>[2]</sup> Machindranath is believed to be the founder of the Natha Pantha. Machindranath is called "Vishwayogi" because his teachings are universal.<sup>[3]</sup>

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## Early life

Giuseppe Tucci states, on the authority of two Tibetan works (Wylie: *grub tob*, Wylie: *bka' babs bdun ldan*) that Matsyendranath, who was looked upon in Tibet as an avatar of Avalokiteśvara, was a fisherman from Kamarupa.<sup>[4]</sup> The statement of Haraprasad Shastri that Minanatha was a native of Bengal belonging to the "Nath" or weaver caste is evidently incorrect.<sup>[5]</sup>

Minanatha is supposed to have been the author of a work known as Akulaviratantra and he is mentioned in the Sabaratantra as one of the twenty four Kapalika siddhas.<sup>[6]</sup>

The fact that Minanatha, one of the 24 Kapalika siddhas, hailed from Kamarupa leads one to suppose that the very revolting religious practices associated with the Kapalikas, perhaps to some extent exaggerated by their opponents, were at one time in vogue in Kamarupa, at least among the lower classes of society, such as the

**Matsyendranatha**



Vishvayogi Svami Machindranath

<b>Other names</b>	Swami Machindranath, Matsyendranath, Macchindranath
<b>Known for</b>	Founder of Natha Pantha

fishermen. What connection these Kapalikas had with the votaries of the Sahajia cult is not known. There is however evidence to show that the Kapalika sect existed as early as the time of Asanga and Hari Varman about the fourth century A.D. Evidently both of these sects were off-shoots of Tantrik Buddhism and both practised similar rites.

## Legends

According to the popular belief, Swami Machhindranath was created from a fish. But the fact is that neither was he created from a fish nor was he born from a womans' womb because Lord Shiva wanted to create him from absolute purity and absolute purity can be found in the five elements of life: fire, water, sky, earth and air. Lord Shiva took a certain percentage from each of the 5 elements and created Swami Machhindranath and gave Him a human form . Since Swamiji was created from the 5 elements he is indestructible. After creating Swamiji Lord Shiva gave him all his knowledge, thoughts, philosophies. Swamiji is a Sanyasi in the true sense because apart from being born out of purity he was endowed with pure qualities like 'Tyag' or 'Sacrifice'. 'Bhakti and Shraddha', 'Gyan or Knowledge', 'Yog and Rishimayta'.

## Spiritual Seats

- Kadri Manjunath Temple - Mangalore, Karnataka
- Madyar Sri Parashakthi temple (Sri Parashakti Temple) - situated at Madyar, near Mangalore in Dakshina Kannada District of Karnataka)
- Viratnagar in Rajasthan
- Hellapatnam in Bengal
- Chitrakoot - Karvi, (Border of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, near the banks of the river Piyushini.
- Gumbahatta - Kalimpong, Dist. Darjeeling, West Bengal
- Thirupparankundram - near Madurai, Tamil Nadu

## Disciples

- Shri Kanifnath Maharaj
- Shri Gorakshanath Maharaj
- Shri Madhavnath Maharaj
- Shri Mangalnath Maharaj
- He has eight disciples, They along with Matsyendranath are called as Navanathas.
- vijayanand swami [macchindranath gad sawargoan]

## Machindranath Temples

- Toyu (white) Machindranath temple in Kathmandu.
- Macchendranath Guru Peeth in Sri Guru Parashakthi Kshethra, Madyar, Mangalore.
- Hyangu (red) Machindranath temple in Patan<sup>[7]</sup>

- Vishwayogi Swami Machindranath Mandir, Mitmita, Aurangabad <sup>[8]</sup>
- The samadhi place of Machindranath is in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
- Mayamba Temple (Garbhagiri Pravata as mentioned in Navnath Grantha) at Shri Kshetra Machindranath Devasthan at Sawargaon, Tal: Ashti, District: Beed.
- Machhindra Nath Mandir, Inside Ambagate, Amravati.
- Machindra Nath Tapobhumi, Devacho Dongar, Kudal, Maharashtra, Dist Sindhudurg. (This Holy place is mentioned in the 6th Chapter of Navnath Grantha ) Lord Shiv Shankar Bholenath & Lord Machindra Nath have both together meditated at this place for three days.

## Popular culture

In Dasam Granth, Guru Gobind Singh narrated a huge discourse between Matsyendra Nath and Paras Nath on Intuitive (Bibek) and Non Intuitive Mind (Abibek). Paras Nath subdued kings of world and turned egoistic which was broken by Matsyendra by his spiritual preachings. This Granth is regarded among Spiritual warriors of Khalsa Panths called Nihang Singhs.

There are a few films about this legend in Indian cinema.

- The first film entitled *Maya Machhindra* was made in 1932 in Hindi and Marathi languages by Prabhat Film Company and directed by V. Shantaram. Govindrao Tembe portrayed the role of Machhindranath. <sup>[9]</sup>
- The second film was made in 1939 in Tamil language directed by Raja Chandrasekhar and starring N. S. Krishnan and M. G. Ramachandran. <sup>[10]</sup>
- Third film in Telugu language was made P. Pullaiah in 1945 starring Jandhyala Gourinatha Sastry, Addanki Srirama Murthy and Kannamba. <sup>[11]</sup>
- The fourth film was again made in Hindi and Marathi languages in 1951 directed by Aspi Irani.
- The fifth film was made in Hindi language by Babubhai Mistri in 1960/61.
- The sixth film was made in Telugu language in 1975 starring N. T. Rama Rao and directed by Kamalakara Kameswara Rao.

## References

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- <sup>^</sup> An Introduction to Hinduism; Gavlin Flood; 1996; pg. 98
- <sup>^</sup> Tridal, Publication by Shree Pratishtan Trust, Mitmita, page:5
- <sup>^</sup> *J.P.A.S.B* (New Series) - vol. XXVI (1930), no.1, p.133-141
- <sup>^</sup> M.M Pandit H.P Shastri, *Bauddha Gan O Doha*
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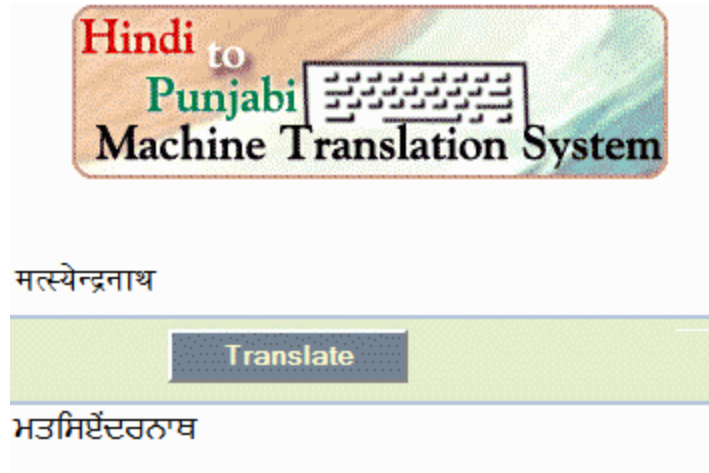
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# ਮਤਸਿਏਂਦਰਨਾਥ Matasi'ēndaranātha



The image shows a web interface for a machine translation system. At the top, there is a banner with the text "Hindi to Punjabi Machine Translation System" and a keyboard icon. Below the banner, there is a text input field containing the Punjabi text "ਮਤਸਿਏਂਦਰਨਾਥ". Below the input field is a green button with the text "Translate". Below the button, there is another text input field containing the Punjabi text "ਮਤਸਿਏਂਦਰਨਾਥ".

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