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Sanskrit

Noun

नारद (nārada) *m*

1. (*Hinduism*) Name of a ऋषि (a काण्व or काश्यप, author of RV. viii, 13; ix, 104; 105 Anukr.; as a देवर्षि often associated with पर्षित and supposed to be a messenger between gods and men; among the 10 प्रजा-पतिs as a son of ब्रह्मा Mn. i, 35; in later mythology he is a friend of कृष्ण and is regarded as inventor of the विना or lute; in ep. poetry he is called a देव-गन्धर्व or a गन्धर्व-राज or simply गन्धर्व)
2. Name of a son of विश्वामित्र.
3. Name of one of the 24 mythic.
4. Name of several men.
5. Name of several authors.
6. Name of a mountain.

References

- Monier William's Sanskrit-English Dictionary, 2nd Ed. 1899

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Narada

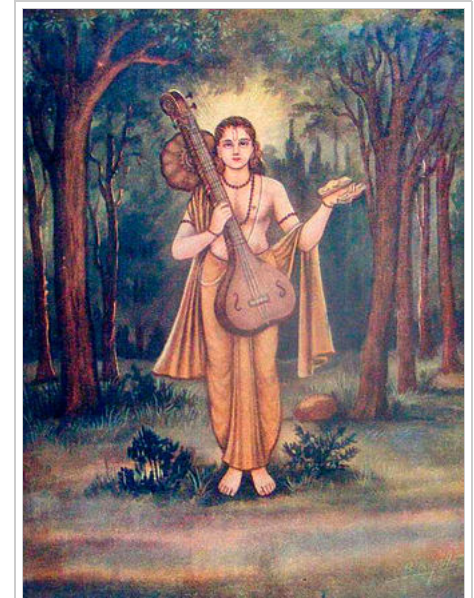
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Narada (Sanskrit: नारद, *Nārada*, possibly derived from "nāra", meaning man)^[1] is a Vedic sage who plays a prominent role in a number of Hindu texts, notably the Ramayana and the Bhagavata Purana. Narada is arguably ancient India's most travelled sage with the ability to visit distant worlds and realms (Sanskrit *lokas*). He is depicted carrying a Veena, with the name Mahathi and is generally regarded as one of the great masters of the ancient musical instrument. This instrument is known by the name "mahathi"^{[2][3]} which he uses to accompany his singing of hymns, prayers and mantras as an act of devotion to Lord Vishnu. Narada is described as both wise and mischievous, creating some of Vedic literature's more humorous tales. Vaishnav enthusiasts depict him as a pure, elevated soul who glorifies Vishnu through his devotional songs, singing the names *Hari* and *Narayana*, and therein demonstrating bhakti yoga. The Narada Bhakti Sutra is attributed to him.

Narada is also said to have orated the maxims of the Nāradaśmṛti (100 BC – 400 CE), which has been called the "juridical text par excellence" and represents the only Dharmaśāstra text which deals solely with juridical matters and ignoring those of righteous conduct and penance.^[4]

Tamil cultural proponents insist that sage Narada was invoked by legendary Carnatic musician, Thyagaraja, to produce his various compositions.



Narada

Contents

- 1 Enlightenment
- 2 Temple
- 3 See also
- 4 Footnotes
- 5 References
- 6 External links

Enlightenment

The Bhagavata Purana describes the story of Narada's spiritual enlightenment: He was the primary source of information among Gods, and is believed to be the first journalist on Earth. He claimed to have 60 wives. In his previous birth Narada was a Gandharva (angelic being) who had been cursed to be born on an earthly planet as a sudra for singing glories to the demigods instead of the Supreme Lord.^[5] He was born as the son of a maid-servant of some particularly saintly priests (Brahmins). The priests, being pleased with both his and his

mother's service, blessed him by allowing him to eat some of their food (prasada), previously offered to their lord, Vishnu.

Gradually Narada received further blessings from these sages and heard them discussing many spiritual topics. After his mother died, he decided to roam the forest in search of enlightenment in understanding the 'Supreme Absolute Truth'.

Reaching a tranquil forest location, after quenching his thirst from a nearby stream, he sat under a tree in meditation (yoga), concentrating on the paramatma form of Vishnu within his heart as he had been taught by the priests he had served. After some time Narada experienced a vision wherein Narayan (Vishnu) appeared before him, smiling, and spoke "that despite having the blessing of seeing him at that very moment, Narada would not be able to see his (Vishnu's) divine form again until he died". Narayan further explained that the reason he had been given a chance to see his form was because his beauty and love would be a source of inspiration and would fuel his dormant desire to be with the lord again. After instructing Narada in this manner, Vishnu then disappeared from his sight. The boy awoke from his meditation both thrilled and disappointed.

For the rest of his life Narada focused on his devotion, meditation upon and worship to Vishnu. After his death Vishnu then blessed him with the spiritual form of "Narada" as he eventually became known. In many Hindu scriptures Narada is considered a saktayavesa-avatara or partial-manifestation (avatar) of God, empowered to perform miraculous tasks on Vishnu's behalf.

Temple

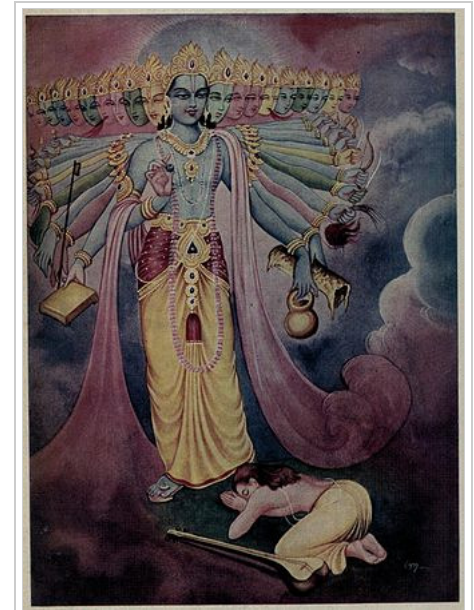
Narada Temple is dedicated to the Divine Sage Narada. These temples are located in **Chigateri**, which is 50 km away from Davanagere, Karnataka, India and the temple is famous in neighbouring districts of Davanagere, and in **Korva** which is 29 km north-east of Raichur in Karnataka, India. Korva is a beautiful island surrounded by the Krishna River. Korva is looked upon as a holy place and is popularly known as Naradagadde - one of the most scenic islands on the Krishna River. Due to its exquisite location the temple is not only visited by devotees but also by tourists.

Sri Narada Muni

Narada Munisri Narada Muni Temple

See also

- Narad Bhakti Sutra
- Bhagavata Purana
- Four Kumaras
- Nāradasmr̥ti



Narada found Vishnu in viraat swarupa

- Vishnu

Footnotes

1. ^ <http://spokensanskrit.de/index.php?script=HK&beginning=0+&tinput+=nara&trans=Translate&direction=AU>
2. ^ Guy, Randor (31 July 2010). "Bhaktha Naradar 1942" (<http://www.hindu.com/mp/2010/07/31/stories/2010073151750700.htm>). *The Hindu*. Retrieved 9 October 2011.
3. ^ Bhag-P 1.5.1 (<http://vedabase.net/sb/1/5/1/en1>) Narada is addressed as 'Vina-panih', meaning "one who carries a vina in his hand"
4. ^ Lariviere 1989: ix
5. ^ Srimad Bhagavatam 7.15.72



Sri Narada Muni



Sri Narada Muni Temple

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- Translation by Richard W. Lariviere (1989). *The Nāradaśmṛti*. University of Philadelphia.

External links

- Complete Narada-Bhakti-Sutra (<http://naradabhaktisutra.com/en1>)dead links on site
- Narada's Instructions on Srimad-Bhagavatam for Vyasadeva (<http://srimadbhagavatam.com/1/5/en1>)
- Translation from Sanskrit of Narada Bhakti Sutras at *www.urday.com/narad.htm* (<http://www.urday.com/narad.htm>)
- References to Narada in Gaudiya Vaishnava texts (<http://www.vedabase.net/n/narada>)
- Ruesi Narot - Narada in Buddhist Thailand (http://www.sak-yant.com/?page_id=1145)



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Narad redirects here; for the village in Slovakia, see *Ňárad*.

Narada (**Sanskrit**: नारद, *nārada* means Naara = Wisdom + Da = Giver) or **Narada Muni** is a divine sage from the Vaisnava tradition, who plays a prominent role in a number of the Puranic texts, especially in the [Bhagavata Purana](#), and in the Ramayana. Narada is the author of the Pāñcarātra, a standard text for Vaisnava's priests which contains the technical and philosophical meanings of the temple Deity worship. Narada is portrayed as a travelling monk with the ability to visit distant worlds or planets (*lokas* in Sanskrit). He carries a veena as his musical instrument - and not a Tampura as is commonly assumed^[1] ^[2] - which he uses to accompany his singing of [hymns](#), [prayers](#) and [mantras](#) as an act of [devotion](#) to his Lord, [Vishnu](#). In the Vedas, Narada is described as a saintly traveler who sometimes while remembering Vishnu by singing His Glories his Brahminical holy thread breaks, because of bodily expansions through the emotions he feels of pure bhakti (love of God) in separation, which he derives from his unalloyed devotional service. In the Vaishnava tradition he is held in special reverence for his chanting and singing of the names [Hari](#) and [Narayana](#) and his promoting of the process of devotional service, known as [bhakti yoga](#) as explained within the text accredited to Narada himself, known as the [Narada Bhakti Sutra](#). Narada is also said to have orated the maxims of the [Nāradaśmṛti](#) (100BC-400CE), which has been called the "juridical text par excellence" and represents the only [Dharmaśāstra](#) text which deals solely with juridical matters and ignoring those of righteous conduct and penance.^[3]

Contents

- [1 Son of Brahma](#)
- [2 Enlightenment](#)
- [3 Footnotes](#)
- [4 See also](#)
- [5 References](#)
- [6 External links](#)

Son of Brahma



The youthful Narada at [Valmiki](#)'s hermitage.

According to legend, Narada is regarded as the *Manasaputra*, referring to his birth 'from the mind of [Brahma](#), the first living being as described in the Puranic universe. He is regarded as the *Triloka sanchaari*, the ultimate nomad who roams the three [lokas](#) of Swargaloka ([heaven](#)), Mrityuloka (earth, literally: "place of death") and Patalloka (nether-world). He does this to find out about the life and welfare of people. He was the first to practice [Natyā Yoga](#). He is also known as *Kalahapriya*, as he playfully causes quarrels amongst Gods ([devas](#)), Goddesses and people.

Narada has a specifically important place among the [Vaishnava](#) traditions. In the Puranic scriptures, he is listed as one of the twelve [mahajananas](#), or 'great devotees' of God ([Vishnu](#)). As he was a [gandharva](#) in his previous birth before becoming a [rishi](#) he is in the category of a [devarishi](#).

Enlightenment

The Bhagavata Purana describes the story of Narada's spiritual enlightenment: In his previous birth Narada was a gandharva (angelic being) who had been cursed to be born on an earthly planet due to some offense. He was born as the son of a maid-servant of some particularly [saintly](#) priests ([brahmins](#)). The priests, being pleased with both his and his mother's service, blessed him by allowing him to eat some of their food ([prasad](#)) previously offered to their lord, Vishnu.

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Footnotes

- ↑ Guy, Randor (31 July 2010). "Bhaktha Naradar 1942". *The Hindu*. <http://www.hindu.com/mp/2010/07/31/stories/2010073151750700.htm>. Retrieved 9 October 2011.
- ↑ [Bhag-P 1.5.1](#) Narada is addressed as 'Vina-panih', meaning "one who carries a vina in his hand"
- ↑ Lariviere 1989: ix

See also

- Narad Bhakti Sutra
- [Bhagavata Purana](#)
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References

- Translation by Richard W. Lariviere (1989). *The Nāradasmṛti*. University of Philadelphia.

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Avatars of Vishnu

Dashavatara	Matsya · Kurma · Varaha · Narasimha · Vamana · Parashurama · Rama · Krishna · Balarama * · Buddha * · Kalki
Other avatars	Caturana · Narada · Nara-Narayana · Kapila · Dattatreya · Yajna · Rishabha · Prithu · Dhanvantari · Mohini · Vyasa · Prsnigarbha · Hayagriva · Hamsa



*Buddha or Balarama is considered the ninth avatar of Vishnu, depending on the tradition. In North India, Buddha is included and in south India, Balarama.

v · d · e

Rishis

1st (Svayambhuva) Manvantara	Marichi · Atri · Angiras · Pulaha · Kratu · Pulastya · Vasistha
2nd (Svarocisha) Manvantara	Urja · Stambha · Prana · Dattoli · Rishabha · Nischara · Arvarivat
3rd (Uttama) Manvantara	Kaukundihi · Kurundi · Dalaya · Sankha · Pravahita · Mita · Sammita
Saptarshi 4th (Tamasa) Manvantara	Jyotirdhama · Prithu · Kavya · Chaitra · Agni · Vanaka · Pivara
5th (Raivata) Manvantara	Hirannaroma · Vedasri · Urddhabahu · Vedabahu · Sudhaman · Parjanya · Mahamuni
6th (Cakshusha) Manvantara	Sumedhas · Virajas · Havishmat · Uttama · Madhu · Abhinaman · Sahishnu
7th (Vaivasvata) Manvantara	Kashyapa · Atri · Vasistha · Vishvamitra · Gautama (Nyaya?) · Jamadagni · Bharadwaja
Other	Four Kumaras · Agastya · Agnivesa · Aruni · Ashtavakra · Astika · Atharvan · Atreya · Aupamanyava · Aurava · Bhriqu · Bhringi · Brahmarshi · Chyavana · Dadhichi · Devala · Dirghatamas · Durvasa · Garga · Gritisamada · Jahnu · Jaimini (Mimansa) · Kambhoja · Kambu Swayambhuva · Kanada (Vaisheshika) · Kanvas · Kanwa · Kapila (Samkhya) · Kindama · Kutsa · Mandavya · Markandeya · Nachiketa · Narada · Parashara · Rajarshi · Rishyasringa · Sandipani · Sankriti · Shringi Rishi · Shukra · Suka · Upamanyu · Vadula · Vaisampayana · Valmiki · Vartantu · Vibhandak Rishi · Vyasa (Vedas , Vedanta) · Yajnavalkya

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Narada — (Sanskrit: नारद Nārada m.) ist im Hinduismus ein mythischer Weiser und zählt zu den sieben großen Rishis und zu den Prajapatis. Wirkungskreis Als Naradas Vater werden entweder der Gott Brahma oder der Weise Kashyapa angegeben, nach der... *Deutsch Wikipedia*

Narada — Narada, nævnt som forfatter af enkelte Veda hymner, i den indiske eventyrmytologi en Rishi blandt guderne eller en guddommelig Gandharva, eller en Gandharva. Forbandet af Daksha til evig omflakken, kommer han jævnlig fra himlen ned på Jorden for... *Danske encyklopædi*

Narāda — (ind. Myth.), einer von den zehn großen Altvätern. Er ist gleichsam ein Götterbote zwischen dem Himmel u. Erde, Ideal der Redekunst, auch der Erfinder der Musik... *Pierer's Universal-Lexikon*

Narada — Para otros usos de este término, véase Nārada (desambiguación). En la mitología hindú, Nārada (en letra deva nagarí: नारद, nārada) o Nārada Muni es un sabio divino, que tiene un papel prominente en varios textos puránicos, y especialmente en el... *Wikipedia Español*

Narada — The RISHI (sage) Narada appears in numerous contexts in Indian mythology. Though he is often taken to be the son of BRAHMA, there are varying accounts of his birth and exploits. In some contexts he is seen very positively: he is considered... *Encyclopedia of Hinduism*

narada — ž IV, CMS. naradaadzie; Im D. naradaad «radzenie nad jakimiś sprawami, wspólne ich omawianie, uzgadnianie poglądów w jakiejś sprawie, zwykle przez większą liczbę osób; naradzanie się; zebranie, konferencja» Narada produkcyjna, robocza, wojenna... *Słownik języka polskiego*

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