

ساراسفاتي

Luxury Collection Seminyak Hotels: منتج ساراسفاتي، أحد ...
[ae.starwoodh...](#) ▾ [Translate this page](#) Starwood Hotels and Resorts Worldwide ▾
... Meaning "essence of self" in Sanskrit, The Sarasvati Resort offers direct ...
منتج **ساراسفاتي**، أحد منتجات لاكتري كوليكشن، بالي

ساراسواتي - ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة
[ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/ساراسواتي](#) ▾ [Translate this page](#) Arabic Wikipedia ▾
... سَرَسَوَاتِي أو بالسانسكريتية **ساراسفاتي** هي إحدى ثلاث إلهات في الهندوسية مع لاكشمي ودورغا اللاتي يشكلن المقابل
الأثوي للتريمورتي. وتعتبر **ساراسواتي** إلهة الأنهار ...

الله أباد - ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة
[ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/الله_أباد](#) ▾ [Translate this page](#) Arabic Wikipedia ▾
... نهرين مقدسين هما الغانج ويمنا، ويعتقد الهندوس أن هناك نهرًا غير مرئي (يسمى نهر **ساراسفاتي** Sarasvati) يلتقي
بالنهرين المذكورين عند نقطة يسمونها تريغيني سنغام.

نشأة اللغة - الموقع الرسمي لحركة المجتمع الديمقراطي
[tev-dem.com/ar/index.php?...id...](#) ▾ [Translate this page](#)
... فكان عند المصريين (– Thoth توت) إله الكلام، وعند البابليين (Nabu - نابو) إله اللغة، وعند الهندوس
(Sarasvati - **ساراسفاتي**) إلهة اللغة زوجة (Brahma - براهما) إله الكون.

Swamo Satyananda Sarasvati | Yoga en Red
[www.yogaenred.com/ar/.../swamo-satyananda-sarasvat...](#) ▾ [Translate this page](#)
'Artículos sobre 'Swamo Satyananda Sarasvati ... مقالات أخرى في الهندوسية. - Jul 21, 2014
سومو ساتياناندا **ساراسفاتي** التسم: الكتب |. 2014 10 25 ...

in reply to hussein khwairah - YouTube
[https://www.youtube.com/all_comments?v...lc...](#) ▾ [Translate this page](#)
... آله الخليفة في الثالوث الهندوسي، وزوجته هي ساراسفاتي، ونهر **ساراسفاتي** بالهند اسمها سارا - سفاتي
... sara-svati وبالهند يوجد نهر بأسمها **ساراسفاتي** sarasvati river ...

市ヶ谷駐屯地のマップ -真・女神転生IV- - 究極攻略最前線

gamers-high.com > 3DS > 真・女神転生4 > Translate this page

天使サラスヴァティ, 48, 239, 264, -, -, 弱点, 反射, -, -, 無効, -, 44, 49, 64, 41, 59. 1F、B1F、B2F、ブフダイノ、ラクダ。龍王ウロボロス, 49, 361, 184, 耐性, -, -, 耐性, 吸収, -, 耐性, 耐性, 52, 52, 52, 52, 52. 1F、B3F、メギドラ。軍勢カチコミの群れ (ワルター ...

ヨナタンを選んだ場合 -真・女神転生IV- - 究極攻略最前線

gamers-high.com > 3DS > 真・女神転生4 > Translate this page

Aug 7, 2014 - 48, 天使サラスヴァティ, 1F、B1F、B2F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。49, 龍王ウロボロス, 1F、B3F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。50, 軍勢カチコミの群れ, 1F、B1F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。43, 鬼女ラケシス, 1F、B1F、B2F、B3F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。50, 邪鬼 ...

ワルターを選んだ場合 -真・女神転生IV- - 究極攻略最前線

gamers-high.com > 3DS > 真・女神転生4 > Translate this page

48, 天使サラスヴァティ, 1F、B1F、B2F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。49, 龍王ウロボロス, 1F、B3F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。50, 軍勢カチコミの群れ, 1F、B1F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。43, 鬼女ラケシス, 1F、B1F、B2F、B3F、物銃火氷電衝破呪。50, 邪鬼グレンデル, B2F, 物銃 ...

22 - Search

ysearch.luna.tv/Search/Web?keyword...puid... > Translate this page

<http://gamers-high.com/megami4/map/map14.html> ... 転生4 市ヶ谷駐屯地のマップ。
TOP>3DS>真・女神転生4>市ヶ谷駐屯地。マップ;出現悪魔。市ヶ谷駐屯地。マップ。女神
転生IV市ヶ谷駐屯地マップ ... 1F、B3F、メディアマ。天使サラスヴァティ, 48, 239, ...

真・女神転生IMAGINE 仲魔スレ 13th - 2ちゃんねる

game13.2ch.net/test/read.cgi/mmo/1217821148/ - Translate this page

Aug 4, 2008 - アクアンズ アーシーズ 天使、墮天使 サラスヴァティ エアロス アーシーズ 妖魔、鬼女、龍王 アルテミス 精霊2体含む合体なのですけれど 三心合体シュミレートで、結果見たのですが、どうもデータが無いみたいなので;; エアロス アーシーズ ...

0vE1A1sY - 必死チェッカーもどき

hissi.org > 大規模MMO > 2008年08月06日 - Translate this page

Aug 6, 2008 - アクアンズ アーシーズ 天使、墮天使 サラスヴァティ エアロス アーシーズ 妖魔、鬼女、龍王 アルテミス 精霊2体含む合体なのですけれど 三心合体シュミレートで、結果見たのですが、どうもデータが無いみたいなので;; エアロス アーシーズ ...

真・女神転生IMAGINE 仲魔スレ 13th | ログ速

www.logsoku.com > 板一覧 > 大規模MMO > Translate this page

Aug 4, 2008 - アクアンズ アーシーズ 天使、墮天使 サラスヴァティ エアロス アーシーズ 妖魔、鬼女、龍王 アルテミス 精霊2体含む合体なのですけれど 三心合体シュミレートで、結果見たのですが、どうもデータが無いみたいなので;; エアロス アーシーズ ...

サラスヴァティ (sarasvati) - 広電宮島口カフェ [食べログ] ✓

tabelog.com > ... > 宮島カフェ > 広電宮島口駅カフェ > Translate this page

★★★★★ Rating: 3.5 - 40 reviews - Price range: ¥1,000~¥1,999

サラスヴァティ/sarasvati (広電宮島口カフェ)の店舗情報は食べログでチェック！口コミや評価、写真など、ユーザーによるリアルな情報が満載です！地図や料理メニューなどの詳細情報も充実。

saraswati (サラスヴァティ) - ビューティーパーク ✓

www.beauty-park.jp/shop/161091/ > Translate this page

saraswati (サラスヴァティ)のリラクゼーションサロン情報。最新の口コミ情報をはじめ、カタログ、スタッフ、クーポン、メニューのページが充実しています。saraswati (サラスヴァティ)の情報は、豊富な店舗数と口コミ情報のビューティーパークで！

saraswati (サラスヴァティ) - Jimdo ✓

saraswati-ayurveda.jimdo.com/ > Translate this page

善行駅からゆっくり歩いて15分の隠れ家サロンsaraswatiです。日常から離れ、ゆっくりとした時間を過ごしながら、身体や心に溜まった老廃物をデトックスして、あなた本来のバランスを取り戻してみませんか？ saraswati (サラスヴァティ)では、本場南インドの ...

Saraswati (サラスヴァティ) | mixiコミュニティ ✓

mixi.jp > コミュニティ > 音楽 > Translate this page

【Saraswati (サラスヴァティ)】のmixiコミュニティ。まああれだ・・・。21世紀に、再びグランジを世に浸透させようとしている3Pバンド。Gt/Vo:マサシコ氏は言う。『とりあえずさあ、インディーンの特集で取り上げ...

KAJI : アルバムタイトル「SARASWATI〜サラスヴァティ」 ✓

asama-de.com/feelgood/modules/.../index.php?... - Translate this page

Sep 21, 2013 - KAJI : アルバムタイトル「SARASWATI〜サラスヴァティ」。2013-9-21 ... 今回、待望の5曲入りCD「SARASWATI〜サラスヴァティ」を発表！！合わせ ... タイトル「サラスヴァティ」はKAJI Houseのある、諸の「弁天の清水」からきています。

saraswati (サラスヴァティ) | Relax garden ✓

salon-rain.net/.../saraswati-(サラスヴァティ)-2.html > Translate this page

神奈川県藤沢市のリラックスサロン「saraswati (サラスヴァティ)」です。リラックスサロンの店舗情報やマッサージに関する情報が満載。

Saraswati (サラスヴァティ) - Puzzle & Dragons News ✓

www.puzzleanddragonsnews.com/database/.../m1332 > Translate this page

Jul 29, 2014 - Prior Evo (進化前), This Monster (このモンスター), Evo Materials (進化素材), Evo Monster (進化後). -, Saraswati (サラスヴァティ), Holy Water Goddess Saraswati (聖流の女神・サラスヴァティ) ...

Σουάμι Νταγιανάντα Σαρασουάτι: Το καθολικό ταξίδι της ...

www.ted.com/talks/swami_dayananda_saraswati?language=el ▼ TED ▼

Ο Σουάμι Νταγιανάντα **Σαρασουάτι** ξετυλίγει τα παράλληλα μονοπάτια της προσωπικής ... Swami Dayananda Saraswati is an acclaimed spiritual teacher and the ...

.:BiblioNet : Saraswati, Swami Satyananda

www.biblionet.gr/.../Σουάμι_Σατυανάντα_Σαρασουάτι ▼ Translate this page

Saraswati, Swami Satyananda Ο Σουάμι Σατυανάντα **Σαρασουάτι** γεννήθηκε στην Αλμόρα, στο Ούπταρ Πραντές, το 1923. Το 1943 συνάντησε τον Σουάμι ...

.:BiblioNet : Saraswati, Swami Sivamurti

www.biblionet.gr/.../Σουάμι_Σιβαμούρτι_Σαρασουάτι ▼ Translate this page

Saraswati, Swami Sivamurti Η Σουάμι Σιβαμούρτι **Σαρασουάτι** μεγάλωσε και σπούδασε στην Αυστραλία. Το 1975, ακολουθώντας την πνευματική της αναζήτηση, ...

sarasvatii - Dictionary - musicking

www.musicking.gr/sarasvatii/?lang=en - Translate this page

सरस्वती Sarasvatī Σαρασβάτι, Σαρασουάτι (सरस्वती, Sarasvatī, Sarasvati, Saraswati, sarasvatii, Σαρασβάτι, **Σαρασουάτι**) [IN] - Writer: Laios, Sakis ...

Σουάμι Νιραντζανανάντα Σαρασουάτι - Αρχική

www.yoga-thessaloniki.gr/.../swami-niranjanananda ▼ Translate this page

Το 1970 μύηθηκε στον κλάδο Dashnami της σανιάσα, από τον γκούρου του, Swami Satyananda Saraswati. Το 1971 άρχισε να ταξιδεύει στο εξωτερικό. Πέρασε ...

Σουάμι Σατυανάντα Σαρασουάτι - Αρχική

www.yoga-thessaloniki.gr/.../swami-satyananda-saras... ▼ Translate this page

Σουάμι Σατυανάντα **Σαρασουάτι** ... <http://www.yoga-thessaloniki.gr/index.php/oi-empneystes-mas/swami-satyananda-saraswati#sigProGalleriaec787e774e>.

Saraswati, Swami Satyananda - Παπασωτηρίου

www.papatotiriou.gr/author/458252 ▼ Translate this page

Αρχική › Συγγραφείς › Saraswati, Swami Satyananda ... Βιογραφικό. Ο Σουάμι Σατυανάντα **Σαρασουάτι** γεννήθηκε στην Αλμόρα, στο Ούπταρ Πραντές, το 1923.

Saraswati, Swami Sivamurti - Παπασωτηρίου

www.papatotiriou.gr/author/274209 ▼ Translate this page

Saraswati, Swami Sivamurti. Βιογραφικό; Best Sellers; Όλα τα βιβλία. Βιογραφικό. Η Σουάμι Σιβαμούρτι **Σαρασουάτι** μεγάλωσε και σπούδασε στην Αυστραλία. Το ...

ساراسواتي

من ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة

تعديل واحد في هذه النسخة معلق للمراجعة. فحصت النسخة المستقرة في 12 مايو 2014.

ساراسواتي



الاسم = ساراسواتي सरस्वती

الانتماء = ديفي

إلهة = العلم والتعليم والفنون والأنهار

صاحبة = براهما

سَرَسَوَاتِي (**सरस्वती**) هي لا تنتمي إلى الإلهات الهندوسية. وهي إلهة الكلام والعلم والتعليم. تذكر الأسطورة أنها خلقت اللغة السنسكريتية وآلة موسيقية تشبه العود وأنها رفيقة براهما إله الخلق في الهندوسية , ولذا فهي الخالقة الثانية للكون, كما إنها تعتبر أما للبشر وترتبط بالخصوبة والموليد ,وسارا هي المعرفة ذاتها , ولذلك, العديد من التلاميذ وحتى العلماء يتقربون لها طمعا في بركتها .

سَرَسَوَاتِي أو بالسنسكريتية ساراسفاتي هي إحدى ثلاث إلهات في الهندوسية مع لاكشمي ودورغا اللاتي يشكلن المقابل الأنثوي للتريمورتي. وتعتبر ساراسواتي إلهة الأنهار ومؤخرا اعتبرت إلهة العلم والموسيقى والفنون.

تظهر صورتها عادة في وضعية الجلوس بأربعة أذرع تمسك الآلة الموسيقية بذراعين وتمسك أيضا زهرة لوتس وفي اليد الرابعة كتاب.

وصلات خارجية

■ Saraswati, Goddess of Learning

■ Saraswati as Vaagdevi

■ Vasant Panchami, a celebration of Goddess Saraswati

مراجع وهوامش

في كومنز صور وملفات عن: ساراسواتي



هذه بذرة مقالة عن ميثولوجيا تحتاج للنمو والتحسين. ساهم في إثرائها بالمشاركة في تحريرها.

هذه بذرة مقالة عن الهندوسية تحتاج للنمو والتحسين. ساهم في إثرائها بالمشاركة في تحريرها.



مجلوبة من "http://ar.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=ساراسواتي&oldid=13966948"

تصنيف: إلهات هندوسية

- آخر تعديل لهذه الصفحة كان يوم 9 سبتمبر 2014 الساعة 13:15.
- النصوص منشورة برخصة المشاع الإبداعي. طالع شروط الاستخدام للتفاصيل.

סראסוטי

מתוך ויקיפדיה, האנציקלופדיה החופשית



סראסוטי (בסנסקריט: **सरस्वती**) היא אלת הידע, מוזיקה, אמנויות, חוכמה וטבע בהינדואיזם. היא חלק מהשילוש של **סראסוטי**, לקשמי ופרוואטי. כל שלושת הצורות מסייעות לטרימורטי (השילוש של ברהמה, וישנו ושיווה) ביצירה, בתחזוקה וההרס של היקום. האלה סראסוטי גם אלה הנערצת על ידי מאמינים של הג'ייניזם במערב ומרכז הודו.

מאפיינים


בתפקידה כאלת הידע סראסוטי קשורה באופן הדוק במים זורמים. היא מתוארת כאישה יפה להפליא, מפתה, המגלמת את הרעיון של ידע. דמותה בעלת ארבע זרועות, ולרוב מוצגת כלובשת סארי לבן ויושבת על לוטוס לבן או רוכבת על ברבור לבן.

היסטוריה

בריגאורדה, סראסוואטי היא נהר וגם ההאנשה של הנהר כאלילה. בעידן של אחרית הוורודות, היא החלה לאבד את מעמדה כאלילת נהר ונקשרה יותר ויותר עם ספרות, אמנות, מוזיקה, וכו'. בהינדואיזם, סראסוואטי מייצגת אינטליגנציה, תודעה, ידע קוסמי, יצירתיות, חינוך, השכלה, מוזיקה, אמנויות, רהיטות בעל פה וכוח.

קישורים חיצוניים

מדיה וקבצים בנושא **סראסוטי** בוויקישיתוף

ערך זה הוא קצרמר בנושא דת ומיתולוגיה. אתם מוזמנים לתרום לוויקיפדיה ולהרחיב אותו 

<https://he.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D7%A1%D7%A8%D7%90%D7%A1%D7%95%D7%95%D7%98%D7%99&action=edit&editintro=%D7%AA%D7%91%D7%A0%D7%99%D7%AA%3A%D7%A7%D7%A6%D7%A8%D7%9E%D7%A8%2F%D7%94%D7%A8%D7%97%D7%91%D7%94>

קטגוריות: קצרמר מיתולוגיה | קצרמר דת

- שונה לאחרונה ב־08:24, 20 באוגוסט 2014. (ציטוט)
- הטקסט מוגש בכפוף לרישיון CC ייחוס-שיתוף זהה 3.0; פרטי הרישוי של התמונות מופיעים בעמודי התמונות. ראו תנאי שימוש לפרטים נוספים.

Saraswati

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Saraswati (Sanskrit: सरस्वती, *Sarasvatī* [?]) is the Hindu goddess of knowledge, music, arts, wisdom and nature. She is a part of the trinity of Saraswati, Lakshmi and Parvati. All the three forms help the trinity of Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva in the creation, maintenance and destruction of the Universe.^[1] The Goddess is also revered by believers of the Jain religion of west and central India.^[2]

She is known in Burmese as *Thurathadi* (ꨀꨃꨁꨗꨂꨟꨛꨄꨛ, pronounced: [θùjəðə̀ði] or [θù.ɿə̀ðə̀ði]) or *Tipitaka Medaw* (ꨀꨃꨁꨗꨂꨟꨛꨄꨛꨀꨟꨛꨁꨗꨂꨟꨛꨄꨛ, pronounced: [tɪpɪ̀təkə̀ mə̀dò̀]), in Chinese as Biàncáitiān (辯才天), in Japanese as *Benzaiten* (弁才天/弁財天) and in Thai as *Surasawadee* (सरस्वती).^[3]

Saraswati, goddess of art and knowledge



Saraswati by Raja Ravi Varma

Devanagari	सरस्वती
Sanskrit Transliteration	Sarasvatī
Affiliation	Devi , Tridevi
Abode	Brahmapura
Mantra	Sri Sarasvatyai nāmahā
Consort	Brahma
Mount	Hansa (Swan)

Contents

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 - 4.2 Mahavidya Nila Saraswati
- 5 Iconography
- 6 Worship
 - 6.1 Temples
 - 6.2 Festivals
 - 6.2.1 Saraswati Puja in Eastern India
 - 6.2.2 Saraswati Puja in South India
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- 10 Notes
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Names

The Saraswati River is an important river goddess in the Rigveda. The Sanskrit name means "having many pools".

In the Telugu language, Sarasvati is also known as Chaduvula Thalli (చదువుల తల్లి), Sharada (శారద). In Konkani, she is referred to as Sharada, Veenapani, Pustaka dharini, Vidyadayini. In Kannada, variants of her name include Sharade, Sharadamba, Vani, Veenapani in the famous Sringeri temple. In Tamil, she is also known as Kalaimagal (கலைமகள்), Kalaivaani (கலைவாணி), Vaani (வாணி), Bharathi. She is also addressed as Sharada (the one who loves the autumn season), Veena pustaka dharani (the one holding books and a Veena), Vaakdevi, Vagdevi, Vani (all meaning "speech"), Varadhanayagi (the one bestowing boons).

Characteristics

Saraswati is strongly associated with flowing water in her role as a goddess of knowledge. She is depicted as a beautiful woman to embody the concept of knowledge as supremely alluring.^[4] She possesses four arms, and is usually shown wearing a spotless white sari and seated on a white lotus or riding a white swan.

History

In the Rigveda, Saraswati is a river as well as its personification as a goddess. In the post-Vedic age, she began to lose her status as a river goddess and became increasingly associated with literature, arts, music, etc. In Hinduism, Saraswati represents intelligence, consciousness, cosmic knowledge, creativity, education, enlightenment, music, the arts, eloquence and power. Hindus worship her not for "academic knowledge", but for "divine knowledge" essential to achieve moksha. Saraswati, the goddess of knowledge and arts, represents the free flow of wisdom and consciousness. She is the mother of the Vedas, and chants to her, called the 'Saraswati Vandana' often begin and end Vedic lessons. It is believed that goddess Saraswati endows human beings with the powers of speech, wisdom and learning. She has four hands representing four aspects of human personality in learning: mind, intellect, alertness and ego. She has sacred scriptures in one hand and a lotus – the symbol of true knowledge – in the second. With her other two hands she plays the music of love and life on a string instrument called the veena. She is dressed in white – the symbol of purity – and rides on a white swan – symbolizing Sattwa Guna or purity and discrimination. Saraswati is also a prominent figure in Buddhist iconography – the consort of Manjushri. The learned and the erudite attach greater importance to the worship of goddess Saraswati. As a practice, only educated people worship her for knowledge and wisdom. They believe that only Saraswati can grant them 'moksha' – the final liberation of the soul. Saraswati's birthday – Vasant Panchami – is a Hindu festival celebrated every year on the 5th day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Magha. Hindus celebrate this festival with great fervor in temples, homes and educational institutes alike.



Saraswati goddess is found in temples of Southeast Asia, islands of Indonesia and Japan. In Japan, she is known as Benzaiten (shown).^[5] She is depicted with a musical instrument in Japan, and is a deity of knowledge, music, and everything that flows.

The forms of Saraswati

Maha Saraswati

In the Devi Mahatmya, Saraswati is in the trinity of Maha Kali, Maha Lakshmi and Maha Saraswati. She is depicted as eight-armed and is often portrayed holding a Veena whilst sitting on a white Lotus Flower.

Her dhyāna shloka given at the beginning of the fifth chapter of Devi Mahatmya is:

Wielding in her lotus-hands the bell, trident, ploughshare, conch, pestle, discus, bow, and arrow, her lustre is like that of a moon shining in the autumn sky. She is born from the body of Gowri and is the sustaining base of the three worlds. That Mahasaraswati I worship here who destroyed Sumbha and other asuras.^[6]

Mahavidya Nila Saraswati

Nilasaraswati is another form of Mahavidya Tara. There are separate dhyana shlokas and mantras for her worship in Tantrasara.^[7]

Iconography

The goddess Saraswati is often depicted as a beautiful woman dressed in pure white, often seated on a white lotus, which symbolizes that she is founded in the experience of the absolute truth. Thus, she not only has the knowledge but also the experience of the highest reality. She is mainly associated with the color white, which signifies the purity of true knowledge. Occasionally, however, she is also associated with the colour yellow, the colour of the flowers of the mustard plant that bloom at the time of her festival in the spring. Unlike the goddess Lakshmi, Saraswati is adorned with simple jewels and gold, representing her preference of knowledge over worldly material things.^[8]

She is generally shown to have four arms, which represent the four aspects of human personality in learning: mind, intellect, alertness, and ego. Alternatively, these four arms also represent the four Vedas, the primary sacred books for Hindus. The Vedas, in turn, represent the three forms of literature:

- Poetry — the Rigveda contains hymns, representing poetry.
- Prose — Yajur Veda contains prose.
- Music — Sama Veda represents music.
- Philosophy - Atharvaveda

The four hands also depict this thus—prose is represented by the book in one hand, poetry by the garland of crystal, and music by the veena. The pot of sacred water represents purity in all of these three, or their power to purify human thought.

She is shown to hold the following in her hands:

- A book, which is the sacred Vedas, representing the universal, divine, eternal, and true knowledge as well as her perfection of natural study and the scriptures.
- A mālā of crystals, representing the power of meditation and spirituality.
- A pot of sacred water, representing creative and purification powers.
- The veena, a musical instrument that represents her perfection of all arts and sciences. Saraswati is also

associated with *anurāga*, the love for and rhythm of music, which represents all emotions and feelings expressed in speech or music.

A white lotus, *kamnadala* is also depicted.

The beautiful human form of Saraswati comes to the fore in this English translation of the Saraswati hymn:

"May Goddess Saraswati, who is fair like the jasmine-colored moon, and whose pure white garland is like frosty dew drops, who is adorned in radiant white attire, on whose beautiful arm rests the veena, and whose throne is a white lotus, who is surrounded and respected by the Gods, protect me. May you fully remove my lethargy, sluggishness, and ignorance. "^[9]

A *hansa* / *hans* or swan is often located next to her feet. The sacred bird, if offered a mixture of milk and water, is said to be able to drink the milk alone. It thus symbolizes discrimination between the good and the bad or the eternal and the evanescent. Due to her association with the bird, Saraswati is also referred to as *Hansvahini*, which means "she who has a *hansa* / *hans* as her vehicle". The peacock is also related to her.

She is usually depicted near a flowing river, which may be related to her early history as a river goddess.

Sometimes a peacock is shown beside the goddess. The peacock represents arrogance and pride over its beauty, and by having a peacock as her mount, the goddess teaches not to be concerned with external appearance and to be wise regarding the eternal truth.

Worship

In Hindu beliefs, great significance is attached to offering honey to this goddess, as honey is representative of perfect knowledge. Hymns dedicated to her include *Saraswati Vandana Mantra*.

Temples

There are many temples, dedicated to Saraswati around the world. Some notable temples include;

In Karnataka, the Shringeri Sharadamba Temple is a revered pilgrimage spot. There are other Sharada temples also.

In Andhra Pradesh, the Gnana Saraswati Temple in Basar, on the banks of the River Godavari. Two more temples in Medak namely Wargal Saraswati temple and Shri Saraswati Kshetramu.

In Ernakulam district of Kerala, there is a famous Saraswati temple in North Paravur, namely Dakshina Mookambika Temple North Paravur.

In Tamilnadu, Koothanur is a town situated in the Tiruvarur district of Tamil Nadu, India. The town is located at a distance of 25 kilometres from Tiruvarur. it is the only temple in Tamil Nadu for the goddess Saraswati.

Festivals

In Goa, Maharashtra and Karnataka, Saraswati Puja starts with Saraswati Avahan on Maha Saptami and ends on Vijayadashami with Saraswati Udasan or Visarjan.

Saraswati Puja calendar:

- Saraswati Puja Avahan – Maha Saptami – Triratna vratam starts in Andhra Pradesh.
- Saraswati Puja (main puja) – Durga Ashtami
- Saraswati Uttara Puja – Mahanavami
- Saraswati Visarjan or Udasan – Vijaya Dashami
- Saraswati Kartik Purnima on (Sristhal) siddhpur of Gujaratis ancient festival since Solanki ruling of Patan state.

Saraswati Puja in Eastern India

In the eastern part of India—Tripura, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihār and Assam,—Saraswati Puja is celebrated in the Magha month (January–February). It coincides with Vasant Panchami or Shree Panchami, i.e., the fifth day of the bright fortnight of the lunar month of Magha. People place books near the goddess' statue or picture and worship the goddess. As a custom, as the books and notebooks are supposed to be kept on alter by the students for worship, students are not supposed to study on the day. Many choose the day as a symbolic start of learning in form of 'Hate Khori' or starting to learn alphabets.

Saraswati Puja in South India

In the southern states of India, Saraswati Puja is conducted during the Navaratri. Navaratri literally means "nine nights", but the actual celebrations continue during the 10th day, which is considered as Vijaya Dashami or the Victorious Tenth Day. Navaratri starts with the new-moon day of the bright fortnight of the Sharad Ritu (Sharad Season of the six seasons of India) during September–October. The festival celebrates the power of the feminine aspect of divinity or *shakti*. The last two or three days are dedicated to Goddess Saraswati in South India.

In Karnataka, the Mysore Dasara festival includes Saraswati Puja. During the Navratri season they keep various dolls on raised platforms this arrangement is called ("Gombe koori suvudu"). Books and musical instruments worship is also done on Saraswati puja day.

In Tamil Nadu, Sarasvati Puja is conducted along with the Ayudha Puja (the worship of weapons and implements including machines). On the ninth day of Navaratri, i.e., the Mahanavami day, books and all musical instruments are ceremoniously kept in front of the Goddess Sarasvati early at dawn and worshipped with special prayers. No studies or any performance of arts is carried out, as it is considered that the goddess herself is blessing the books and the instruments. The festival concludes on the tenth day of Navaratri (Vijayadashami), and the goddess is worshipped again before the books and the musical instruments are removed. It is customary to start the study afresh on this day, which is called Vidyarambham (literally, "Commencement of Knowledge").

In Kerala, the last three days of the Navaratri festival, i.e., Ashtami, Navami, and Dashami, are celebrated as Sarasvati Puja. The celebrations start with the Puja Vypu (Placing for Worship). It consists of placing the books for puja on the Ashtami day. It may be in one's own house, in the local nursery school run by traditional teachers, or in the local temple. The books will be taken out for reading, after worship, only on the morning of the third day (Vijaya Dashami). It is called Puja Eduppu (Taking [from] Puja). Children are happy, since they are not expected to study on these days. On the Vijaya Dashami day, Kerala celebrates the Ezhuthiniruthu or Initiation of Writing for the little children before they are admitted to nursery schools. This is also called Vidyarambham. The child is made to write for the first time on the rice spread in a plate with the index finger, guided by an elder of the family or by a reputed teacher. The little ones will have to write "Hari Shri Ganapataye Namah" and recite the same to mark the auspicious entry into the world of education. This is

considered a memorable event in the life of a person. In some parts of Kerala bordering Tamil Nadu, Ayudha Puja is also conducted during this period.



Saraswati Temple in Ubud, Bali, Indonesia

Respect for written material

In India and Nepal it is customary that, out of respect, when a person's foot accidentally touches a book or any written material (which are considered a manifestation of Saraswati) or another person's leg, it will be followed by an apology in the form of a single hand gesture (Pranāma) with the right hand, where the offending person first touches the object with the fingertips and then the eyes, forehead and/or chest. This also counts for money, which is considered a manifestation of the goddess of wealth, Lakshmi.^[10]

Images



Bani Archana, 2013 (Saraswati puja festival, 2013), Jagannath Hall, University of Dhaka



Bani Archana, 2012 (Saraswati puja festival, 2012), Jagannath Hall, University of Dhaka



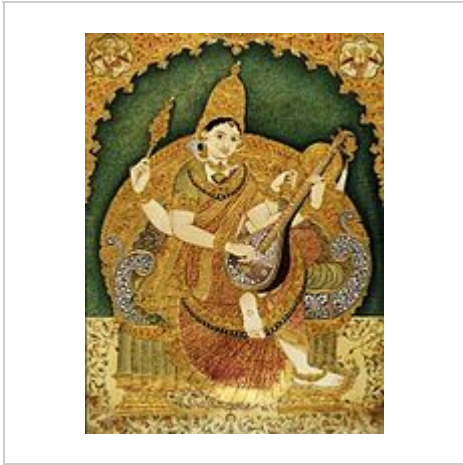
Stone sculpture of Gnana Saraswati at the Gangaikonda Cholapuram



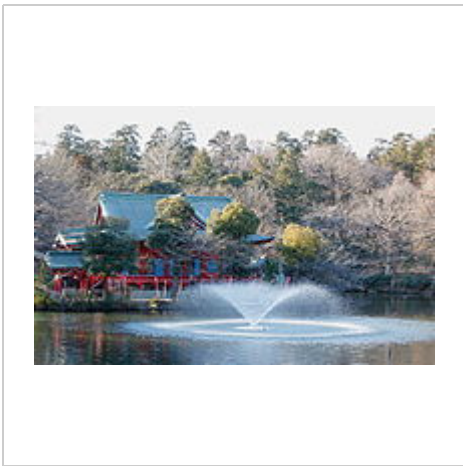
Sringeri Temple of Toronto



Basar Temple view in Adilabad district



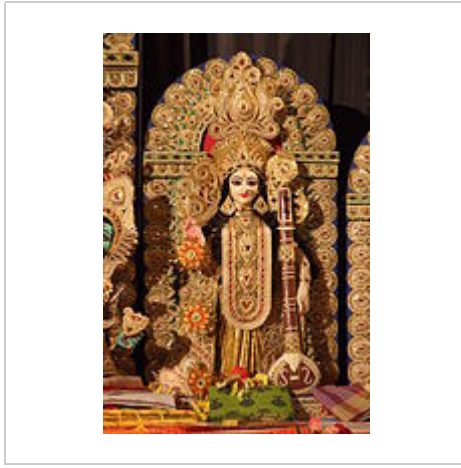
A picture from Mysore showing Saraswati holding a veena. Made in the 19th century, made by Durgada Krishnappa.



One of many Saraswati (Benzaiten) temples in Japan



9th-century marble sculpture of Saraswati



Saraswati

See also

- Sharada Peeth
- Saraswati Puja
- Saraswati yoga

Notes

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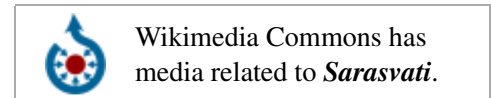
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External links

- Vasant Panchami, a celebration of Goddess Saraswati (http://hinduism.about.com/library/weekly/aa020700.htm)
- Saraswati Jayanti Festival (http://www.hindudevotionalblog.com/2011/09/goddess-saraswati-hindu-goddess-of.html)
- Koothanur Saraswati Temple Official Website (http://koothanursaraswathy.org)
- Documentary on making of Saraswati idols (http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WhI1k-oGyrw)



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Categories: Arts goddesses | Hindu goddesses | Knowledge goddesses | Sea and river goddesses | Shaktism | Wisdom goddesses

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Benzaiten

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Benzaiten (弁才天, 弁財天) is a Japanese Buddhist goddess, who originated from the Hindu goddess Saraswati.^[1] Worship of Benzaiten arrived in Japan during the 6th through 8th centuries, mainly via the Chinese translations of the *Sutra of Golden Light*, which has a section devoted to her. She is also mentioned in the Lotus Sutra and often depicted holding a *biwa*, a traditional Japanese lute, in contrast to Saraswati who holds a stringed instrument known as a veena. Benzaiten is a highly syncretic entity with both a Buddhist and a Shinto side.



Statue of Benzaiten with a *torii* on her head

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- 2 Benzaiten as a *kami*
- 3 See also
- 4 Notes
- 5 Sources
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Transfer from India to Japan



Benzaiten shrine, Inokashira Park, Tokyo

Referred to as *Sarasvatī Devī* in Sanskrit (meaning "Goddess Saraswati"), Benzaiten is the goddess of everything that flows: water, words, speech, eloquence, music and by extension, knowledge. The original characters used to write her name read "Biancaitian" in Chinese and "Bensaiten" in Japanese (辯才天) and reflect her role as the goddess of eloquence. Because the Sutra of Golden Light promised protection of the state, in Japan she became a protector-deity, at first of the state and then of people. Lastly, she became one of the Seven Gods of Fortune when the Sino-Japanese characters used to write her name changed to 弁財天 (Benzaiten), emphasizing her role in bestowing monetary fortune. Sometimes she is called **Benten** although this name usually refers to the god Brahma.

In the Rig-Veda (6.61.7) Sarasvati is credited with killing the three-headed Vritra also known as Ahi ("snake"). Vritra is also strongly associated with rivers, as is Sarasvati. This is probably one of the sources of Sarasvati/Benzaiten's close association with snakes and dragons in Japan. She is enshrined on numerous locations throughout Japan; for example, the Enoshima Island in Sagami Bay, the Chikubu Island in Lake Biwa and the Itsukushima Island in Seto Inland Sea (Japan's Three Great Benzaiten Shrines); and she and a five-headed dragon are the central figures of the Enoshima Engi, a history of the shrines on Enoshima written by the Japanese Buddhist monk Kōkei (皇慶) in AD 1047. According to Kōkei, Benzaiten is the third daughter

of the dragon-king of Munetsuchi (無熱池; literally "lake without heat"), known in Sanskrit as Anavatapta, the lake lying at the center of the world according to an ancient Buddhist cosmological view.

Earlier documents such as those recorded by Buddhist monks link periodic appearance of comet with goddess Benzaiten. For example, the comet that appeared in 552 AD, and again in late 593 AD were associated with deity Benzaiten.^[3] These records suggest that the exchange of cultural and spiritual ideas from Buddhism and Hinduism in India to Japan, through deities such as Benzaiten, occurred well before the 5th century.

Benzaiten as a *kami*

Benzaiten is a female *kami* to Shinto with the name Ichikishima-hime-no-mikoto (市杵島姫命).^[4] Also, she is believed by Tendai Buddhism to be the essence of *kami* Ugajin, whose effigy she sometimes carries on her head together with a *torii* (see photo above).^[5] As a consequence, she is sometimes also known as Uga (宇賀) Benzaiten or Uga Benten. Shrine pavilions called either Benten-dō or Benten-sha (弁天社), or even entire Shinto shrines can be dedicated to her, as in the case of Kamakura's Zeniarai Benzaiten Ugafuku Shrine or Nagoya's Kawahara Shrine.

See also

- Three Great Shrines of Benzaiten



Benzaiten in Japan (above) is often shown with a musical instrument, as with Sarasvati goddess of Hinduism in India and in Bali (Indonesia). Her temples are more common on islands and coastal regions of Japan.^[2]



Wikimedia Commons has media related to ***Benzaiten***.

Notes

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सरस्वती

Definition from Wiktionary, the free dictionary

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 - 1.2 Proper noun
 - 1.2.1 Synonyms
- 2 Sanskrit
 - 2.1 Etymology
 - 2.2 Proper noun
 - 2.3 Noun
 - 2.3.1 Declension

Hindi

Pronunciation

- IPA^(key): [səɾəsvəʈi]

Proper noun

सरस्वती • (transliteration needed) *f* • (Sarasvatī), Urdu spelling: **سرسوتی**

- Saraswati (Hindu deity)
- Sarasvati River

Synonyms

- सरसूती

Sanskrit

Etymology

From Proto-Indo-Iranian **sáras-wnt-iH* (“she with many pools”); compare Sanskrit **सरस्** (*sáras*, “pond, pool”). Cognate with Avestan 𐬵𐬀𐬯𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀 (*Haraxwairī*), a region described to be rich in rivers, and the Old Persian [script?] (*Hara[h]uvatiš*), the Helmand river system.

Proper noun

सरस्वती (*Sárasvatī*) *f*

- the Saraswati river [quotations ▼]
- name of a region abounding in pools and lakes
- name of a well-known small river (held very sacred by the Hindus; identified with the modern Sursooty)
- name of various rivers (especially of rivers which in sacredness are equal to Saraswati and which are three according to Atharvaveda vi, 101, and seven according to Mahabharata ix, 2188)
- Saraswati, the goddess of eloquence and learning
- name of various plants (*Cardiospermum halicacabum*, *Aegle marmelos*, *Ruta graveolens* etc.)
- name of a two-year-old girl representing **दुर्गा** (*durgā*) at her festival

8. name of a poetess
9. name of various other women
10. name of one of the ten mendicant orders traced back to शंकराचार्य (*śaṅkarācārya*) (whose members add the word *sarasvatī* to their names)

Noun

सरस्वती (sārasvatī) *f*

1. any river
2. speech or the power of speech, eloquence, learning wisdom
3. a celestial or oracular voice
4. cow
5. excellent woman

Declension

Feminine ī-stem declension of सरस्वती

[show ▼]

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Categories: Hindi lemmas | Hindi proper nouns | hi:Rivers | hi:Hindu deities | Sanskrit terms derived from Proto-Indo-Iranian | Sanskrit lemmas | Sanskrit proper nouns | Sanskrit nouns | Sanskrit feminine nouns | sa:Hindu deities

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Centella asiatica

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Centella asiatica, commonly known as **centella** and **gotu kola**, is a small, herbaceous, annual plant of the family Mackinlayaceae or subfamily Mackinlayoideae of family Apiaceae, and is native to wetlands in Asia.^{[2][3]} It is used as a medicinal herb in Ayurvedic medicine, traditional African medicine, and traditional Chinese medicine. It is also known as the **Asiatic pennywort** or **Indian pennywort** in English, among various other names in other languages.

Contents

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- 2 Habitat
- 3 Culinary use
- 4 Chemistry
- 5 Medicinal effects
- 6 Other names
- 7 Folklore
- 8 See also
- 9 References
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Description

Centella grows in tropical swampy areas.^[4] The stems are slender, creeping stolons, green to reddish-green in color, connecting plants to each other. It has long-stalked, green, rounded apices which have smooth texture with palmately netted veins. The leaves are borne on pericladial petioles, around 2 cm. The rootstock consists of rhizomes, growing vertically down. They are creamish in color and covered with root hairs.^[5]

The flowers are white or pinkish to red in color, born in small, rounded bunches (umbels) near the surface of the soil. Each flower is partly enclosed in two green bracts. The hermaphrodite flowers are minute in size (less than 3 mm), with 5-6 corolla lobes per flower. Each flower bears five stamens and two styles. The fruit are densely reticulate, distinguishing it from species of *Hydrocotyle* which have smooth, ribbed or warty fruit.^[3] The crop matures in three months, and the whole plant, including the roots, is harvested manually.

Habitat

Centella asiatica



Scientific classification

Kingdom: Plantae
 (unranked): Angiosperms
 (unranked): Eudicots
 (unranked): Asterids
 Order: Apiales
 Family: Apiaceae
 Subfamily: Mackinlayoideae
 Genus: *Centella*
 Species: *C. asiatica*

Binomial name

Centella asiatica

(L.) Urban

Synonyms^[1]

Hydrocotyle asiatica L.

Trisanthus cochinchinensis Lour.

Centella grows along ditches and in low, wet areas. In Indian and Southeast Asian centella, the plant frequently suffers from high levels of bacterial contamination, possibly from having been harvested from sewage ditches. Because the plant is aquatic, it is especially sensitive to pollutants in the water, which are easily incorporated into the plant.

Culinary use

Centella is used as a leafy green in Sri Lankan cuisine, where it is called *gotu kola*. In Sinhalese, *gotu* is translated as "conical shape" and *kola* as "leaf". It is most often prepared as *malluma* (මැලුමා), a traditional accompaniment to rice and curry, and goes especially well with vegetarian dishes, such as *dhal*, and jackfruit or pumpkin curry. It is considered quite nutritious. In addition to finely chopped *gotu kola*, *malluma* almost always contains grated coconut, and may also contain finely chopped green chilis, chili powder, turmeric powder and lime (or lemon) juice. A variation of the nutritious porridge known as *kola kenda* is also made with *gotu kola* by the Sinhalese people of Sri Lanka. *Kola Kenda* is made with very well-boiled red rice (with extra liquid), coconut milk and *gotu kola*, which is pureed. The porridge is accompanied with jaggery for sweetness. Centella leaves are also used in sweet "pennywort" drinks.

In Indonesia, the leaves are used for *sambai oi peuga-ga*, an Aceh type of salad, and is also mixed into *asinan* in Bogor.

In Vietnam and Thailand, this leaf is used for preparing a drink or can be eaten in raw form in salads or cold rolls. In Bangkok, vendors in the famous Chatuchak Weekend Market sell it alongside coconut, roselle, chrysanthemum, orange and other health drinks.

In Malay cuisine the leaves of this plant are used for *ulam*, a type of Malay salad.^[6]

It is one of the constituents of the Indian summer drink *thandaayyee*.

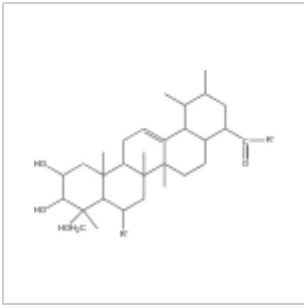
In Bangladeshi cuisine mashed centella is eaten with rice and is popular for its medicinal properties.

Chemistry

Centella asiatica has large amounts of pentacyclic triterpenoids including asiaticoside, brahmoside, asiatic acid, and brahmic acid also known as madecassic acid. Other products include centellose, centelloside, and madecassoside.^{[7][8][9]}



Bai bua bok served as a refreshing drink in Thailand



The triterpene compounds of *Centella asiatica*

Compound	R'	R''
Asiatic acid	H	OH
Brahmic acid/Madecassic acid	OH	OH
Asiaticoside	H	O-glucose-glucose-rhamnose
Madecassoside	OH	O-glucose-glucose-rhamnose

Medicinal effects

According to the American Cancer Society, although centella is promoted for its health benefits, "available scientific evidence does not support claims of its effectiveness for treating cancer or any other disease in humans".^[10]

Other names

In South Asia, other common names of centella include

ଥାଲକୁଡ଼ି (Thalkudi) in Odia^[11] సరస్వతి ఆకు (*sarswathi aku*) in Telugu; കുടവൻ (*kudavan*), മുത്തിൾ (*muththil*), or കുടങ്ങൽ (*kudangal*) in Malayalam; থানকুনি (*thankuni*) in Bengali; ගොටුකොල (*gotu kola*) in Sinhala; ब्राम्ही / ब्राह्मी (*brahmi*) in Marathi; ಒಂದೆಲಗ (*ondelaga*) in Kannada; வல்லி பாரை (*vallaarai*) in Tamil; *brahmi booti* in Hindi; *perook* in Manipuri; মানিমুনি (*manimuni*) in Assamese; *timare* in Tulu; *tangkuanteh* in Paite; ब्रह्मबुटि (*brahmabuti*) or घोडताप्रे (*ghod-tapre*) in Nepali; and खोलचा घाय (*kholcha ghyan*) in Newari (Nepal Bhasa).

In India, particularly, it is popularly known by a variety of names: *bemgsag*, *brahma manduki*, *brahmanduki*, *brahmi*, *ondelaga* or *ekpanni* (south India, west India), *sarswathi aku* (Andhra Pradesh), *gotu kola*, *khulakhudi*, *mandukparni*, *mandookaparni*, or *thankuni* (Bengal), depending on region. *Bacopa monnieri* is the more widely known *Brahmi*; both have some common therapeutic properties in Vedic texts and are used for improving memory. *C. asiatica* is called *brahmi* particularly in north India,^{[12][13]} although that may be a case of mistaken identity introduced during the 16th century, when *brahmi* was confused with *mandukaparni*, a name for *C. asiatica*.^{[14] [15]} Probably the earliest study of *mandookaparni* as *medya rasayana* (improving the mental ability) was carried out at the Dr. A. Lakshmipathy Research Centre (now under CCRAS).^[16]

In Southeast Asia, it is known as ស្លឹកត្រចៀកត្រាញ់ (*sleuk tracheakkranh*) in Khmer; မြင်းခွာပင်(ပျမဒုံးခြာရက) (*mying khwar* which means "Horse Hoof leaf") in Burmese; ใบบัวบก (*bai bua bok*) in Thai; rau má ("mother vegetable") in Vietnamese; *pegagan* or *antanan* in Indonesian; *takip-kohol* (literally "snail lid")^[17] or *yahong yahong* ("little bowl") in Filipino; and *pegagan* or *pegaga* in Malay.

In East Asia, it is known as 雷公根 (*lei gong gen*; literally "thunder god's root") or 崩大碗 ("chipped big bowl") in Chinese; and 병풀 (*byeong-pul*, 瓶—, literally "bottle/jar grass") in Korean.

Folklore

Gotu kola is a minor feature in the longevity tradition of the T'ai chi ch'uan master Li Ching-Yuen. He purportedly lived to be 197 or 256, due in part to his usage of traditional Chinese herbs, including *gotu kola*.

See also

- List of ineffective cancer treatments

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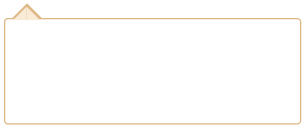
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