שיטאלה

נדבות לקבצנים. הגאט נמצא מעבר למקדש לאל <mark>שיטאלה</mark>

שפופולרי ביותר בין המאמינים ומייצג את הרע והטוב כאחד. משמעות שמו של הגאט היא "קורבן" (Shitala)

http://www.lametayel.co.il/%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%A0%D7%90%D7%A1%D7%99+%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%93%D7%A2+%D7%9B%D7%9C%D7%99

אנגלית-טורקית תרגום:: Tirthankara :: מילון

www.trdictionary.com/he/מילון-אנגלית.../Tirthankara - Translate this page
... white; Sitala (Coolness), the srivatsa symbol, golden; Sreyamsa (Good), rhinoceros, golden; Vasupujya (Worshiped with Offerings of Possessions), buffalo, red ...

http://www.trdictionary.com/he/%D7%9E%D7%99%D7%9C%D7%95%D7%9F-%D7%90%D7%A0%D7%92%D7%9C%D7%99%D7%AA-%D7%98%D7%95%D7%A8%D7%A7%D7%99%D7%AA/Tirthankara

شيتالا

الإلهة الأم - ويكيبيديا، الموسوعة الحرة

ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/مَالُهُ الْأُمْلِهُ الْأُمْلِهُ الْأُمْلِهُ الْأُمْلِهُ الْمُرْمَى فَى عصور ما قبل باتاي (Shitala Devi); يبتالا بني (Petrosomatoglyph) ... (Petrosomatoglyph); الأب السماوي; الإلهة العبرية، بقلم رافاييل باتاي (Raphael Patai); أسطورة النظام الأمومي في عصور ما قبل التاريخ ... روب (جل البحر والصحراء في رحلة بحثه عن معنى أصيل للإنسان - دروب (www.doroob.com/archives/?p=37449 ▼ Translate this page البحر وجنة، نسمة تبيتالاً الباردة التي تعلن عن الموت، تبيتالاً المالية بمرض الجري وفي ... في إلهة هندية تحرس الناس من الإصابة بمرض الجري وفي ...

شيتالا

تثلیث خدابانو ان - ر اسخو ن

rasekhoon.net > ... > اسطوره ها د ... ▼ Translate this page
ساستی و شیتالاً. شاستی (15) ... شیتالاً (16) خداباتوی دیگری است که به خاطر دوری جستن از آزار او را نیایش می
کنند. شیتالاً خداباتوی ... 16- Shitala 17- Devi خدا ...

http://rasekhoon.net/article/print/692171/%D8%AA%D8%AB%D9%84%DB%8C%D8%AB-%D8%AF%D8%A7%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%86/D9%88%D8%A7%D9%86/



शीतला

MUGAI JU

http://uh.learnpunjabi.org/default.aspx

शीतला

शीतला देवी - विकिपीडिया

hi.wikipedia.org/wiki/शीतला_देवी ▼ Translate this page Hindi Wikipedia ▼ शीतला माता एक प्रसिद्ध हिन्दू देवी हैं। इनका प्राचीनकाल से ही बहुत अधिक माहात्म्य रहा है। स्कंद पुराण में शीतला देवी का वाहन गर्दभ बताया गया है। ये हाथों में कलश, सूप, मार्जन (झाडू) तथा नीम के पत्ते धारण करती हैं। इन्हें चेचक आदि कई रोगों ...

शीतला अष्टमी - विकिपीडिया

hi.wikipedia.org/.../शीतला_अष्ट... ▼ Translate this page Hindi Wikipedia ▼ शितला अष्टमी हिन्दुओं का एक त्योहार है जिसमें शीतला माता के व्रत और पूजन किये जाते हैं। ये होली सम्पन्न होने के अगले सप्ताह में बाद करते हैं। प्रायः शीतला देवी की पूजा चैत्र मास के कृष्ण पक्ष की अष्टमी तिथि से प्रारंभ होती है, लेकिन ...



शीतला मीउला

http://h2p.learnpunjabi.org/default.aspx

Shitala

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Shitala (Sheetala), also called Sitala (খীবিলা \dot{sitala}), is an ancient folk deity^[1] widely worshipped by many faiths in North India, West Bengal, Nepal, Bangladesh and Pakistan as the pox-goddess. She is the Goddess of sores, ghouls, pustules and diseases.

Contents

- 1 Name and variants
- 2 Shitala puja
- 3 Iconography and symbolism
- 4 Buddhism
- 5 Temples
- 6 See also
- 7 Notes
- 8 References

Name and variants

Shitala literally means one who cools in Sanskrit. Shitala is worshipped under different names in various parts of the subcontinent. Shitala is more often called ma ('mother') and is worshipped by Hindus, Buddhists and tribal communities. The goddess is mentioned in Tantric and Puranic literature and her later appearance in vernacular texts (such as the Bengali 17th century Shitala-mangal-kabyas, 'auspicious poetry') has contributed to strengthen her status.

Shitala is primarily popular among the people of North India. In some traditions she is identified with an aspect of Parvati, Shitala Devi

Goddess of sores, ghouls, pustules and diseases



Devanagari शीतला देवी

Tamil ஷீதலா தேவி

script

Bengali শীতলা দেবী

Affiliation Devi

Mantra Jaya jaya Mātā Śītalā tumahī dharē jō

dhyāna. Hōya bimala Śītala hṛdaya, vikasē buddhī bala jñāna. Ghaţa ghaţa vāsī Śītalā, Śītala prabhā tumhāra. Śītala chaiṃyyā Śītala

maiṃyyā pala nā dāra.

Weapon Broom

Consort Jvarasura

Mount Donkey

the consort of Shiva. Shitala is addressed as Mother, as a seasonal goddess (Vasant, i.e. Spring) and with honorific titles such as Thakurani, Jagrani (Queen of the World), Karunamayi (She who is full of mercy), Mangala (The Auspicious One), Bhagavati (The Goddess), Dayamayi (She who is Full of Grace and Kindness) (Ferrari (2009: 146-147). The role of Shitala in South India is taken by the Goddess Mariamman, who is worshipped by the Dravidian-speaking people.

Shitala puja

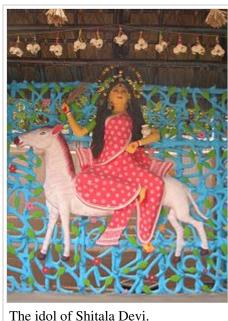
The worship of Shitala is conducted by both Brahmins and low caste pujaris. She is primarily worshipped in the

dry seasons of winter and spring. There are many arti sangrah and stuties for the puja of maa shitala. Some of them are shri shitla mata chalisa, Shitala Maa ki Arti, Shri Shitala mata ashtak, etc.

Iconography and symbolism

Shitala is accompanied by Jvarasura, the fever demon, Oladevi, the cholera goddess, Ghentu-debata, the god of skin diseases, Raktabati, the goddess of blood infections and the sixty-four epidemics. Shitala is represented as a young maiden crowned with a winnowing-fan, riding an ass, holding a short broom (either to spread or dust off germs) and a pot full of pulses (the viruses) or cold water (a healing tool). Among low-caste Hindus and tribal communities, she is represented with slab-stones or carved heads. Sometimes, she is said to be carrying a bunch of neem (Azadirachta indica) leaves, an ancient Ayurvedic medicinal herb that is believed by some to be an effective remedy to most skin diseases to this day.

Shitala is form of goddess katyayani (adi shakti) . She gives coolness to the patients of fever. According to Devi Mahatyam when a demon named Jwarasura gave bacteria of fever to all the children, goddess katyayani took herself in the form of Shitala to purify children's blood and to destroy the bacteria of fever in blood. In Sanskrit fever means Jwar and Shital means coolness. Shitala is also sometimes depicted with a shady woman called Raktavati (Possessor of Blood). She is often worshiped with Oladevi, another disease goddess.^[2]



Buddhism

In Buddhist culture, Jvarasura and Shitala are depicted sometimes as companions of Paranasabari, the Budhhist goddess of diseases. Jvarasura and Shitala are shown escorting her to her right and left side, respectively. In some images these deities are shown as flying away to escape from wrath of the Buddhist goddess Vajrayogini, destroyer of diseases.[3]

Temples

Some of the notable temples:

- Shitala Mata Mandir, Nizambad, AZAMGARH, UTTAR PRADESH
- Sheetala Mata Mandir, Village- Kanana, City- Balotra, Barmer, Rajasthan
- Shitala Devi Temple, Singhya Hauman mandir, Biratnagar, Nepal
- Shitala Devi temple, Rani Bag Hills, Kathgodam, Nainital, Uttrakhand
- Sri Sitala Mata and Chatwai Mata Temple (http://srisitalamatatemple.blogspot.in/), Purana Pul, Hyderabad.
- Shitala Devi temple, Mumbai
- Jara Shitala Temple, Bowbazar, Kolkata

- Shitala Devi temple, Gurgaon^{[4][5][6]}
- Shitala Maa temple, Samta
- Shitala Maa Temple Mand, Mandla, Madhya Pradesh.
- Sheetala mandir, Jalandhar
- Maa Sheetala Mandir, Maghra (Maa Ghar), Biharsharif, Nalanda, Bihar
- Sheetala Mata Mandir, Deoghar, Jharkhand
- Shitala Mata Mandir, New Colony, Mangalwari Bazaar, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- Shitala Mata Mandir, Hingna T Point, Ambazari Road, Nagpur, Maharashtra.
- Shitala Mata Mandir, Vill: Ghirdhar Pur Nawada, Post: Gulaothi (Saidpur Road), Distt: Bulandshahr,
 Uttar Pradesh.
- Shitala Mata Mandir, Vill. & P.O.: Bidhlan, Tehsil: Kharkhauda, Sonipat. Haryana.
- Shitala Mata mandir, Vill. & P.O. Sekhu, Teh-Talwandi sabo, Bathinda, Punjab (151301).
- Shitala Mata Mandir, Town & P.O- Chandannagar, West Bengal.
- Shitala Mata Mandir, Town-Mau, Uttar Pradesh
- Shitala Mata Mandir, Chaukia Town, Jaunpur, Uttar Pradesh
- Sheetla Mata Mandir Bada Panna Kalanaur (Rohtak) Haryana-124113
- Maa Medhuli Mata (Saton Behan Shitla Mata Mandir), Manda Khas, Allahabad Uttar Pradesh 212104

See also

- Kali
- Māri
- Isakki
- Rangda

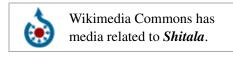
Notes

- Arnold, D. (1993) Colonizing the Body: State Medicine and Epidemic Disease in Nineteenth-Century India, Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Auboyer, J. and M.T. de Mallmann (1950). 'Śītalā-la-froide: déesse indienne de la petite vérole', Artibus Asiae, 13(3): 207-227.
- Bang, B.G. (1973). 'Current concepts of the smallpox goddess Śītalā in West Bengal', Man in India, 53(1):79-104.
- Kinsley, D. Hindu Goddesses: Visions of the Divine Feminine in the Hindu Religious Tradition
- Dimock, E.C. Jr. (1982) 'A Theology of the Repulsive: The Myth of the Goddess Śītalā', in J.S. Hawley and D.M. Wulff (eds), The Divine Consort: Rādhā and the Goddesses of India, Berkeley, University of California Press, 184-203
- Ferrari, Fabrizio M. (2009). "Old rituals for new threats. The post-smallpox career of Sitala, the cold

- mother of Bengal". In Brosius, C. & U. Hüsken (eds.), Ritual Matters, London & New York, Routledge, pp. 144–171.
- Inhorn, M.C. and P.J. Brown (eds) (2005). The Anthropology of Infectious Disease. International Health Perspectives, Amsterdam, Routledge.
- Junghare, I.Y. (1975) 'Songs of the Goddess Shitala: Religio-cultural and Linguistic Features', Man in India, 55(4): 298-316.
- Katyal, A. and N. Kishore (2001) 'Performing the goddess: sacred ritual into professional performance', The Drama Review, 45(1), 96-117.
- Kolenda, P. (1982) 'Pox and the Terror of Childlessness: Images and Ideas of the Smallpox Goddess in a North Indian Village', in J.J. Preston (ed.), Mother Worship, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina Press, 227-250
- Mukhopadhyay, S.K. (1994) Cult of Goddess Śītalā in Bengal: An Enquiry into Folk Culture, Calcutta, Firma KLM.
- Nicholas, R. (2003). Fruits of Worship. Practical Religion in Bengal, Chronicle Books, New Delhi.
- Stewart, T.K. (1995) 'Encountering the Smallpox Goddess: The Auspicious Song of Śītalā', in D.S. Lopez, Jr. (ed.), Religious of India in Practice, Princeton, Princeton University Press, 389-397.
- Wadley, S.S. (1980) 'Śītalā: The Cool One', Asian Folklore Studies, 39: 33-62.

References

 Folk Religion: Change and Continuity Author Harvinder Singh Bhatti Publisher Rawat Publications, 2000 Original from Indiana University Digitized 18 Jun 2009 ISBN 8170336082, 9788170336082



- 2. ^ Fruits of worship: practical religion in Bengal By Ralph W. Nicholas. (http://books.google.co.in /books?id=yLI7nyI2UVYC&pg=PA70&lpg=PA70&dq=Jvarasura+young&source=bl&ots=SAEyhugSBZ&sig=PyQi7FnAkKYCyMRa4VQ6ciBb7LI&hl=en&sa=X&ei=q9EDT5ZRyvmsB__krdAP&ved=0CC0Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Jvarasura%20young&f=false). 2003.
- 3. ^ Studies in Hindu and Buddhist art By P. K. Mishra (http://books.google.co.in/books?id=AqSAQpCOifoC&pg=RA1-PA107&lpg=RA1-PA107&dq=Jvarasura&source=bl&ots=hgyH0Zqd-N&sig=5aAPlcgBO7WdmNNjzzTztPE2n5U&hl=en&sa=X&ei=v7gDT4uVEojTrQe9h-nzDw&ved=0CDoQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Jvarasura&f=false). 1999.
- 4. ^ Shri Mata Sheetla Devi Temple (http://www.gurgaon.gov.in/sheetla_mandir.htm)
- 5. ^ Sheetala Mata Temple in Gurgaon (http://www.religiousportal.com/SheetalaMataTempleGurgaon.html)
- Shital Devi temple in Gurgaon (http://hinduismtheopensourcefaith.blogspot.in/2011/01/sheetala-devi-mandir-in-gurgaon-city.html)

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Shitala&oldid=640559282"

Categories: Hindu goddesses | Forms of Parvati | Mother goddesses | Health goddesses | Smallpox deities | Hindu folk deities | Tibetan Buddhism | Vajrayana and women

- This page was last modified on 1 January 2015, at 21:03.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.