



## **JASNATHI SECTION OF RAJASTHAN**

**SUDHEER CHHIMPA**

*Guest lecturer, Maharaja Ganga Singh University, Bikaner.*

Jasnathi section was also started by Jasnath in Rajasthan in the sixteenth century, it was not without reason. Bikaji's arrival in the political arena at the time of Jasnath's emergence. Along with this, the Jat rule also declined. Their power was snatched away by the Rajputs. Because of his departure he was losing his moral courage and deep darkness of despair in their hearts but it was over. In that period of political defeat, Jasnath founded the 'Jasnathi' section. radiate new rays of hope in the field of spirituality and morality through the establishment guided the people living in darkness. It can be seen that Jasnath himself is a Jat. The Jasnathi section became prevalent especially among the Jat caste. Jasnathi section or Siddha section: - Jasnathi section's implementation is one opinion had happened as. Due to the strong tendency of personal loyalty in the medieval period, the name of the originator. But the name of the section, Jasnathi section, became famous. Mention of section rules for the first time in the handwritten copy of Vikram Samvat 1605, Jasnathi is mentioned for this section. The word has been used. Jasnathi section is also known as Siddha section. Is. Although it originated from the Sahajayani section of Buddhism and its 84 Siddhas. There is no connection with this. Seeing the word Siddha associated with the name of Jasnath and the word Daya .Hearing the additional name 'Siddha Sampradaya', the opinion of the scholars got strengthened that Nathi Sampradaya Influenced by Nath section, not expedient. 84 From the Siddha Abhidhana of Siddhas and Panthis. Before consectionration,

the word Siddha had started being used with the names of Jain pilgrims.

In mythological times, Kapil Muni was called Siddha recognition of Acharya Parshuram Chaturvedi Jasnath. The tradition of making the Siddha Sampradaya of the section probably originally related to Gaerakhnath. The reasons for loss are also not consistent we do not agree with this. Reason jasnathi Nath section was never the basic basis of the section. Confirmation of opinion we have bibliography. I am from It is not historically expedient to accept Ga Rekhnath as Jasnath's guru is. On accepting Jasnath as Guru by singing at the invisible level of spiritual feeling.

Also, it cannot be assumed that because of its association with Garakhnath, it is a Siddha section. Called. Gorakhnath was the originator of the Nath section and did not belong to the Siddha section and never sang Gorakhnath. The word Siddha was not even mentioned and it explains the theoretical difference between Siddha section and Nath section.

Ram Kumar Verma has written - Those who propagate the method of attaining Siddhi through mantras the seeker became famous by the name Siddha. He was in the atheistic Buddhist tradition and added I did not see the state of Brahmanand in Shunya and Paramsuksha, but Nath section of Shaivism

He was animated with energy, hence he saw the light of Shiva and Shakti in the void. In this way, moving forward from the goal of Siddhas, he established theism with firm faith

respected sentiment. He criticized the practice of Siddhas through Nath literature going is also mentioned. They consider this field to be a transformed form of the intuitive feeling of the Siddhas. According to Acharya Hazariprasad Dwivedi, the path of Yoga of Garakhnath is based on complete Brahmacharya. There was so much difference that even the successors of Gorakhnath started being called followers of Nath Siddha and the reason for this was the widespread influence of the Siddhas on the society.

The more achievement is achieved the more one is called Siddha. Apart from this, the emergence of Siddha section.

It had happened before the Nath section. Hence the name of Nath section is derived from its predecessor Siddha. Placing it on section is not logical. Dr. Hiralal Maheshwari has proved his worth for Vishnu section and Jasnathi section. The saint has followed a compromise policy of using the epithet, in fact the name given by Hazari Prasad Dwivedi Name given to Natha on the style of Nath Siddha is based. In Siddha Sant Abhidhan, the devotee form of the seeker remains sectionondary, while Jasnath. He has established the importance of devotion by saying – “Devotion has become very big in these times, Guru said. The tradition of calling Jasnathi section as Siddha section was started by Jasnath..He was killed by his followers soon after finishing the ordeal proven to the guru or even saying Siddhacharya was an epithet of the times. The word Siddhacharya is derived from Jasnath and the Siddha section. It is inspired by communal sentiments. Jasnath again preached Vedic religion tried to establish, which included polytheism of Vedas, monism of Upanishads, Shaivism. The philosophy, ethics of Vaishnava and the ideals of Puranacharis all integrated together was in this context, some common differences between Nath section and Jasnathi section can be clarified. It would be appropriate to do so. Rules related to religion, spiritual practice, good conduct and practical life in Jasnathi section have also been formulated, whose number is 36. These include truth, non-violence, morality, physical and mental purity,

purity of food and drink, protection of animals and birds, lies, deceit, love,

Avoiding bad company etc., not taking interest, worshiping fire, chanting the name of Ram, meditating on Shiva. Elements like doing etc. have been included. Thus we see that Jasnathi. In sections where various sections from the late Vedic era to medieval Bhakti and the main elements and principles of Indian spiritual practices have been coordinated, while on the other hand, commercial. Even life was not neglected. In fact, it is a religious section in which spirituality with sectionularism, with religiosity, with sociality, with spiritual principles. Pragmatism was coordinated, so it suited the circumstances of its era and society has proved suitable for.

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