

# BIOGRAPHY OF BHARTRIHARI AND STUDY OF VAIRAGYA PHILOSOPHY

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**ABSTRACT :** In the present research paper, the events related to the life of Maharaja Bharthari Hari and his dispassion have been discussed. Bharatari Hari Temple situated in Alwar district has great importance from the religious point of view. And it is the center of attraction for the devotees and visitors. In this research paper, an attempt has been made to highlight all the unexplored aspects about Bhartrihari, whether they are related to the temple, whether they are related to Maharaja Bhartri, to bring them into the field of research. So that the student class and the researcher class can be benefited and the untouched aspects of Bhartrihari can be understood by the society also. Keeping all these things in mind, all these things have been highlighted in this research paper, so that in the coming future, researchers and students can understand in detail about Maharaja Bhartrihari and expand their studies.

**KEYWORDS :** Biography , Bharthari Hari , Events , Alwar district, temple,

## INTRODUCTION

According to folklore and tradition, Bhartrihari is considered to be the forerunner of Vikram Samvat, the founder of Emperor Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Vikram Samvat begins 56 years before AD, which must have been the time of Vikramaditya's adulthood. Bhartrihari was the forerunner of Vikramaditya, so his time must have been somewhat earlier.

There are differences among scholars about the beginning of Vikramsamvat. Some people consider its beginning in 78 AD and some people in 544 AD. Both these views also appear to be inadmissible. In the Persian text Kalitau Dimanah, a verse from the Panchatantra, the quote of 'Shashdivakaryograhapidnamsha' is quoted. There is a compilation of verses from many texts in Panchatantra. Possibly in the Panchatantra it would have been adopted from the Nitishatak. The Persian text was produced from 571 AD to 581 AD for a Persian ruler. That is why King Bhartrihari had come among us probably before 550 AD. Bhartrihari was the king of Ujjayini.

He was the elder brother of Chandragupta II, who assumed the title Vikramaditya. His father's name was Chandrasen. His wife's name was Pingala whom he loved very much. He has written hundreds of poems on esoteric subjects like policy, detachment and makeup in beautiful and juicy language. It is known from the travel details of the Chinese traveler It sing that a grammarian named Bhartrihari died in 651 AD. Thus their period appears to be of the seventh century, but the mention of them in the Indian Purinas indicates that Bhartrihari mentioned by It sing must have been someone else. Maharaja Bhartrihari was undoubtedly present before the first century of Vikramsamvat.

He was the overlord of Ujjain. His father Maharaja Gandharvasen was a very capable ruler. He had two marriages. Maharaja Bhartrihari was born from the first marriage and Maharaja Vikramaditya was from the second. After the death of his father, Bhartrihari took over the royal duties. By placing the reins on Vikram's strong shoulders, he became sure. His life had become a bit luxurious. He was an extraordinary poet and politician. Along with this there were Sanskrit scholars. He made good use of his erudition and ethics and poetic knowledge in the promotion of literature through makeup and ethical composition.

Vikramaditya revolted against his luxurious attitude. The country was terrified of foreign invasion at that time. At first, King Bhartrihari exiled his brother Vikramaditya from the kingdom, but time is the most powerful. The creator had written the Yoga script in the mind of Bhartrihari. One day when he came to know fully that the queen Pingala whom he considered dear to him even with his life, was in love with the Kotwal, he became disinterested. He left the palace at that very moment, renouncing his immense splendor.

## DISPASSIONATE PHILOSOPHY

figure - 1



### BHARTRIHARI SAMADHI

Leaving the illusion of this world, Bhartrihari became a recluse and left the palace and went to the refuge of Guru Gorakhnath. Only after that he wrote 100 verses on Vairagya, which is famous as Vairagya Shatak. Prior to that, during his reign, he had written two Sanskrit poems named Shringar Shatak and Niti Shatak. Readers should know that these three centuries are still available and readable today.

He came to believe that there is fear of disease in material enjoyment, of kingdom in wealth, of dispute in scriptures, of evil in virtue, of death in the body. Thus all the things of the world are frightening, only detachment is the best and immortal fearlessness. Then dispassion was included in his grooming and ethical life. The name Shiva resided on his lips, Trishna and lust proved the ultimate specialty of renunciation and penance. He found the presence of God in his soul, realized Brahman, spoke the truth of Vedanta. He cursed himself, that till today love, lust and subjects have made us suffer.

We did not do penance, it is our austerity that has made us austere. Time has not ended, it has ended us. We grew old, but there was no lack of craving. His life became resourceful and knowledgeable. He attained Shivatattva. Enlightenment made him possessor of peace in the form of Shiva. Staying away from the shocks and backlashes of the world, he practiced the Shiva form of Brahma. He worshiped Brahman in all the ten directions and the three times, the embodiment of eternal consciousness, the embodied, calm and radiant. Anxiety became his only companion. Mahadev was their only god. He started diving into the Bhagirathi of devotion. In fact this is the reality of this world. A person loves another person and wants that person to love him equally. But the irony is that the other person loves another person. The reason for this is that the world and all its beings are imperfect, there is something lacking in everything. Only one God is perfect. There is only one who loves every living being as much as the soul loves him. That's why we should love God only.

At the right time, this thought took King Bhartrihari to the shelter of Guru Gorakhnath. The holy name of Yogiraj Bhartrihari became immortal without eating Amaraphal. His change of heart is a vivid symbol of this. He was the representative of renunciation, dispassion and austerity. From the Himalayas to Kanyakumari, his compositions, life stories of yogis and recluse in different languages

It is being sung by this indefinitely and this sequence will continue for many days in future also.

### BHARTRIHARI CAVE

Figure - 2



The last time of King Bhartrihari was spent in Rajasthan. His samadhi still exists in a dense forest of Alwar state. An eternal lamp keeps burning at its seventh door. He is accepted as the light of Bhartrihari. Bhartrihari was a great devotee of Shiva and a perfect yogi and became immortal by re-establishing his brother Vikramaditya. Vikramaditya turned out to be Chakravarti like him and during his good governance, Vikram Samvat was established, which even today begins with Navratri of Chaitramas. King Bhartrihari was forever immortalized by the creations of his poetic works in the world of Brahma Swaroop with his detachment. In this context, Lord Krishna, while explaining his beloved character, has said in the Gita- The person who is pure, efficient from inside and out without desire, free from partiality and free from all attachments, that person is my devotee and dear to me.

### POETIC COMPOSITION

During his lifetime, he had not only composed makeup, ethics, now he also composed the century of dispassion and criticized the subject desires. Apart from these three poetic centuries, the most famous text of grammar, Vakyapadiya, is also a sign of his great erudition. He was the original master of word learning. Shabd Shastra is the real form of Brahma. Therefore, apart from being a devotee of Shiva, he was also a devotee of the word Brahma. The meaning of the word Brahma itself is the manifold world-distortion.

Yogis consider salvation only to be identified with the word Brahman. Bhartrihari was the yogi of Shabd Brahma. His dispassionate philosophy is synonymous with realization of God. The reason is that even today the creators of the world of words become immortal forever. Bhartrihari was a great Sanskrit poet. Bhartrihari is famous as a moralist in the history of Sanskrit literature. The didactic stories of his Shattraya (Nitishatak, Shringarshatak, Vairagyashatak) especially affect the Indian public. There are one hundred verses in each century. Later, he had assumed dispassion by becoming a disciple of Guru Gorakhnath, hence his popular name is Baba Gopichand Bharthari.

Bhartrihari is a leading poet of the Sanskrit Mukta Poetry tradition. Due to these three centuries, he is considered a successful and excellent poet. His language is simple, captivating, sweet and flowing. The expression is so powerful that it strikes both the heart and mind of the reader. There is a variety of verses in his centuries. With the use of verses suited to the sentiment and subject, examples according to the subject, etc., his axioms have been prevalent among the people and have been giving guidance and inspiration from time to time in life.

#### **MAIN ARTICLE: TEMPLE OF BHARTRIHARI**

There is a temple of Bhartrihari in Alwar, Rajasthan, which has been declared a protected monument by the Archaeological Department of India, it is located 32 km away from Alwar city on Jaipur Alwar road, where a fair is held on the seventh and Ashtami of the Shukla Paksha of Bhadrapada. This pilgrimage has special recognition for the Kanfada Nath sadhus who awaken the light of Nathpanth. Even today Bhartrihari cave and Gopichand Bharthari cave are famous in Alwar Rajasthan.

#### **SOME LEGENDS RELATED TO THE LIFE OF BHARTRIHARI**

##### **Story-1**

Once King Bhartrihari along with his wife Pingala had gone for hunting in the forest. Even after wandering there for a long time, they did not find any prey. When the disappointed husband and wife were returning home, they saw a herd of deer on the way. A deer was walking in front of it. Bhartrihari wanted to attack him when Pingala stopped him and requested that Maharaja, this Mrigaraj is the husband and caretaker of 700 deer. So don't fall prey to him. Bhartrihari did not listen to his wife and shot an arrow at the deer.

Due to this he fell to the ground, dying. Leaving his life, the deer said to King Bhartrihari, 'You have not done this right. Now follow what I say. After my death, give my horns to Shringi Baba, my eyes to the restless woman, my skin to the sages, my feet to the thieves who run away and the soil of my body to the sinful king. Hearing the compassionate words of the dying deer, Bhartrihari's heart was moved. After loading the deer's body on the horse, he started walking on the road. On the way he met Baba Gorakhnath. Bhartrihari apprised him of this incident and requested him to revive the deer. On this Baba Gorakhnath said – I can give life to it on one condition that if it becomes alive you will have to become my disciple. The king obeyed Gorakhnath.

##### **Story-2**

It is known from Bhavishya Purana, the unique book of Indian Vangmay, that the time of King Vikramaditya was of great happiness and prosperity. At that time a Brahmin named Jayant lived in his kingdom. As a result of severe penance, he had received a fruit from Indra, whose specialty was that any person could become immortal after consuming it. After getting the fruit the Brahmin went to his house and decided to give it to King Bhartrihari and gave it to him.

##### **Story-3**

According to another legend, Bhartrihari was the elder brother of Vikramaditya and the famous emperor of India. He ruled justly in Ujjayini, the capital of Malwa. He had a queen whose name is said to be Pingala. The king loved her very much, while she behaved very deceitfully with the Maharaja. Although his younger brother Vikramaditya had alerted King Bhartrihari many times, the king refused to fall in his love trap. Because of this, his activities were not paid attention to. On the basis of that legend, it is indicated that Bhartrihari was a resident of Malwa and the elder brother of Vikramaditya.

#### **BHARTRIHARI'S EXAMINATION BY GURU GORAKHNATH**

King Bhartrihari of Ujjayini (Ujjain) had 365 cooks, or cooks, to prepare food for the king and his family and guests. There was only one turn a year. For 364 days they used to keep looking when our turn would come and we would prepare food for the king, get the reward. But during this time when Bhartrihari went to the feet of Guru Gorakhnath ji, he started eating after asking for alms. Once Guru Gorakhnathji said to his disciples,

'Look, despite being a king, he has conquered lust, anger, greed and ego and is determined. 'The disciples said, 'Respected teacher ! These are the kings, 365 cooks used to live here. How else did the kings who came from the atmosphere of such luxuries become free from lust, anger and greed?'Guru Gorakhnath ji said to King Bhartrihari, 'Bhartrihari! Go, get wood from the forest for Bhandara.'King Bhartrihari went barefoot, collecting wood from the forest and carrying a burden on his head. Gorakhnath ji said to the other disciples, 'Go, push him so that the burden falls. 'The disciples went and hit so hard that the burden fell and Bhartrihari also fell. Bhartrihari carried the burden, but neither the wrinkle on the face, nor the balls of fire in the eyes, nor the lips twitched. Guruji said to the disciples, 'saw! Bhartrihari has conquered anger.' The disciple said, 'Guruji ! Now one more test should be taken. After going a little further, Guruji built a palace with the power of yoga. Gorakhnath ji was showing the palace to Bhartrihari. The servants started felicitating them with various types of dishes etc. Bhartrihari did not even get angry on seeing the girls and did not even get angry at their tantrums, they went on walking. Gorakhnath ji said to the disciples, 'Now you are convinced that Bhartrihari has conquered lust, anger, greed etc 'The disciples said, 'Gurudev, take one more test.' Gorakhnath ji said, 'Good Bhartrihari! To become our disciple, one has to pass the test. Go, you will have to walk barefoot in the desert for a month.'

Bhartrihari started on his specified path. Crossing the mountainous area reached the desert of Rajasthan. If you set foot in the blazing sand, scorching desert, it will only burn. Six days passed while traveling for one day, two days. On the seventh day, Guru Gorakhnathji reached there with invisible power along with his dear disciples. Gorakhnath said,

'Look, it is going to Bhartrihari. I am now making trees erect with the power of yoga. He will not even sit in the shade of a tree. Suddenly the tree stood up. While walking, Bhartrihari's feet came on the shade of the tree and he jumped as if he had fallen on the coals.

'How did the tree come to the desert? How did the foot come under the shade tree? Guruji's order was to travel in the desert. He jumped away. Guru ji was pleased that look! How does one obey the Guru's orders? One who has never put his foot down on the rug, he feels like embers when he touches the shadow of a tree while walking in the desert. 'The disciple said, 'Guruji! It is fine but the exam is not over yet. Gorakhnath ji (changed form) met Bhartrihari and said, 'Just use the shadow.' Bhartrihari said, 'No, my Guru ji's order is to walk barefoot in the desert.'Gorakhnath ji thought, 'Okay! Let's see how far you go.

If we went a little further, Gorakhnath ji created thorns with the power of yoga. Such a thorny bush that the kantha (cloth made by joining torn old clothes) got torn. The colic started pricking in his feet, yet Bhartrihari did not even 'ah'. Bhartrihari became more introverted,

' All this is a dream, the order given by Guru ji is austerity. This is also Guruji's grace.

For the final examination, Guru Gorakhnath ji created strong heat with his power of yoga. Out of thirst, Bhartrihari's life came down to his throat. Then Gorakhnath ji raised a green tree very near him, under which was kept a jug full of water and a golden cup. Once Bhartrihari looked at him, but immediately he thought that the Guru was not being disobeyed. He thought so much that Gorakhnath was seen coming from the front. Bhartrihari bowed down.

Guruji said, "Well done Bhartrihari! Ask for a boon I will give Ashtasiddhi, I will give Navnidhi. You turned down the beautiful dishes, the girls were ready to pamper your feet, but you did not fall for them. Ask what you want. Bhartrihari said, 'Guruji! You are just happy, I got everything. For the disciple, the guru's happiness is everything. You were satisfied with me, my crores of virtuous deeds and sacrifices, penance all became successful.

Gorakhnath said, 'No, Bhartrihari! Don't disrespect You have to take something or the other, you will have to ask for something.' Then a shining needle appeared in the sand. Picking him up, Bhartrihari said, 'Guruji! The kantha is torn, thread this thread in the needle so that I can sew my kantha.' Gorakhnath ji was more happy that 'the limit is reached! It is so absolute, nothing is needed for Ashtasiddhi and Navnidhis. I said ask for something, then it says that put a little thread in the needle. He kept the word of the Guru. No expectation? Bhartrihari you are blessed! Where the emperor of Ujjaini barefoot in the desert. Not even a month was allowed, passed the examination in seven-eight days.

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