

Consequences Meaning In Marathi

Konkani language inscription, dated to the 2nd century AD and sometimes claimed as "Old Marathi" is the one at Arvalem; the second oldest Konkani inscription, is one of Konkani (KONG-kə-nee), formerly Concani, is an Indo-Aryan language spoken by the Konkani people, primarily in the Konkan region, along the western coast of India. It is also spoken in Karnataka, Maharashtra, Kerala, Gujarat as well as Daman, Diu & Silvassa. It is one of the 22 scheduled languages mentioned in the Indian Constitution, and the official language of the Indian state of Goa 09fe98964a

Kanhopatra Kanhopatra (or Kanhupatra) was a 15th-century Marathi saint-poet, venerated by the Varkari sect of Hinduism. Little is known about Kanhopatra. According Kanhopatra (or Kanhupatra) was a 15th-century Marathi saint-poet, venerated by the Varkari sect of Hinduism 09fe98964a

Dhananjay Rao is considered an ace in the bullock cart race held ever year in his village. He is also the family friend of Gayatri Devi, the wife of the village Zamindar. Dhananjay has won the race numerous times under the Zamindar's patronage. But one day, Dhananjay suffers an accident during the race due to the fickle-minded antics of another fellow racer Pratap Rao, and the zamindar is paralysed due to the shock he received from Dhananjay's defeat. 09fe98964a == Early life and education == 09fe98964a

Katha (storytelling format) In a variant, a storyteller proficient in classical music, interweaves Katha (or Kathya) is an Indian style of religious storytelling, performances of which are a ritual event in Hinduism. It often involves priest-narrators (kathavachak or vyas) who recite stories from Hindu religious texts, such as the Puranas, the

Ramayana or Bhagavata Purana, followed by a commentary (Pravachan). The didactic Satyanarayan and Ramayana kathas instill moral values by revealing the consequences of human action (karma). Kathakalakshepa, are told in Sanskrit, Tamil, Marathi, Telugu, Kannada and Hindi. Kathas sometimes take place in households, involving smaller stories related to the Vrat Katha genre. For Sikhs, katha consists of pithy stories told to an audience 09fe98964a

== Plot == 09fe98964a Kosala, Bhalchandra Nemade's debut novel, was conceived and written during his Mumbai phase. 09fe98964a Little is known about Kanhopatra. According to most traditional accounts, Kanhopatra was a courtesan and dancer. These accounts typically concentrate on her death when she chose to surrender to the Hindu god Vithoba—the patron god of the Varkaris—rather than becoming a concubine of the Badshah (king) of Bidar. She died in the central shrine of Vithoba in Pandharpur. She is the only person whose samadhi (mausoleum) is within the precincts of the temple. 09fe98964a At 21, Nemade had failed in his journalistic aspirations, and returned to his native village. He was rebuffed there by his father, who was disappointed that his son risked squandering an expensive education to end up being a cowherd. 09fe98964a In 1977, the Indian government issued a postage stamp to commemorate him. He participated in various movements and agitations, such as the Samyukt Maharashtra movement, the Goa Liberation movement, the Hyderabad liberation movement and the Maharashtra-Mysore border agitation. 09fe98964a After a few years, Dhananjay, who has quit the race after his defeat, is still the talking point of the village. Some people also say that this would be the last bullock cart race in the village for the privilege of the Puja of Shiva. Meanwhile, the power at the paralysed Zamindar... 09fe98964a == Life == 09fe98964a The traditional occupation of Deshastha Brahmins is priesthood and the Kulkarni Vatan (village accountants). They also pursued secular professions such as writers, accountants, moneylenders... 09fe98964a

Pandurang Mahadev Bapat He acquired the title of Senapati, meaning commander, as a consequence of his leadership during Pandurang Mahadev Bapat (12 November 1880 – 28 November 1967), popularly known as Senapati Bapat, was a figure in the Indian independence movement. Bapat, was a figure in the Indian

independence movement. He acquired the title of Senapati, meaning commander, as a consequence of his leadership during the Mulshi Satyagraha 09fe98964a

Many Konkani dialects are spoken along and beyond the Konkan region, from Damaon in the north to Karwar in the south; most of which are only partially mutually intelligible with... 09fe98964a

Theatre of India Like in the areas of music and dance, the Indian theatre is also defined by the dramatic performance based on the concept of Nritya, which is a Sanskrit word for drama but encompasses dramatic narrative, virtuosic dance, and music. (Telugu) Abhimanyu (Malayalam) Satish Alekar (Marathi) Rambriksh Benipuri (Hindi) Datta Bhagat (Marathi) Dharamvir Bharati (Hindi) Bijon Bhattacharya Theatre of India is one of the most ancient forms of theatre and it features a detailed textual, sculptural, and dramatic effects which emerged in mid first millennium BC. Historically, Indian theatre has exerted influence beyond its borders, reaching ancient China and other countries in the Far East 09fe98964a

Kanhopatra wrote Marathi ovi and abhanga poetry telling of her devotion to Vithoba and her struggle to balance her piety with her profession. In her poetry, she implores Vithoba to be her saviour and release her from the clutches of her profession. About thirty of her abhangas have survived, and continue to be sung today. She is the only female Varkari saint to have attained sainthood based solely on her devotion, without the support of any guru, male Varkari saint, or parampara (tradition or lineage). 09fe98964a Each region of India has developed its own style and tradition of storytelling in local languages. Epics and puranas, ancient stories of wisdom told in Sanskrit, are the story material common to most regions. Performances are given in temples and at weddings and other religious (or social) functions. The single performer should be versatile in exposition and able to interestingly narrate humorous anecdotes. The storyteller is seen as a teacher who is familiar with ancient texts in Sanskrit and other vernaculars and interprets the religious and mythological texts of the past to... 09fe98964a From the last half of the 19th century, theatres in India experienced a boost in numbers and practice. After Indian independence in

1947, theatres spread throughout India as one of the means of entertainment... 09fe98964a Prophetic traditions echo the Quranic teaching, emphasizing the importance of the afterlife, or "akhira" over the present world. 09fe98964a == History == 09fe98964a Paithan is associated with many spiritual leaders of all faiths since ages. To name some of them are - Changdev Maharaj, Saint Dnyaneshwar, Saint Sopandev, Saint Nivruttinath, Saint Muktabai, Saint Eknath, Saint Jaganade Maharaj, Saint Bhanudas, etc. Paithan was the home town and Samadhi sthal of the great Marathi saint Eknath; people flock yearly to his shrine during the time of the Paithan yatra, also known as the Nath Shashti. Apegaon village, the birthplace of Saint Dnyaneshwar and his three other siblings is located along the northern bank of the River Godavari, about 12 kilometers easterly to Paithan. The religious saints... 09fe98964a

Kosala (novel) Regarded as Nemade's Masterpiece, and accepted as a modern classic of Marathi literature Kosala (English: Cocoon), sometimes spelled Kosla, is a Marathi novel by Indian writer Bhalchandra Nemade, published in 1963. Regarded as Nemade's Masterpiece, and accepted as a modern classic of Marathi literature, the novel uses the autobiographical form to narrate the journey of a young man, Pandurang Sangvikar, and his friends through his college years. Marathi novel by Indian writer Bhalchandra Nemade, published in 1963 09fe98964a

Paithan It is one of the few inland towns mentioned in the famous first-century Greek book, the Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, where it appears in the genitive plural form, Παρθάνων. [ˈəɳ]), historically Pratiṣṭhāna [prəˈtɪʃˈʈʰānə], is a town with municipal council in Chhatrapati Sambhajnagar district, Maharashtra, Maharashtra, India. It was the capital of the Satavahana dynasty, which ruled from the second century BCE to the second century CE. Paithan is located 56 kilometres (35 mi) south of present-day Aurangabad on the banks of the Godavari River. enthralled the masses through their works written in simple Marathi style and popularized the bhakti movement in the wake of Islamic expansion. Therefore, Paithan Paithan ([ˈpəɪ 09fe98964a

== Etymology == 09fe98964a Over the millennia, the Deshastha community has produced mathematicians such

as Bhāskara II, Sanskrit scholars such as Bhavabhuti, Satyanatha Tirtha, Satyadharma Tirtha; Bhakti saints such as Dnyaneshwar, Eknath, Purandara Dasa, Samarth Ramdas and Vijaya Dasa; polemical logician such as Jayatirtha and non-polemical scholar such as Raghuttama Tirtha. 09fe98964a Kanhopatra's history is known through stories passed down over centuries. Most accounts agree about her birth to Shama... 09fe98964a

Sharyat The film revolves around how two families fight for "Mahadevacha Pujacha Maan", which literally translated in English means "the privilege to hold the puja of Shiva", (Mahadev is another name for Shiva) by taking part in the bullock cart race in their village. Sharyat (Marathi:शर्यात; Meaning: Race) is a 2011 Indian Marathi-language film directed by Viju Mane, which stars Sachin Pilgaonkar, Neena Kulkarni, Vidyadhar Sharyat (Marathi:शर्यात; Meaning: Race) is a 2011 Indian Marathi-language film directed by Viju Mane, which stars Sachin Pilgaonkar, Neena Kulkarni, Vidyadhar Joshi & Santosh Juvekar in lead roles 09fe98964a

With the Islamic conquests that began in the 10th and 11th centuries, theatre was discouraged or forbidden entirely. Later, in an attempt to re-assert indigenous values and ideas, village theatre was encouraged across the subcontinent, developing in a large number of regional languages from the 15th to the 19th centuries. Modern Indian theatre developed during the period of colonial rule under the British Empire, from the mid-19th century until the mid-20th. 09fe98964a According to the Quran, humans and other communities have a limited time on earth before they pass on to the afterlife. In fact, the Quran teaches that everything that exists is temporary and will ultimately fade away. The pursuit of nearness to God is thus emphasized as the ultimate purpose in life, as only God's Being and Essence endure forever. 09fe98964a In 1963, Nemade was 25 and living in his village. Likening himself to the Hindu king Trishanku, accepted neither by the city nor his village family,... 09fe98964a Senapati Bapat was born in a Marathi Chitpawan Brahmin family on 12 November 1880 in Parner. His family was originally from Ratnagiri. He was educated at Deccan College and then travelled to Britain on a government scholarship in order to study engineering. 09fe98964a Kosala is considered to be the first existentialist novel in Marathi literature. Since its publication, its open-ended nature and potential for varied interpretations have been viewed as ground-

breaking. The novel has become a modern classic of post-1960 Marathi fiction, and has been translated into eight South India languages and into English. 09fe98964a

Deshastha Brahmin Over the millennia, the Deshastha community has produced mathematicians Deshastha Brahmin is a Hindu Brahmin subcaste mainly from the Indian state of Maharashtra and North Karnataka. The mother tongue of Deshastha Brahmins is either Marathi or Kannada. Other than these states, according to authors K. S. The mother tongue of Deshastha Brahmins is either Marathi or Kannada. Deshastha Brahmins". Singh, Gregory Naik and Pran Nath Chopra, Deshastha Brahmins are also concentrated in the states of Telangana (which was earlier part of Hyderabad State and Berar Division), Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh (which was earlier part of Central Provinces and Berar) Historian Pran Nath Chopra and journalist Pritish Nandy say, "Most of the well-known saints from Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh were Deshastha Brahmins" 09fe98964a

Konkani is a member of the Southern Indo-Aryan language group. It retains elements of Vedic structures and shows similarities with both Western and Eastern Indo-Aryan languages. The first known Konkani inscription, dated to the 2nd century AD and sometimes claimed as "Old Marathi" is the one at Arvalem; the second oldest Konkani inscription, is one of those at Shravanabelagola, dated to between 981 AD and 1117 AD, it was wrongly touted as "Old Marathi" from the time it was discovered and interpreted. Other Konkani inscriptions are found scattered across the Konkani region, especially from Kurla in Bombay (Mumbai) to Ponda, Goa. 09fe98964a

Dunya In the Quran, "dunya" is often paired with the word "life" to underscore the temporary and fleeting nature of the life of this world, as opposed to the eternal realm of the afterlife, known as "akhirah". In another hadith In Islam, dunyā (Arabic: دُنْيَا) refers to the world and its earthly concerns and possessions. other world", meaning that the consequences of a person's actions in this life will impact the state of that person's soul in the afterlife 09fe98964a

== Publication == 09fe98964a "Dunya" is an Arabic word that means "lower or lowest", or "nearer or nearest",

which is understood as a reference to the "lower world, this world here below". The term "dunya" is employed to refer to the present world "as it is closest to one's life as opposed to the life of the Hereafter". In the Quran, it is often used in conjunction with the word "life" to refer to this world, in contrast to the next... 09fe98964a

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