

I'm not a bot































Bhagawan Nityananda was a unique Indian Guru who embodied enlightenment from birth. Born in 1897, he left his physical body in 1961, leaving behind a legacy that reverberates throughout India's southern and western regions. Dubbed as the greatest saint of the twentieth century, Nityananda's life was a blend of simplicity, wisdom, and mystique. His name, Nityananda, translates to "always in bliss," reflecting his innate spiritual advancement. Growing up, Bhagawan Nityananda demonstrated extraordinary traits that set him apart from others. Found and adopted by Uniamma Nair and Chathu Nair, he was raised with the utmost care. After the loss of his foster parents at a tender age, Ishwar Iyer took charge of his upbringing. It was during this period that Bhagawan Nityananda began to exhibit signs of his profound spiritual understanding. In his teens, he chose to become a wandering yogi, delving deep into yogic practices and studying in various locations, including the Himalayas. His return to southern India in the 1920s marked the beginning of numerous miracles that drew an immense following. He established an ashram in Kanhangad, which remains a sacred pilgrimage site. Bhagawan Nityananda's life was characterized by simplicity and humility. He subsisted on minimal food, took daily baths before dawn, wore only a loincloth, and claimed to never sleep. These unusual habits led some to question his sanity, but most recognised his profound wisdom. Despite preferring solitude, he had a special affinity for children and spent considerable time with them. He also had a unique habit of visiting devotees' homes at unorthodox hours, expecting food offerings in return. Bhagawan Nityananda was fluent in multiple languages - Hindi, English, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, and Marathi - which he employed to guide his students. His teachings were often conveyed through action rather than words. His eventual departure from the physical realm was a deliberate choice called mahasamadhi. Before leaving his body, Bhagawan Nityananda expressed disappointment that most of his followers sought material fulfillment over higher spiritual values. He left behind a small notebook containing his rare verbal teachings, captured by his devoted student Tulsi Amma. These recorded teachings, compiled in the Chidaksha Gita, offer invaluable insights into Bhagawan Nityananda's principles and ideas. The book provides guidance on achieving mental purity, crucial for attaining knowledge of God and ultimately liberation. A key passage from Chidaksha Gita reads: "Just as camphor is consumed by the flames of fire, so also, mind must be consumed by soul-fire." Through his teachings, Bhagawan Nityananda offers a timeless message that transcends geographical boundaries. His legacy serves as a beacon for seekers on their spiritual paths, reminding them of the importance of mental purity and the attainment of divine knowledge. -----People can become like gurus by achieving pure awareness and love toward all being, as Nityananda says: 'When the mind is there, a person is an ordinary human being. By transcending the mind, a person becomes a great being, a saint.' A pure mind leads to pure emotions, while negative thoughts and emotions come from impure feelings. Keeping emotions clean requires keeping the mind and thoughts clean as well. Pure emotions are a sign of spiritual awakening, growing innocence in our heart, making us more connected to others. Nityananda's teachings emphasize faith, complete trust in God, and complete surrendering, leading to the highest form of devotion. True Love rises when one constantly contemplates God and follows His path. A person who builds true faith can overcome everything in life and make everything possible. Nityananda says that realization occurs when one knows they are not separate from God: 'If you have 'Manas,' [are living in the mind], you want everything. If you do not have 'Manas,' you do not want anything.' Meditation is key to reaching purity of mind and heart, finding God within. Nityananda often said people should stop complicating and meditate instead. Even he was constantly immersed in meditation, saying only through it can the Self reveal itself. Unfortunately, most people aren't born awakened and need to go through layers of ignorance and false beliefs to reach their true selves. Nityananda's approach emphasizes Advaita Vedanta, a philosophy of non-duality, using knowledge and meditation to reach Truth. A guru must practice and realize before teaching others. Nityananda said that just as water becomes pure when the mud is removed, jnana (knowledge) becomes pure once you burn away thoughts of 'I' and 'mine'. Non-attachment to objects of the senses results from this. He also emphasized non-identification with the body, almost not speaking or wearing clothes, rarely eating. He said that just like an airplane moves without the earth's help, one must learn to act without the body's support, planting 'I am not this body' firmly in the heart. When Bhagawan speaks of peace, he means complete surrender to God, a state beyond fear, sorrow, and suffering. Various desires of the mind will be visible to Budhi. (282) Bhagawan Nityananda After long hours in the sun, a traveler feels exhausted and finds refuge under a tree on a hillside, forgetting his tiredness. Similarly, those focused on seeking God forget all worldly worries. Just as shade erases the memory of the sun's heat, the sense of ego fades when the mind is absorbed in God. (276) Bhagawan Nityananda In his final days, Nityananda's most repeated message was that we are all the same: "You are me, and I am you," he said. He also declared, "Not only am I your Self, but you are my Self. Your Prana is my Prana, and your life is my life." This reflects non-duality's true teaching—overcoming ego by realizing there are no distinctions between "mine" and "yours." He emphasized daily meditation and loving others as brothers and sisters united in one divine Love. His last words were: "Meditate on your Self. Kneel to your Self. Remember your Self. Whatever is yours is in you." Bhagawan Nityananda Many came to Nityananda with questions, yet answers felt already in their hearts before they asked. While unusual, it pales in comparison to his other miracles. We'll share stories as told by his students, leaving it to you to decide their truth. "Why should the Ganga flow only north? It should flow here!" Nityananda said. Instantly, water began flowing near him—and still does today. One day, Nityananda traveled to India's north, reaching Bombay. At a stop called Kanhangad, he meditated. During his session, he noted the lack of water there. One day, Nityananda waited for a bus but wore only his underwear. The driver, seeing him half-naked, refused to stop. Yet at the next stop, he found Nityananda waiting. At the third stop, the guru arrived before him. Eventually, the driver gave in and picked him up. Another time, Nityananda grabbed a woman's dress edge. Men chased him, and he shouted, "She's healed!" Later, the woman revealed breast cancer had been cured after his touch. On a train, Nityananda was chased off by a collector for no ticket. The train stopped immediately, though no repairs were needed. A passenger warned the collector it was a guru, and he called Nityananda back. As he returned, the engine roared to life. For more miracles, visit his devotees' sites. Explore other gurus via Yogi Profiles. Bhagawan Nityananda is revered as Supreme Consciousness, a Self manifest through compassion. Unlike avatars with divine missions, his presence transcends scriptural definitions. He embodies formless Brahman—timeless, unbound. Devotees saw him in countless forms, aligning with Dattatreya, Vitthal, Rama, etc. These were not projections but responses to devotion, fulfilling "Yad Bhavam, Tad Bhavati." Yet his true form—Nijaswaroop—remained Nirguna Brahman, the unmanifest substratum. While forms are perceived by the mind, his essence is the attributeless reality beyond intellect. The profound teachings of Bhagawan Nityananda, a spiritual master who embodied the essence of Supreme Consciousness, continue to inspire and guide seekers on their journey towards self-realization. ===== Bhagawan's silence spoke louder than his words, and his presence had a transformative impact on those who approached him. His compassionate nature knew no bounds, flowing ceaselessly like the sun shining impartially. Those who recognized his Nijaswaroop realized that Bhagawan was the very Self within—the witness consciousness that observes all phenomena without attachment. ===== The term "GuruGanesha" is an apt description for Bhagawan Nityananda, symbolizing his role as a Guru who imparts wisdom, removes obstacles, and nurtures with childlike innocence. His presence was like Ganesha's, the Adi Guru, granting wisdom and discernment to those who sought it. ===== Bhagawan's teachings urge us to look beyond appearances and see the essence that connects all beings as expressions of the same Supreme Consciousness. To see Bhagawan Nityananda is to see the Self—timeless, spaceless, and beyond all dualities. His life and teachings remind us that he was not confined to human form but was the formless, eternal consciousness that resides in all beings. ===== The association of Bhagawan Nityananda with Adinath, the primordial Guru of Lord Dattatreya and the Nav Nath Siddhas, is rooted in the non-dual understanding of Sanatana Dharma. This connection highlights the depth of his teachings and the profound impact he had on those who sought him out. ===== In exploring this association further, we find that Adinath means the first Lord or the primordial Guru. Bhagawan Nityananda's embodiment of Supreme Consciousness is reminiscent of Adinath, who is revered as the original Guru, granting wisdom and discernment to those who seek it. ===== Adinath, the primordial Guru, embodies the Supreme Consciousness, the infinite formless, and eternal source from which all manifestations arise. In many traditions, Lord Dattatreya is revered as a manifestation of the Trimurti — Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva — while also being initiated by Adinath himself, symbolizing the Supreme Consciousness beyond even cosmic functions. The Nav Nath Tradition and Adinath: The Nav Nath Siddhas are believed to be initiated by Adinath, representing the timeless lineage of Self-realized beings. In the Nath tradition, Adinath is identified as Shiva, who first imparted the knowledge of the Avadhuta Gita and other esoteric teachings, guiding the Naths toward liberation. Bhagawan Nityananda as Adinath: Many devotees perceive Bhagawan Nityananda as an embodiment of Adinath due to his supreme state of Avadhutahood—a state of absolute detachment, pure wisdom, and transcendence. Unlike incarnations that take birth for a defined purpose, Bhagawan's manifestation is seen as a spontaneous outpouring of the Supreme Self—a reflection of Adinath, who remains beyond time, karma, and cosmic play. Why Bhagawan is Seen as Adinath: Beyond Time and Forms. Just as Adinath is beyond the limitations of time, space, and causation, Bhagawan Nityananda's existence was beyond the conventional framework of birth and death. His life displayed a complete transcendence of the material and subtle worlds. Guide to the Pathless Path: Adinath initiates the path of non-duality (Advaita) and Avadhutahood. Bhagawan Nityananda's teachings, particularly the Chidaksha Gita, resonate with the essence of the Avadhuta Gita, guiding aspirants to transcend the limited self. No Designation of Successor: Just as Adinath is formless and does not establish a lineage of succession, Bhagawan Nityananda did not formally name a successor. His state of realization was complete and beyond the need for institutional continuity. Devotees' Experiences: Devotees experienced visions of Bhagawan Nityananda in the forms of Lord Dattatreya, the Nav Nath Siddhas, and as Adinath himself. These experiences highlight the fluidity of his manifestation, accessible to each seeker according to their devotion and understanding. The Essence of Adinath and Bhagawan: The essence of Adinath is the Nirguna Brahman—the absolute, unconditioned reality. Bhagawan Nityananda, in his Nijaswaroop (true form), is recognized as this same absolute consciousness. As Adinath, Bhagawan's presence serves as a bridge for devotees from the manifested realm to the unmanifest, the known to the unknowable. Conclusion: To see Bhagawan Nityananda as Adinath is to acknowledge his true, infinite nature as the source of all wisdom and realization. It is a recognition that goes beyond the finite comprehension of avatars or saints and touches the realm of the Absolute—where the Guru, the disciple, and the realized Self are one and the same. ===== The concept of Brahman, a central theme in Hindu philosophy, is described as a formless and causeless entity with no origin. It is characterized by the attributes of eternal bliss, supreme peace, and infinite space. Brahman is also referred to as the embodiment of knowledge, awareness, and consciousness. The text highlights various aspects of Brahman, including its cosmic and transcendental nature. The invocation of "Vishvaswaroopam" signifies Brahman's omnipresence, existing as the substratum of the entire cosmos while remaining detached. The term "Saraswaroopam" emphasizes that Brahman encompasses and transcends all creation. Furthermore, the text notes that Bhagawan Nityananda is a manifestation of Brahman, representing the indivisible, infinite, formless, and eternal Supreme Consciousness. The repeated invocation of "Nityanand roopam" establishes Bhagawan as a manifestation of eternal bliss, while terms like "Nirakar roopam" signify that He transcends time, space, and all limitations. The text also touches on the concept of the Avadhuta state, where Bhagawan is described as having renounced worldly identifications and merged in the unbroken bliss. However, even in this state, He is described as infinite and incomprehensible, suggesting that the title of an Avadhuta does not fully encapsulate His vastness. Overall, the text presents Brahman as a complex and multifaceted concept, encompassing various attributes and aspects. It highlights the importance of understanding Bhagawan Nityananda as a manifestation of this Supreme Consciousness, representing the ultimate truth and reality. Sahajandroopam (Effortless Bliss) signifies Bhagawan Nityananda's state as a perpetual bliss arising from the realization of the Self, not one of temporary happiness. His essence is innate and unchanging, untouched by karma or attributes. ===== Sharanam prayade (I take refuge) echoes the idea of surrender to Bhagawan, seeking shelter in the Absolute and transcending the material world's impermanence. Bhagawan Nityananda is the Living Brahman, a manifestation of Nirguna Brahman guiding seekers with compassion. ===== Bhagawan Nityananda can be perceived as the meeting point of unmanifest Parabrahman (Absolute Reality) and manifest Ishwara (Personal God), revealing one's eternal Self. As a jama siddha, Bhagawan was born with the realization of his divine nature, spontaneously manifesting atma jnana (knowledge of the Self) from an early age. ===== Born in Kerala, Bhagawan Nityananda traveled India on foot, spreading his reputation as an enlightened master and miraculous healer. He settled in Ganeshpuri, where he received the title "Bhagawan," meaning 'the Lord; the venerable one; the great one.' Bhagawan directed people to turn within and meditate, undertaking philanthropic works, such as educating villagers and building facilities. ===== Bhagawan Nityananda asked Swami Muktananda to settle nearby, and Bade Baba's core teaching is: "The Heart is the hub of all sacred places. Go there and roam." This foundational Siddha Yoga teaching has guided generations on the path, available in The Abode of Grace Om Nityananda Om Bhagawan, Om Parabrahma Nityananda Hail to Bhagawan Nityananda, the Eternal Bliss of the Absolute. We take refuge in that Nityananda who is one with the formless Absolute. Nityananda's lineage is a mystery, but his impact on yoga and spirituality is undeniable. ===== According to some sources, Nityananda did not have a traditional guru, but rather had an unknown Siddha from Kerala as his spiritual guide. Others claim that he was more of a self-realized individual who guided others on their own paths. Nityananda's ashram and other buildings in Ganeshpuri are preserved by the Shree Bhimeshwar Sadguru Nityanand Sanstha, which also manages his samadhi shrine. Another trust handles the Ashram at Kanhangad, while educational institutions and a dharmasala are part of the organization. Despite controversy surrounding his financial dealings, Nityananda's teachings continue to inspire millions. His ability to attract large crowds and facilitate spiritual growth has made him a beloved figure in some circles. Many consider Nityananda a manifestation of the divine presence, while others see him as a human embodiment of yoga philosophy. While his life and teachings are not without controversy, they remain an important part of modern spirituality. It is worth noting that Nityananda's views on the nature of the guru and the role of spiritual authority have been subject to interpretation. Some see him as a bridge between traditional yoga practices and modern spiritual seekers, while others view him as a more unconventional figure who challenged traditional notions of authority. Regardless of one's perspective, Nityananda's legacy continues to be felt through his teachings, which emphasize the importance of self-realization and the cultivation of inner awareness. paramahansa muktananda's devotion to bhagawan nityananda was unwavering. Kanhangad native joins Sitaram's Mumbai home, becomes devoted disciple of Baba Nityananda ===== He had traveled from Karnataka to join the community in Mumbai and came to stay at Sitaram Shenoy's hotel. As he knew Sitaram, he made himself at home there. The youth who came from G.S.B. community were welcomed by him. They would sleep in his gymnasium at night and during the day search for a job. After all, they ate their meals in the hotel until they got a job. Padiyar was one of them. Sitaram Shenoy liked him immediately. It was obvious that Padiyar needed to be introduced to Baba Nityananda. Mr. Padiyar visited Bhagawan Nityananda several times during his stay in Mumbai and later at Ganeshpuri ashram. After some time, he transformed into a devoted disciple. Later, Baba told him to settle down in Kushal Nagar and sent him there. There is now a Mahasamadhi shrine erected in his honor. Brahmarshi Mohanji is connected to Nityananda through Avadhoota Nadananda and Sadhguru Avadhoota Tara Mayee, making Avadhoota Nityananda the Paramaguru of Nadananda. He transferred spiritual powers to Mohanji, connecting him to the Nityananda lineage.