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The Moral And Spiritual Teachings Of The Mahanubhava Panth: A Way To Moksha

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Abstract

The Mahanubhava Panth, a lesser-known monotheistic tradition originating in 13th-century Maharashtra, offers a unique blend of moral discipline, spiritual devotion, and social reform. Founded by Bhagwan Shri Chakradhar Swami, the Panth emphasizes ethical living, equality, simplicity, and unwavering devotion to Lord Krishna in his five divine incarnations. Its teachings advocate detachment from worldly desires, self-control, and adherence to seven prohibitions that safeguard moral and social harmony. The Panth's rich cultural heritage includes rituals, festivals, and community practices that foster unity, spiritual growth, and ethical awareness. In contemporary Telangana, ashrams and youth programs continue to propagate these values, highlighting the Panth's enduring relevance. This study explores the moral, spiritual, historical, and ritualistic dimensions of the Mahanubhava Panth, demonstrating its potential contribution to modern ethical and spiritual life.

Keywords: Mahanubhava Panth, Chakradhar Swami, Moral and Spiritual Philosophy, Devotional Practices, Societal Well-being

Introduction

““ धर्मशुद्ध आचार आणि भक्तीने प्रकाशित झालेले अंतःकरण— तेथेच मोक्षाचा मार्ग प्रकट होतो; तो केवळ ध्येय नसून, जीवनाचा पवित्र प्रवास असतो .””

“Where conduct purified by dharma and a heart illumined by devotion meet, the path to Moksha unfolds—not as a mere goal, but as a sacred way of life.”

India has been recognized for centuries as a land of spirituality, tolerance, and philosophical inquiry. It has gifted the world with eternal truths and sacred traditions that guide humanity toward peace, self-realization, and divine union. From the Vedic period to the present day, the Indian subcontinent has been home to saints, reformers, and philosophers who have illuminated the path of dharma and moksha—righteousness and liberation.

Religions such as Jainism and Buddhism were born on Indian soil, emphasizing compassion, non-violence, and the purification of the soul. Hinduism itself, with its wide range of beliefs and practices, encompasses numerous sects and paths, all leading toward the ultimate goal of union with the Supreme Being.

Though India's diversity of gods, goddesses, and rituals may seem vast, the core essence remains one—to realize God through devotion, self-control, and service to humanity. Within this rich spiritual heritage exists a lesser-known but profoundly moral and monotheistic tradition called the Mahanubhava Panth, which stands out for its simplicity, discipline, and devotion to Lord Krishna in his various divine manifestations.

The Mahanubhava Panth presents a holistic way of life, blending spiritual philosophy with practical moral conduct. It teaches the seeker to rise above material desires, cultivate virtue, and dedicate every action to God.

The Essence of the Mahanubhava Panth

The word “*Mahanubhava*” means “*great soul*” or “*one of noble understanding.*” The Mahanubhava Panth, also called the *Mahatma Panth*, *Achyuta Panth*, *Jayakrishna Panth*, or *Paramartha Panth*, was established to guide individuals toward a life of righteousness and spiritual liberation.

While many forms of Krishna worship—such as ISKCON, Gopala Krishna Maths, and Vittal temples—are widely known, the Mahanubhava Panth represents a distinct and ancient tradition of Krishna devotion rooted in moral purity and self-discipline.

Its followers see Lord Krishna not merely as a mythological figure but as the eternal divine principle manifesting across ages to uphold dharma. The Panth emphasizes monotheism, rejecting the worship of multiple deities and ritual excess. It upholds the equality of all religions, denounces caste discrimination, and advocates for a simple, moral, and compassionate lifestyle.

In Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, knowledge of this Panth is still limited, though it continues to flourish in Maharashtra and other northern states. Understanding this spiritual path can provide modern society with timeless lessons on ethical living, unity, and inner peace.

Why We Study the Mahanubhava Panth

In a world plagued by moral confusion, material greed, and emotional instability, the Mahanubhava Panth offers a code of conduct that can reform both individuals and society. The Panth promotes the cultivation of virtues and self-control through adherence to seven prohibitions:

1. Gambling
2. Alcohol Consumption
3. Meat Eating
4. Adultery
5. Theft
6. Hunting
7. Indecent Behavior

These seven forbidden acts are not merely religious restrictions but ethical safeguards designed to protect individuals from moral decay and social harm. Observing these rules fosters clarity of mind, emotional balance, and spiritual strength.

Today's youth face growing challenges—addictions, depression, material distractions, and emotional instability. By practicing the principles of the Mahanubhava Panth, young people can learn discipline, patience, and self-respect. The Panth encourages combining spirituality with education, helping youth develop into responsible citizens grounded in ethical values and spiritual awareness.

Followers of this Panth are often distinguished by their disciplined lifestyles, self-control, and avoidance of destructive habits. The philosophy teaches that true freedom lies not in indulgence, but in restraint.

Historical Background

The Mahanubhava Panth was founded by Bhagwan Shri Chakradhar Swami in the 13th century CE, during the reign of the Yadava kings of Devagiri in Maharashtra. Chakradhar Swami was a spiritual reformer who spoke against social inequality, superstition, and moral degradation.

He believed that God could be realized through love, humility, and moral conduct, rather than elaborate rituals or caste-based hierarchies. His compassionate nature and eloquent preaching attracted followers from all strata of society.

The primary scripture of the Panth is "*Līlā Charitra*," authored by his devoted disciples Moinbhat and Nagadevacharya, which records the divine acts, teachings, and miracles of Chakradhar Swami. The scripture emphasizes that liberation can be attained by renouncing vice, performing good deeds, and surrendering to God with pure devotion.

The Panth reveres five divine incarnations of Lord Krishna, who are believed to have appeared in different ages to restore dharma:

1. Gopalakrishna
2. Shri Dattatreya Prabhu
3. Shri Chakrapani Maharaj
4. Shri Govind Prabhu Maharaj
5. Bhagwan Shri Chakradhar Swami

These five manifestations are collectively celebrated as Pancha Krishna Avatars.

Chakradhar Swami's disciples—Baisa, Naga Devacharya, and Moinbhat—played key roles in spreading his teachings across western and northern India. It is believed that Chakradhar Swami lived for 125 years and attained *samadhi* at Bhadrak Ashram in Himachal Pradesh around 1194–96 CE.

From the 12th to the 19th century, the Mahanubhava Panth spread widely—from Maharashtra to Kashmir, Punjab, Kandahar, and Gujarat. Today, there are 239 sacred sites connected to the Panth in Maharashtra alone, and thousands of followers visit these pilgrimages each year.

Moral and Spiritual Philosophy

At its core, the Mahanubhava Panth emphasizes oneness of God, purity of heart, and detachment from worldly temptations. It teaches that every living being—whether human, animal, or insect—possesses the divine spark and deserves compassion.

The philosophy encourages a sattvic way of life—simple food, truthful speech, honest livelihood, and constant remembrance of God’s name (*nama smarana*). Followers are urged to perform every action selflessly, dedicating it to the Lord.

The Panth’s moral code aligns closely with Krishna’s teaching in the *Bhagavad Gita*:

“Perform your duty without attachment to results. The fruits of action belong to God, not to you.”

By surrendering the ego and living ethically, one gradually attains inner peace and ultimate liberation—moksha.

Present Situation of the Mahanubhava Panth in Telangana

In Telangana, the Mahanubhava Panth has established a strong presence, particularly in the Kamareddy and Nizamabad districts, with a notable concentration around Lingampalli village in Sadashivanagar Mandal. About two decades ago, a large ashram was established here, which has since become a vital spiritual center for devotees. The ashram is home to 30 to 40 sadhus, who dedicate their lives to spiritual practice, guidance, and the propagation of the teachings of the Mahanubhava Panth. These sadhus play a pivotal role in nurturing the faith, offering daily prayers, conducting discourses, and providing personal guidance to devotees.

A significant aspect of the ashram’s activities is its annual summer camps for children aged 6 to 14. These camps are designed not only to impart spiritual knowledge but also to instill discipline, moral values, and a sense of devotion in young minds. Through a combination of Brahmavidya, meditation, storytelling, chanting, and traditional games, children are introduced to the rich spiritual heritage of the Panth in a manner that is both engaging and meaningful. These initiatives ensure that the younger generation develops a strong foundation in ethical living and spiritual understanding.

Beyond Lingampalli, several neighboring villages, including Bhumpalli, Gurujal, Gandhari, Kalvaral, and Sadashivanagar, host local ashrams where devotees gather for regular prayers, discourses, and the celebration of festivals. These centers serve as focal points for community life and spiritual activity, fostering a sense of unity and devotion among followers.

The Mahanubhava Panth in Telangana continues to expand gradually, drawing devotees not only from nearby regions but also from Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and even northern India. Its growth reflects both the enduring appeal of its teachings and the dedicated efforts of its spiritual leaders. By combining traditional practices with community engagement and youth education, the Panth is ensuring that its message of devotion, ethical living, and ultimate union with God remains vibrant and relevant in contemporary society.

Important Rituals and Festivals of the Mahanubhava Panth

The Mahanubhava Panth is not merely a philosophy but a living tradition that expresses devotion through meaningful rituals and moral observances. These practices are simple yet deeply spiritual, designed to strengthen faith, build community unity, and lead devotees toward moksha—liberation through pure devotion. Every festival and ritual of this Panth reflects its guiding principles of simplicity, equality, devotion, and moral discipline.

Let us look closely at some of the most significant rituals and celebrations in this tradition.

a. Sri Krishna Janmashtami

Among all celebrations of the Mahanubhava Panth, Krishna Janmashtami holds a place of supreme importance. It marks the divine birth of Lord Krishna, the central deity of the tradition and the eternal guide of humankind.

In every Mahanubhava ashram, days of preparation precede the festival. The ashram is cleaned and decorated with flowers, lamps, and banana leaves. Devotees gather by evening, singing *bhajans* (devotional songs) and reading sacred verses from *Līlā Charitra* and *Bhagavad Gita*.

As the clock strikes midnight—the sacred moment of Krishna’s birth—devotees perform the *Palkhi* (cradle ceremony), symbolizing the arrival of the Divine Child. The idol of baby Krishna is bathed with holy water, milk, honey, and sandal paste, then placed in a beautifully decorated cradle. Women sing *aarti* and lullabies, expressing maternal love for the Lord, while men continue chanting Krishna’s name throughout the night.

After the ritual, *prasadam*—sacred food—is distributed to everyone. The celebration ends with a communal feast at dawn, representing the joy of divine birth and the triumph of dharma over evil.

b. Ashrams – The Centres of Devotion and Discipline

The ashrams of the Mahanubhava Panth are not just places of worship—they are centres of learning, discipline, and community life. Each ashram is marked by a distinctive white flag bearing the Sudarshana Chakra, symbolizing purity and the presence of Lord Krishna.

Ashrams are maintained by dedicated sadhus (Babas) and female caretakers (Bais). They lead the daily rituals, preserve the cleanliness of the premises, and guide devotees in moral and spiritual conduct.

The daily routine in an ashram is highly disciplined: morning prayers before sunrise, chanting of Krishna’s name (*Nama Smarana*), reading of scriptures, community service, and evening *aarti*. These activities ensure that every devotee remains spiritually connected and mentally peaceful.

Ashrams also function as centers for teaching children and youth moral values, humility, and self-control. During festivals, they serve as gathering places for devotees from different regions, symbolizing the Panth’s message of unity and equality.

c. Upadesham (Nama Initiation)

Upadesham, or *Nama Initiation*, is a sacred ceremony in which a devotee formally commits to living according to the principles of the Mahanubhava Panth. This initiation marks a spiritual rebirth, where the follower receives divine guidance and vows to lead a life of truth, purity, and devotion.

During the ceremony, the *Guru* or *Baba* gives the devotee the sacred Nama (divine name) of God to chant daily. From this day onward, the devotee undertakes several vows:

- To offer prayers before touching food or water.
- To perform evening worship before dinner.
- To avoid the seven forbidden habits—gambling, alcohol, meat, adultery, theft, hunting, and indecent behavior.
- To eat only sattvic food (pure vegetarian food free from onion, garlic, and intoxicants).
- To greet others with “Dandavat Pranam”, meaning a full prostration symbolizing humility and the meeting of two souls in divine consciousness.
- To participate in pilgrimages at least once or twice a year.

Through Upadesham, the devotee becomes a member of the spiritual family of Mahanubhavas, bound by discipline, devotion, and mutual respect.

d. Kish Puri – The Sacred Offering

One of the most unique and joyous rituals of the Panth is the preparation of Kish Puri, a sacred offering made with 101 varieties of vegetables. Each vegetable is cooked separately or collectively with devotion, love, and purity of intention. The offering represents the abundance of nature and the variety of God's creation, reminding devotees that everything in the world belongs to the Lord.

After offering Kish Puri to Krishna, the food is distributed among devotees as *prasadam*. It is believed that partaking in this holy meal purifies the mind and body, and brings good health and spiritual progress. The preparation of Kish Puri also fosters cooperation and unity, as families and communities come together in devotion.

e. Rakhi Festival – The Divine Bond of Protection

The Rakhi Festival in the Mahanubhava Panth carries a unique spiritual meaning. Unlike the traditional Raksha Bandhan, where a sister ties a thread on her brother's wrist, devotees of this Panth tie the Rakhi to Lord Krishna himself.

This act symbolizes absolute surrender and dependence on God as the eternal protector. The Rakhi is made of natural materials like coconut fiber and sacred threads. By tying it to the deity, devotees express their faith that *only God is the true guardian and savior*.

This ritual teaches humility, devotion, and trust in divine providence. It also reinforces the idea that human relationships gain sanctity only when centered around God.

f. Navaratri and Manaai – Fasting, Devotion, and Gratitude

During Navaratri, the nine days dedicated to the Divine Mother, Mahanubhava devotees follow strict discipline, consuming only home-cooked food and abstaining from entertainment and luxury. Each evening, *Babas* narrate stories from the *Puranas*, teaching moral lessons, virtues, and the importance of maintaining self-control.

Manaai, celebrated on the day before Dussehra, is a special outdoor ritual. On this day, devotees take the idol of Krishna or their family deity to the fields or outskirts of the village. There, they prepare food, offer it to the Lord, and share it together as *prasadam*.

This practice symbolizes gratitude to nature and the divine powers that sustain human life. It also reinforces the bond between the devotee, the earth, and the Divine, reminding everyone that God resides everywhere—in the temple, in the soil, and in the human heart.

g. Pancha Krishna Festivals – Honoring the Five Divine Incarnations

The Pancha Krishna Festivals are among the grandest celebrations of the Mahanubhava Panth. These festivals honor the birthdays (*Jayantis*) of the five incarnations of the Lord recognized in this tradition:

1. Shri Gopalakrishna
2. Shri Dattatreya Prabhu
3. Shri Chakrapani Maharaj
4. Shri Govind Prabhu Maharaj
5. Bhagwan Shri Chakradhar Swami

Each incarnation is believed to have appeared in different eras to establish dharma, guide devotees, and uplift humanity.

The celebrations include scriptural recitations, devotional singing (kirtans), and moral discourses explaining the purpose of each incarnation. Community members contribute donations for preparing food, decorating the ashram, and organizing cultural programs. The festivals culminate in a grand feast that reflects the spirit of equality—everyone, regardless of caste or status, shares the same meal as a symbol of unity in God.

h. Gopala Kaluvalu – The Playful Spirit of Devotion

Gopala Kaluvalu is one of the most vibrant and joyful events celebrated, especially among children. Inspired by the playful acts (*leelas*) of young Krishna, this festival involves recreating the divine pastime of breaking butter pots (*utti*).

Earthen pots filled with curd, butter, and milk are hung at various heights. Children, full of enthusiasm and laughter, try to reach and break them while singing songs about Krishna's childhood adventures. This act symbolizes the devotee's efforts to reach God—a journey filled with challenges, teamwork, and joy.

In many villages, a final central event is organized where groups compete to break the tallest pot, and winners receive small prizes. Beyond the fun and festivity, Gopala Kaluvalu teaches children humility, teamwork, and the importance of spiritual play (*lila*) in life.

Significance of These Rituals

The rituals and festivals of the Mahanubhava Panth are not mere traditions—they are spiritual tools for moral transformation. Each celebration, whether grand or simple, carries a deeper meaning:

- To cultivate purity of heart through devotion.
- To strengthen discipline and simplicity in daily life.
- To foster unity and equality among all devotees.
- To remind the soul of its divine connection with God.

Together, these sacred observances keep alive the Panth's message that devotion without pride, action without desire, and life without greed is the true way to attain moksha—the eternal union with the Supreme.

Significance of Lord Krishna in the Mahanubhava Panth

When one hears the name Krishna, vivid images of Mathura, Vrindavan, and Dwarka immediately come to mind—visions of his enchanting childhood pastimes, his divine wisdom as imparted in the Bhagavad Gita, and his boundless compassion for all beings. In the Mahanubhava Panth, Krishna holds a uniquely elevated position. He is not merely regarded as the historical son of Vasudeva and Devaki, but as the eternal Supreme Being, the source of all creation, who manifests in various forms to guide and uplift humanity.

The Mahanubhava tradition emphasizes a direct, personal devotion to Krishna, viewing him as both the object of worship and the ultimate spiritual goal. Devotees are encouraged to internalize his qualities—love, righteousness, and detachment from worldly desires—while cultivating a deep, unwavering devotion. By following the teachings of Chakradhar Swami, who is considered a divine incarnation and a principal guide in the Mahanubhava Panth, devotees believe they can gradually transcend the limitations of worldly existence.

Through this path of devotion, ethical living, and spiritual discipline, followers aspire to attain moksha, the ultimate liberation where the soul is reunited with the Supreme. In essence, Krishna in the Mahanubhava tradition is not only a figure of mythological or historical significance but a living, eternal presence whose grace enables devotees to overcome suffering and realize the profound truth of divine unity. His pastimes, teachings, and divine guidance serve as a constant source of inspiration, reminding practitioners that the path to God is rooted in love, surrender, and unwavering faith.

Objectives

1. To examine the historical origin and evolution of the Mahanubhava Panth and its founder, Bhagwan Shri Chakradhar Swami.
2. To analyze the moral and spiritual philosophy of the Panth, including its emphasis on ethical living, self-discipline, and devotion to Lord Krishna.
3. To explore the significance of rituals, festivals, and daily practices in reinforcing spiritual and moral values among followers.
4. To assess the current presence and impact of the Mahanubhava Panth in Telangana, including its role in youth education and community engagement.
5. To highlight the relevance of Mahanubhava teachings in addressing contemporary social and moral challenges.

Results and Discussion

1. Moral and Ethical Principles of the Mahanubhava Panth

The study revealed that the Mahanubhava Panth places a strong emphasis on moral and ethical conduct as the foundation of spiritual growth. The seven prohibitions—avoiding gambling, alcohol, meat-eating, adultery, theft, hunting, and indecent behavior—serve not merely as ritualistic constraints but as practical guidelines for cultivating self-discipline, emotional stability, and social harmony. These ethical precepts were observed consistently in ashram practices and teachings.

Interpretation:

This focus on moral discipline reflects the Panth's philosophy that spiritual progress is inseparable from ethical living. For modern youth, who are often confronted with challenges such as materialism and moral ambiguity, these principles offer a structured framework for developing self-control, accountability, and a strong moral compass.

2. Spiritual Philosophy and Devotion to Lord Krishna

Devotion to Lord Krishna emerged as the central tenet of the Mahanubhava Panth. Unlike mainstream practices that often emphasize elaborate rituals, the Panth promotes personal devotion (bhakti), purity of heart, and surrender to God. Followers are encouraged to internalize Krishna's qualities of righteousness, love, and detachment as part of their spiritual development. Observations from ashram programs and rituals confirm that emphasis is placed on cultivating virtues rather than performing mere ceremonial duties.

Interpretation:

This approach underscores the transformative potential of bhakti, highlighting that sincere devotion can foster ethical behavior, inner peace, and spiritual growth. The Panth's Krishna-centric philosophy demonstrates that spiritual teachings are most effective when integrated into personal character development rather than ritual observances alone.

3. Role of Ashrams and Community Practices

Ashrams in Telangana and Maharashtra, such as the Lingampalli Ashram, serve as central hubs for spiritual education, moral guidance, and community life. Programs for children and youth—including meditation, storytelling, and scripture study—illustrate the Panth's commitment to blending moral education with spiritual practice. Community activities also reinforce egalitarian values, with teachings emphasizing the rejection of caste discrimination and social inequality.

Interpretation:

These findings indicate that the Panth views spiritual education as both communal and practical. By engaging youth in structured, values-oriented programs, ashrams ensure continuity of moral and devotional practices across generations. The communal aspect of spiritual learning reflects the Panth's belief in the social dimension of ethical and spiritual development.

4. Significance of Festivals and Rituals

Festivals such as Sri Krishna Janmashtami, Pancha Krishna Jayantis, and Gopala Kaluvalu play a dual role in the Panth: they promote devotion while simultaneously instilling moral and social values. Rituals like Upadesham and Kish Puri serve as opportunities for teaching humility, discipline, and communal responsibility. Observations show that these events are structured to involve participants actively in moral and spiritual lessons rather than passive celebration.

Interpretation:

The integration of ritual with ethical and devotional education demonstrates the Panth's practical approach to spirituality. Festivals are not only cultural or religious observances; they are pedagogical tools designed to reinforce the moral and spiritual development of followers.

5. Contemporary Relevance and Social Impact

The study highlights the Panth's relevance in contemporary society. Its emphasis on simplicity, moral discipline, equality, and compassion provides practical guidance for addressing modern social and ethical challenges, including materialism, moral confusion, and youth restlessness. By combining devotion, communal engagement, and ethical living, the Mahanubhava Panth offers a model for holistic personal and societal development.

Interpretation:

This demonstrates that the Panth is not merely a historical or cultural tradition but a living philosophy adaptable to modern life. Its teachings can guide ethical decision-making, social harmony, and youth development in contemporary contexts.

Major Findings

1. **Moral Discipline as Core Teaching:** The seven prohibitions provide a structured framework for ethical and spiritual growth.
2. **Krishna-Centric Devotion:** Followers cultivate virtues such as love, detachment, and righteousness through personal devotion to Lord Krishna.
3. **Ashrams as Educational Hubs:** Ashrams effectively transmit spiritual and moral knowledge to younger generations.
4. **Integration of Rituals and Moral Education:** Festivals and rituals reinforce both devotion and ethical conduct.
5. **Inclusivity and Social Reform:** The Panth promotes equality, compassion, and the rejection of caste discrimination.
6. **Practical Relevance:** Its teachings address contemporary moral and social challenges, offering guidance for ethical living today.

Discussion and Conclusion

The study of the Mahanubhava Panth reveals it to be much more than a religious sect—it is a comprehensive spiritual philosophy and a practical guide for moral living. One of the major findings is the Panth's holistic approach, which intertwines devotion (bhakti), ethical conduct (dharma), and social responsibility. Followers are encouraged not only to cultivate a personal connection with God but also to practice humility, charity, and selfless service as central aspects of spiritual development.

A key observation is the Panth's emphasis on inward purity over external ritualistic display. Blind faith and performative religiosity are discouraged, while sincere devotion, moral discipline, and communal learning through ashrams are actively promoted. This approach fosters both personal growth and social cohesion, illustrating that spiritual life can be meaningfully integrated into everyday living.

Inclusivity and equality emerge as another major theme. The Mahanubhava philosophy rejects caste-based discrimination and advocates for moral and spiritual advancement irrespective of social status. This aspect highlights the Panth's relevance in contemporary society, where social harmony and ethical responsibility remain pressing concerns.

The teachings of the Mahanubhava Panth resonate deeply with the timeless wisdom of the Bhagavad Gita. As Lord Krishna declares:

“Karmanye vadhikaraste ma phaleshu kadachana;

Ma karma-phala-hetur bhurh, ma te sango'stvakarmani.”

— Perform your duty without attachment to the results. Neither seek reward nor fall into inaction.

This eternal principle, acting righteously without attachment to outcomes—reflects the very heart of the Mahanubhava philosophy. Followers are encouraged to live simply, love deeply, serve selflessly, and surrender fully to God, cultivating both spiritual fulfillment and ethical living.

The Mahanubhava Panth exemplifies a spiritual framework where devotion, morality, and social consciousness are inseparable. Its practical orientation—through value-driven rituals, ethical conduct, communal learning, and Krishna-centric bhakti—demonstrates that ancient religious traditions can provide meaningful solutions to contemporary social and ethical challenges. In a modern world often marked by restlessness and material obsession, the Panth offers a serene, practical path to moksha that harmonizes spiritual discipline, moral living, and divine love.

Hence, the Mahanubhava Panth is not only a devotional path but also a guide for personal development and societal well-being, emphasizing that a life rooted in righteousness, simplicity, and surrender can create lasting harmony within oneself and the community.

“महानुभाव पंथाचे तत्त्वज्ञान हे शिकवते की मोक्ष शब्दांत नाही, तो सत्यनिष्ठ आचार, वैराग्य, आणि परमेश्वराशी एकनिष्ठ समर्पणात आहे.”

“The philosophy of the Mahanubhava Panth teaches that liberation is not found in discourse alone, but in truthful conduct, detachment, and unwavering surrender to the Supreme.”

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Dedication:

This work is humbly dedicated to Mahanth Sree Maachale Baba and Manohar Baba Karanjkar, whose sacred preachings, selfless teachings, and exemplary spiritual practices continue to illuminate the path of righteousness and devotion. With deep reverence, it is also dedicated to the devoted practitioners and followers around Lingampalli, whose sincere living of these teachings reflects the true spirit of faith, discipline, and moral integrity. Their collective wisdom, devotion, and lived spirituality stand as a guiding light for seekers on the path of truth and liberation.

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