



## Shri Amritrai Maharaj

Marathwada is Gangotri of Saints. Many saints passed away in this place. Shri Amritrai Maharaj of Paithan is one of them. Shri Amritrai Maharaj's name is Amrit and his poetry is also similar to Amrit. As the name suggests, you rarely see saints wearing a turban over their poetry. E.g. It can be given by Shri Sant Dnyaneshwar and Shri Sant Namdev. Sri Gnanadeva's poetry is full of Jnanamrita and Sri Namadeva's poem is full of Naamrita. No, it is overflowing. Same thing happened with Shri Amritrai Maharaj. Shri **Amritrai** Maharaj was born on Monday, 17th March AD. 1698 A.D. 1620 on Chaitra Shuddha Shashti Tithi Suprabhati Udgayini Ya Mangal Sami took place at Sakharkherda, District Buldhana. His mother's name was Uma and his father's name was Shankar. Because he was born by the grace of Lord Amriteshwar, Maharaja was named Amrit. Amrita Raiji studied reading and writing at home. Kulkarni Patwari also came to his house. Asha is the only son born in this house by vow. Therefore, his childhood was very opulent and glorious and by God's grace he continued to get opulence through his merits. At the age of 11, on Chaitra Shuddha Shashti Shaka 1631, Maharaja composed the Katibandha and presented it to God and sang it to everyone. At the same time Hari Katha narration started. He traveled with his father for politics and had dealings with many people, as well as frequent meetings and association with saints, virtuous men and scholars, and his wealth of knowledge became special. Despite his knowledge, prowess, youth and wealth, Raiji was content to remain unassuming. An Acharya named Sri Ambika Saraswati closely studied Vedanta, Tattva, Smriti, Shastra, Purana, Bhagavata etc. At the same time, long journeys on horseback, politics,

political system and dharmasankirtan were going on continuously. In 1639 Charya Vaishakha, Amritraiji was married to Rama, daughter of Vitthalraj of Aurangabad (Sambajinagar) in Begampura in a Brahmin marriage. Knowing that the samsara-essence of Amrit-Rama is Amrit-maya, the parents were ecstatic. While performing paramartha Charanvrat, Shankar-Uma attained samadhi at the same time in Harijagar Kirtan, the last Ekadashi of Shaka 1641. He now looked to a diplomat named Visomore from Aurangabad as a treasurer. Jobs in Aurangabad. Raiji left Sakharkherda as the head of the family in Aurangabad around 1643 and settled in Aurangabad in front of the Nath temple at Aurangpura. Marathi, Hindi, Sanskrit, Farsi, Kannada etc. Due to his mastery of languages, Raiji was loved by all within a short time. Raiji's existence, his life was that of Nabobshahi. Rama Bharya was always a great saint who was a protector and a beautifier of that wealth and endowed with all prosperity.

Raiji has written some poems after closely observing the social conditions of that time. Some people misinterpret it by taking the opposite meaning.

Amrita Raiji became popular within a short span of time due to his sharp intellect, various qualities and humorous nature and innate poetic power. Amritarai and his guru Madhvanath studied the conditions of the time and composed poetry and created a picturesque view of the Marathi Saraswat.

Life of all nations was becoming luxurious in Northern Peshwa. People changed their outward appearance. Similarly, the attitude towards Vadmaya changed. Ovie fell back. Even the verse was not popular. People's ears were longing to hear the chanting of Nupur and the taunting of Kankan. In such a situation, Raiji increased his poetic flow and by giving different types of poetry such as Katav, Ursara, Pada, Churnika, which the people wanted, created the love of the people towards God. Reading his poetry makes one happy. A man starts swaying while listening to the cut. He composed poetry in Marathi, Hindi, Farsi, Urdu, Sanskrit, Kannada etc. in order to reach his poetry to Bahujan society. And gave the people a treasure of devotional love and knowledge. His poetic composition is rich in Sanskrit but palatial. And she is blessed with such bright qualities. By creating a barrage of Sanusvar allusions from their cut, they use Utpreksha, linguistic ornamentation, Padopadi Sankirtan, description, and color. Kadaka, Chhand, Churnika also have a structure that can be called a song on Theka. Like Marathi Katava, Amrita Raiji has composed many Katavas in Hindi language as well.

[He was a disciple of Madhvamuni](#) . [Aurangabad](#) was a diplomat as

[Visamori](#) .

Raiji was employed under him. Madhvamuni turned Amritaraya, who was a scoffer, to Ishwarbhajan. Then he used his amrit voice to compose beautiful verses and beautiful verses. He mastered languages like Marathi, Hindi, Farsi, Urdu, Sanskrit etc. Maharaja Chaitra Shuddha Shashti, AD. 1753, took water burial at Godavari Tiri Chakratirtha at Paithan in 1775. Six major events in Maharaja's life took place on Chaitra Shuddha Shashti. Hence this tithi is called Kapila Shashti or Amrit Shashti.