

Language and Author Wise Study of Literature of Mahanubhav Sect: An Analytical Study

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Abstract

Information has been collected from the Mahanubhava Library and Mahanubhava Ashram to collect research information on relevant literature for bibliographic study of Mahanubhava literature. The information collected from the literature sources is available in Marathi, Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Sakal script, Punjabi and Gujarati in Maharashtra. Statistical analysis and interpretation of this literature have been done. Accordingly, separate statistical information of the authors and titles of Mahanubhava literature has been prepared and analyzed in descending order and it has been prepared in descending order through analytical tables and graphs. Separate tables and graphs have been prepared and analyzed separately for each language.

Keywords: Mahanubhava, Literature, Leelacharitra, Sutrapath.

Mahanubhav Philosophy:

If we look at the 12th century during the Mahanubhav era, we can see that everywhere, superstition, hypocrisy, sacrificial offerings, penance, caste discrimination, caste discrimination, touchable-untouchable discrimination, and gender discrimination had reached its peak in society. By breaking vows, gambling, and gambling, man was going towards degradation and behaving like an animal. The inheritance of the four castes had increased.

During this period, Shri Chakradhara spread the dualistic (humanistic) philosophy by combining knowledge and devotion. This was later called Mahanubhava philosophy. Mahanubhava philosophy is completely non-Vedic and idol worship, superstition, and breaking of vows have no place in Mahanubhava's philosophy.

The main goal of this sect is the upliftment and salvation of the soul. The entire philosophy of Mahanubhava has been explained in detail in this book, Sutrapath. This sect is of the dualistic view. 'The gods are eternally bound, while the soul is free from bondage. God is eternally free. So the world is impermanent.' This is the formula of this philosophy. Since God is eternally free, only He can save the soul. However, the gods do not have that right because they are eternally bound.

Shri Chakradhar has given importance to self-knowledge, devotion and the grace of God. The true nature of God can be known only through knowledge. The path of knowledge and the path of devotion are two paths to attain salvation. Although he has asserted the superiority of the path of devotion in these words, "Bai Bhavo Apoorva Ki", this is a sect that

harmonizes knowledge and devotion. Both knowledge and devotion are equally necessary for a seeker.

Mahanubhavas consider the incarnations of Lord Shiva as Shri Dattatreya in Treta Yuga, Shri Krishna in Dwapara Yuga, and Shri Chakrapani, Shri Govind Prabhu, and Shri Chakradhar in Kali Yuga. Mahanubhavas consider only the words of Pancha Krishna as authentic. They consider the Guru as their Guru, but do not recite the unrealistic hymns of the Guru. They say that one should love the Guru but should not consider him as the Supreme Lord.

Mahanubhava's Ethics:

Since Mahanubhava sect is a sect of seekers, the rules and ethics for the disciples of this sect are easy to look at but very difficult and strict to practice. The sect's ethics are that a sannyasa should constantly wander, eat alms. The sect's ethics are that one should live in solitude and chant the name of the Lord. Mahanubhava's ethics are based on the four main principles of separation of the two worlds, devotional yoga, sannyasa and non-violence. They do not accept mere detachment but they want detachment with knowledge. Their question is, 'What can be done with detachment without knowledge, Father?' But they do not demonstrate detachment.

There are also some rules regarding alms. While begging, one should not follow caste and caste discrimination. While begging, one should not choose only one house. One should not go to a house of acquaintances or one with a toran. While taking alms food, one should not eat it with relish. The purpose of food should be only to sustain the body. The purpose is 'to feed the soul, to satisfy the senses'. They say that sleep is better than slander. Renunciation is the renunciation of lust, anger, hatred, anger, intoxication, and jealousy.

Literature of Mahanubhava Sect

Panthism is the real inspiration of Mahanubhava's poetry. He consciously created through both prose and verse. Sanskrit was influential at that time, but at that time, Shri Chakradhar and Shri Nagdevacharya told their disciples to compose books in Marathi. Because the prevalent language at that time was Marathi. Only Brahmins knew Sanskrit. The society was very lost and oppressed by caste discrimination, caste discrimination, superstition and religious customs. Since the common people understood Marathi only, the insistence on Marathi was taken at that time because if the scriptures had been explained in Sanskrit, they would not have reached all the common people. Therefore, the insistence on Marathi was made at that time. It was the need of the time at that time. Language is not important; it is important to understand it. Therefore, the first book was composed in Marathi.

Bibliographic Study

In this research, a bibliographical study has been conducted according to the published language of Mahanubhav literature available in Maharashtra in Marathi, Hindi, English, Sanskrit, Sakal script, Punjabi and Gujarati languages.

Need of study

Literature production in Mahanubhav literature has been done on a large scale. This literature is scattered in the form of books, manuscripts, illustrations, plays, etc. The number of readers and researchers of this literature is large. Due to research work, what is the status of Mahanubhav literature in the state of Maharashtra and their number has increased significantly. Future researchers should get information about this. For this, there is a need to study this research problem.

Scope of the work

The beginning of Mahanubhav literature is the Marathi book Lilacharitra, which was completed by Mhaimbhat and Nagdevacharya from 1197 to 1198 and the entire Lilacharitra may have been completed in 1200. After this book, many seekers created manuscripts in a large number of cipher scripts. Those manuscripts are still working as a source of philosophy. Today, a large number of Mahanubhav literature has been created and published in the last eight years. In it a large number of literatures has been written through the medium of books, manuscripts, parables, and Lilas.

Objectives of the study

The state of Maharashtra has been selected for the study of bibliographic study of Mahanubhav literature. The objectives of the study are as follows.

1. To conduct a catalogue search of Mahanubhav literature published in the state of Maharashtra according to language.
2. To conduct a catalogue search of Mahanubhav literature published in the form of books, manuscripts, illustrated texts, plays and other literary forms available in Maharashtra.
3. To conduct aa catalogue search of Mahanubhav literature published in Vidarbha and the rest of Maharashtra.
4. To conduct a catalogue search of what and how much Mahanubhav literature has been published in Maharashtra according to author and publisher.
5. To determine the increase in Mahanubhav literature available and published in Maharashtra every 10 years.

Hypotheses

1. The growth and development of Mahanubhav literature is continuous.
2. The enlightenment and publication of Mahanubhav literature is increasingly happening from Mahanubhav Ashram.
3. Most of the books of Mahanubhav literature are by Maharashtrian writers.
4. The male/female seekers living in Mahanubhav Ashram have published a lot of literature from their studies.

Research Methodology

For this study, information has been collected through historical method, analytical method and observational method, through direct visits to Mahanubhav Library, Ashram Library, Book Stall etc. and through self-written observation of literature. Conclusions have been drawn after analyzing the information received.

Data Collection and Analysis

In order to revise Mahanubhav literature in Sadar case, information has been collected from Mahanubhav Library and Mahanubhav Ashram. Like coming here.

1. Shri Gopiraj Mahanubhav Granth Museum, Center for Study and Revision of Ancient Marathi Literature, Riddhapur (Kashi) District Amravati.
2. Shri Govindprabhu Rajmath Institute, Riddhapur (Kashi) District Amravati
3. Aadyaguru Mahanubhava Math, Valgaon District Amravati
4. Shri Chakradhar Swami Shantidham, Salbardi District Amravati
5. Mahanubhav Adhyasana Kendra, Sant Gadge Baba Amravati Vidyapeeth, Amravati.
6. Shri Govindprabhu Public Reading Room and Library, Amravati
7. Panchjanya Publications and Library, Shrikshetra Jalicha Dev District Jalna
8. Raul Publications and Shri Krishna Mandir, Mahanubhava Ashram, Paithan Road, Sambhajinagar (Aurangabad)
9. Mahanubhava Educational Institution, Vambori District Nagar (Ahmednagar)
10. Pandit Mhaimbhat Sansodhan Library, Sarvajna Vidyapeeth, Malwadgaon District Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar)
11. Shrikshetra Rajmath, Domegram District Ahilyanagar (Ahmednagar)

Statistical analysis has been done on the information collected from the above-mentioned religious literature sites. Exactly the same tables and graphs have been prepared. In the present case, separation, analysis, graphs, statistics, analysis of data from the literature collected for the research work, tables and graphs as well as comparative statistical analysis have been done on the basis of collection of facts and information. The information analysis is done according to 7 languages and within each language, the type of literature, according to the number of authors, according to the title of the book, according to the period of 10 years, according to the publisher and the place of publication etc. has been done as

Table no. 4. 1

Language wise books published in the Mahanubhav Literature

SN	Language	Number of books	Percentage
1	Marathi	2020	82.39
2	Hindi	318	12.97
3	English	56	2.28
4	Sanskrit	46	1.88
5	gross script	8	0.32

6	Punjabi	2	0.08
7	Gujarati	2	0.08
Total Books		2452	100.00

Table No. 4. 1. shows Mahanubhav literature has been published by many writers in 7 languages and a total of 2452 books are available in Maharashtra. Among them, maximum 2020 (82.39%) books have been published in Marathi language. 318 (12.97%) books in Hindi language, 56 (2.28%) books in English language, 46 (1.88%) books in Sanskrit language, 8 (0.32%) books in Sanskrit language, 2 (0.08%) in Punjabi language and 2 (0.08%) books in Gujarati language have been published.

Table no. 4.3.1

Author wise distribution of Mahanubhav Sect's Literature in Marathi Language

SN	Author/Editor	Author Number	Books Number	Total books	percent
1	Babhulgavkar Bhojraj Upadhyay Ba. Bho. Shastri	1	86	86	4.26
2	Punjabi Madhavrao	1	69	69	3.42
3	Kolte V.B.	1	67	67	3.32
4	Aaradhya Rajdhar Pantbaba Upadhyay Sonpethkar Mahant	1	38	38	1.89
5	Khamnikar Hansraj	1	35	35	1.74
6	Tulpule Sangho	1	32	32	1.59
7	Chirde Balkrishna Upadhyay Gaikwad Ba. B.	1	31	31	1.54
8	Krishnadas Mahanubhav Shastri	1	28	28	1.39
9	Nagpure Purushottam	1	27	27	1.34
10	Anjangaonkar Balkrishna	1	23	23	1.14
11	Meshram R.Bo.	1	22	22	1.09
12	Sridevdutt Ashram Editor	1	20	20	0.99
13	Kulkarni et al-	2	18	36	1.79
14	Deshpande Brahmanand				
15	Avalgaonkar Ramesh Vaman	1	17	17	0.85
16	Adsod Annasaheb.	4	16	64	3-.7
17	Kalamkar Manohar Mahant				
18	Narendramuni great man				

19	Punjabi Vidyadhar				
20	Punjabi Krishnaraj Shastri	1	15	15	0.75
21	Kolpakar Muralidhar Mahanubhav	1	14	14	0.69
22	Deshpande Vaman Narayan	4	13	52	2.59
23	Balkrishna Mahanubhava Shastri				
24	Bhaktivedanta Prabhupada				
25	Shevlikar G				
26	Nene Hari Narayan	1	12	12	0-59
27	Aaradhya Muralidhar Shastri	3	11	33	1-63
28	Dattaraj Balmukund Shastri				
29	Date Yashwant Ramakrishna Editor				
30	Shri Brahmavidya Revision and Editing Institute	2	10	20	0-99
31	Lasurkar Baba Shastri.				
32	Kundap Kanhaiya	4	9	36	1-79
33	Pathan U.M				
34	Bidkar Babasaheb				
35	Bhave Vinayak Laxman				
36	Number of books published by 36 Different authors	12	8	96	4.75
37		7	7	49	2.42
38		12	6	72	3.56
39		17	5	85	4.20
40		31	4	124	6.13
41		39	3	117	5.38
42		115	2	230	11.38
43		470	1	470	23.63
Total books				2020	100.00

According to Table No. 4.3.1 it is evident that the Mahanubhav literature in Marathi language has been published by different writers. A total of 2452 literary books have been published in Marathi language by all the authors in 2020 (82.39 rupees). Among these, the most famous was Babhulgaonkar Bhojraj Upadhyay Ba. Bho. Shastri's 86 (4.26 rupees) books and Punjabi Madhavrao's 69 (3.42 rupees) books, Kolta University. He has published

67 (3.32%) books, Aaradhya Rajdhar Pantbaba Upadhyay Sonpethkar Mahant has published 38 (1.89%) books, Khamanikar Hansraj has published 35 (1.74%) books and 703 other authors have published books.

Table no. 4.3.2

Author wise distribution of Mahanubhav Sect's Literature in Hindi Language

SN	Writer/Editor	Author Number	Books Number	Total books	percent
1	Geeta Press Editor	1	27	27	8.49
2	Dattaraj Balmukund Shastri Mahant	1	23	23	7.23
3	Jaidayal Goyendaka Editor	1	18	18	5.66
4	Talegaonkar Tapasvindra Shastri Mahant	2	17	34	10.69
5	Ramsukhdas Swami Editor				
6	Balmukund Shastri	1	15	15	4.71
7	Bidkar Babasaheb	1	11	11	3.49
8	Yashraj Shastri	1	10	10	3.15
9	Krishnamuni Prabhakar Editor	3	9	27	8.49
10	Jayantiraj Excellency				
11	Shahpurkar Sanatanmuni				
12	Narula Subhash	1	6	6	1.88
13	Nagendra Muni	2	5	10	3.14
14	Parmanand Das Mahanubhav Mahant				
15	Prabhuprasad Publications Editor	7	4	28	8.80
16	Aaradhe Mukundraj	3	3	9	2.84

17	Mukundraj Mahant				
18	Sadhabai Excellency				
19	Number of books published by Different authors	10	2	20	6.28
20	Writer/Editor	80	1	80	25.15
Total books				Geeta Press Editor	100.00

Table No. 4.3.2 According to the Hindi language, great writers have published Mahanubhav literature. In the total of 2452 literary books, 318 (12.97 rupees) books have been published, all written in Hindi language. Among these, Geeta Press editor has the highest number of books with 27 (8.49%) followed by Dattaraj Balmukund Shastri Mahant with 23 (7.23%), Jaidayal Goyendaka editor with 18 (5.66%), Talegaonkar Tapaswindra Shastri Mahant and Ramsukhdas Swami editor with 17 (5.35%) each, total 34. (10.69%), Khamnikar Hansraj has published 35 books (1.74%) and 90 other authors have published books.

Table no. 4.3.3

Author wise distribution of Mahanubhav Sect's Literature in English Language

SN	Writer/Editor	Author Number	Books Number	Total books	percent
1	Jadhav B. G.	1	11	11	19.65
2	Feldhaus Anne.	2	3	6	10.71
3	Raeside M.P.				
4	Gita. Press Edi.	3	2	6	10.71
5	Ramsukhdas Swami				
6	Sarvandhya University				
7	Number of books published by different authors	33	1	33	58.93
Total books				56	100.00

According to Table No. 4.3.3 Mahanubhav literature has been published by various writers in the English language. According to the total 2452 literary papers in English language, all the authors have published 56 (2.28%) books. Among these, the most shrunken books were 11 (19.65%) each, 3 (5.35 rupees) each and 6 (10.71 rupees) each. and Amtepajal has published books of 2 (3.57%) each and 6 books (10.71%) of other 33 authors.

Table no. 4.3.4

Author wise distribution of Mahanubhav Sect's Literature in Sanskrit Language

SN	Writer/Editor	Author	Books	Total	percent
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		Number	Number	books	
1	scholar Baba	2	3	6	13.04
2	Shevlikar Manohar Shastri				
3	Geeta Press Editor	3	2	6	13.04
4	Deshpande Brahmananda				
5	Dharmadhikari Ramakrishna Moreshwar				
6	Number of books published by Different authors	34	1	34	73.92
Total books				46	100.00

According to Table No. 4.3.4 Mahanubhav literature has been published by various writers in Sanskrit language. According to the total 2452 literary texts, all the authors have published 46 (1.88%) books in Sanskrit language. Among these, most books have been published by Vidwansababa and Shevlikar Manohar Shastri each at 3 (6.52%) and 6 (13.04%) each, while Geeta Press Editor Deshpande Bramhanand and Dharmadhikari Ramakrishna Moreshwar have published 2 (4.34%) each and 6 (13.04%) books each and 34 other authors have published books.

Table no. 4.3.5

Author wise distribution of Mahanubhav Sect's Literature in Sakal Script

SN	Writer/Editor	Author Number	Books Number	Total books	percent
1	Aaradhya Rajdhar	1	2	2	25.00
2	Kolpakar Muralidhar Excellency	6	1	6	75.00
3	Patil Vinay Trimbak				
4	Lonarkar Dhananjay Acharya				
5	Yuvraj Shastri				
6	schism				
7	Vijayraj Shastri				
Total books				8	100.00

According to Table No. 4.3.5 Mahanubhav literature has been published by different writers in Sakal script. According to the total script language of Ekun 2452 literature, all the authors have published 8 (0.32%) books. Among these, the most revered Rajdhar has published 2 (25.00%) books and Kolpakar Muralidhar Mahanubhava, Patil Vinay Trimbak, Lonarkar Dhananjay Acharya, Yuvraj Shastri, Vidwas and Vijayraj Shastri have published 6 (75.00%) books each at 1 (12.50%) each. Table no. 4.3.6 According to Punjabi language, great literary writer Kancha Goshwara

Table No. 4.3.6

Author wise distribution of Mahanubhav Sect's Literature in Punjabi Language

SN	Writer/Editor	Author	Books	Total books	percent
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		Number	Number		
1	Aaradhe Mukandraj	1	1	1	50.00
2	Krishnadas great editor	1	1	1	50.00
Total books				2	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.3.6, different authors of Mahanubhav literature have published Mahanubhav literature in Punjabi language. Out of the total 2452 literatures, 2 (0.08%) books have been published by authors in Punjabi language. In this, Aaradhye Mukandraj and Krishnadas Mahanubhav Editor have published 1 (50.00%) books each, totaling 2 (100.00%) books.

Table No. 4.3.7

Author wise distribution of Mahanubhav Sect's Literature in Gujarati Language

SN	Author/Editor	Author Number	Books Number	Total books	percent
1	Ankulnerkar Narendramuni	1	1	1	50.00
2	Kher Rajendra	1	1	1	50.00
Total books				2	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.3.7, Mahanubhav literature has been published by different authors in Gujarati language. Out of the total 2452 literatures, 2 (0.08%) books have been published by authors in Gujarati language. In this, Ankulnerkar Narendramuni and Kher Rajendra have published 1 (50.00%) books each, making a total of 2 (100.00%) books.

Table no. 4.4.1

Distribution of Mahanubhav Sect literature Titles in Marathi language

SN	Books Title	Title Number	Books Number	Total books	percent
1	Srimad Bhagavad Geeta	1	54	54	2.68
2	memorial place	1	19	19	0.94
3	paraphrase	1	17	17	0.84
4	Rukmini Swayamvar	1	14	14	0.70
5	Sutrapath	1	12	12	0.59
6	Shri Govid Prabhu character	1	11	11	0.54
7	sightseeing	1	9	9	0.44
8	Number of books published according to various titles	7	8	56	2.78
9		3	7	21	1.03
10		5	6	30	1.48
11		21	5	105	5.20
12		22	4	88	4.35
13		52	3	156	7.72

14		159	2	318	15.75
15		1110	1	1110	54.96
Total books				2020	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.4.1, Mahanubhav literature has been published under different titles in Mahanubhav literature according to Marathi language. Out of a total of 2452 literature, 2020 (82.39%) books of all titles have been published in Marathi language. Out of these, the highest number of books are Shrimad Bhagavad Gita 54 (2.68%) followed by Smritisthala 19 (0.94%), Drishtantapath 17 (0.84%), Rukmini Swayamvar 14 (0.70%), Sutrapath 12 (0.59%) and many other titles.

Table no. 4.4.2

Distribution of Mahanubhav Sect literature Titles in Hindi language

SN	Books Title	Title Number	Books Number	Total books	Percent
1	Srimad Bhagavad Geeta	1	22	22	6.91
2	Srimadbhagvadgita simple hindi	1	9	9	2.83
3	shrichakradharchari tra	1	6	6	1.89
4	bhagavadgita simple hindi	1	4	4	1.25
5	Jayakrishni sect	4	3	12	3.78
6	Bhagavad Gita				
7	Hymn				
8	Rukmini Swayamvar Hindi				
9	Number of books published according to different title	26	2	52	16.35
10		213	1	213	66.99
Total books				318	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.4.2, Mahanubhav literature has been published under different titles in Hindi language. Out of a total of 2452 literatures, 318 (12.97%) books of all titles have been published in Hindi language. In this, the maximum number of books is Shrimad Bhagavad Gita 22 (6.91%) followed by Shrimad Bhagavad Gita Saral Hindi 9 (2.83%), Shri Chakradhar Charitra 6 (1.89%), Bhagavad Gita Saral Hindi 4 (1.25%), Jayakrishni Panth, Bhagavad Gita and Bhajan 3 (0.94%) making a total of 12 (3.78%) and many other titles.

Table No. 4.4.3

Distribution of Mahanubhav Sect literature Titles in English language

SN	Title of books	Number of titles	Number of books	Total books	Percentage
1	Shrimadbhagwadgita	1	18	18	32.14
2	Leelacharitra	2	3	6	10.72
3	The Bhagavad Geeta	2	2	4	7.14
4	Gadyaraja				
5	Sarvadnya and his Philosophy				
6	The Religious System of the Mahanubhav sut	28	1	28	50.00
Total books				56	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.4.3, Mahanubhav literature has been published under different titles in English language. Out of a total of 2452 literatures, 56 (2.28%) books of all titles have been published in English language. In this, the most books are Shrimadbhagwadgita 18 (32.14%) followed by Leelacharitra and The Bhagavad Geeta 3 (5.36%) each, totaling 6 (10.72%) as well as Gadyaraja and Sarvadnya and his Philosophy 2 (3.57%) each, totaling 4 (7.14%) and many other titles.

Table No. 4.4.4

Distribution of Mahanubhav Sect literature Titles in Sanskrit language

SN	Titles of books	Title number	Number of books	Total books	Percentage
1	Sri Kshetra Domegram Sanskrit Darshan	1	3	3	6.52
2	Shrimad Bhagavad Gita	1	2	2	4.35
3	Number of books published under different titles	41	1	41	89.13
Total books				46	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.4.4, Mahanubhav literature has been published under different titles in Sanskrit language. Out of a total of 2452 literatures, 46 (1.88%) books of all titles have been published in Sanskrit language. Out of these, the highest number of books is Shrikshetra Domegram Sanskrit Darshan with 3 (6.52%) books and Shrimad Bhagavat Gita with 2 (4.35%) books. As per the number of books published under different titles, 1 (2.17%) book each has been published, totaling 41 (89.13%) books.

Table No. 4.4.5

Distribution of Mahanubhav Sect literature Titles in Sakal Script

SN	Titles of books	Title	Number	Total	Percentage
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		number	of books	books	
1	Study the gross script	1	3	3	37.50
2	Follow up	1	2	2	25.00
3	Sight	1	1	1	12.50
4	A study of the Mahanubhava symbolic Sundara script	1	1	1	12.50
5	Mahavakya Nirvachana Mahabhashya	1	1	1	12.50
Total books				8	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.4.5, Mahanubhav literature has been published under different titles in Mahanubhav literature according to the Sakal script language. Out of the total 2452 literature, 8 (0.32%) books of all titles have been published according to Sakal script language. Out of these, the maximum number of books is Sakal Lipi Abhyas 3 (37.50%) books and Sutrapath 2 (25.50%) books and also Drishtanthsthal, Mahanubhav Sanketik Sundara Lipicha Abhyas and Mahavakya Nirvachan Mahabhashya 1 (12.50%) books each, totaling 3 (37.50%) books.

Table No. 4.4.6

Distribution of Mahanubhav Sect literature Titles in Punjabi language

SN	Titles of books	Title number	Number of books	Total books	Percentage
1	Punjabi Sri Chakradhar Biography	1	1	1	50.00
2	Bhajanamrut	1	1	1	50.00
Total books				2	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.4.6, Mahanubhav literature has been published under different titles in Punjabi language. Out of the total 2452 literatures, 2 (0.08%) books have been published under the title of Punjabi language. Out of these, 1 (50.00%) books each under the title of Punjabi Shri Chakradhar Charitra and Bhajanamrut have been published, totaling 2 (100.00%) books.

Table No. 4.4.7

Distribution of Mahanubhav Sect literature Titles in Gujarati language

SN	Titles of books	Title number	Number of books	Total books	Percentage
1	Gujarati version of Deh Jala Chandana	1	1	1	50.00
2	Leelacharitra Gujarati	1	1	1	50.00
Total books				2	100.00

As per the above table no. 4.4.7, Mahanubhav literature has been published under different titles in Gujarati language. Out of the total 2452 literatures, 2 (0.08%) books have been published under the title of Gujarati language. In this, 1 (50.00%) books each under the title of Deh Jala Chandana and Lilacharitra Gujarati have been published, totaling 2 (100.00%) books.

Conclusion:

Mahanubhava Sahitya is published in 7 languages and a total of 2452 books are available in Maharashtra. Among them are Marathi 2020, Hindi 318, English 56, Sanskrit 46, Sakal Lipi 8, Punjabi 2 and Gujarati 2 books. Marathi writer Babhulgaonkar Bhojraj Upaghy Ba. Bho. Shastri 86 and Shirshak Srimad Bhagavad Gita 54, Hindi writer Gita Press Editor 27 and Shirshak Srimad Bhagavad Gita 22, English writer b. G. Jadhav 11 and titled Shrimad Bhagavad Gita 18, Sanskrit writers Vidwansbaba and Shevalikar Manohar Shastri 3 each and titled Shrikshetra Domegram Sanskrit Darshan 3, Sakal Lipi writer Aaradhye Rajdhar 2 and titled Sakal Lipi Abhyas 3, Punjabi writers Aaradhye Mukandraj and Krishnadas Mahanubhav Editor 1 each and titled Punjabi Shri Chakradhar Charitra and Bhajanamrut, and Gujarati writers Ankulnerkar Narendramuni and Kher Rajendra each and titled Deh Jala Chandanacha Gujarati version and Leelacharitra Gujarati are all authors and titles with the highest number of books published.

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