

Guruji

Gaurav Chaudhary

Gaurav Chaudhary (born 7 May 1991), popularly known as Technical Guruji, is an Indian YouTuber based in the United Arab Emirates. He is known for creating - Gaurav Chaudhary (born 7 May 1991), popularly known as Technical Guruji, is an Indian YouTuber based in the United Arab Emirates. He is known for creating technology-related content in Hindi on YouTube.

In 2020, he was featured in the Forbes India 30 Under 30 list and claimed to have over 15 million subscribers.

Nirmal Singh Maharaj

Guruji by his followers, was an Indian spiritual leader. He is also known as "Nirmal Singhji Maharaj", "Guru-ji Chattarpur Wale", "Dugri Wale Guruji" - Nirmal Singh (1952–2007), popularly called Guruji by his followers, was an Indian spiritual leader. He is also known as "Nirmal Singhji Maharaj", "Guru-ji Chattarpur Wale", "Dugri Wale Guruji", and "Shukrana Guruji".

Born in Punjab, he became famous as a spiritual leader across Punjab and Delhi, gaining several celebrities as his followers. His devotees attribute several miracles, including faith healing, to him, and consider him an incarnation of the god Shiva.

Guru

Guru (/ˈɡʊrʊ/ Sanskrit: गुरु; IAST: guru) is a Sanskrit term for a "mentor, guide, expert, or master" of certain knowledge or field. In pan-Indian traditions - Guru (Sanskrit: गुरु; IAST: guru) is a Sanskrit term for a "mentor, guide, expert, or master" of certain knowledge or field. In pan-Indian traditions, a guru is more than a teacher: traditionally, the guru is a reverential figure to the disciple (or shishya in Sanskrit, literally seeker [of knowledge or truth]) or student, with the guru serving as a "counsellor, who helps mould values, shares experiential knowledge as much as literal knowledge, an exemplar in life, an inspirational source and who helps in the spiritual evolution of a student". Whatever language it is written in, Judith Simmer-Brown says that a tantric spiritual text is often codified in an obscure twilight language so that it cannot be understood by anyone without the verbal explanation of a qualified teacher, the guru. A guru is also one's spiritual guide, who helps one to discover the same potentialities that the guru has already realized.

The oldest references to the concept of guru are found in the earliest Vedic texts of Hinduism. The guru, and gurukula – a school run by guru, were an established tradition in India by the 1st millennium BCE, and these helped compose and transmit the various Vedas, the Upanishads, texts of various schools of Hindu philosophy, and post-Vedic Shastras ranging from spiritual knowledge to various arts so also specific science and technology. By about mid 1st millennium CE, archaeological and epigraphical evidence suggest numerous larger institutions of gurus existed in India, some near Hindu temples, where guru-shishya tradition helped preserve, create and transmit various fields of knowledge. These gurus led broad ranges of studies including Hindu scriptures, Buddhist texts, grammar, philosophy, martial arts, music and painting.

The tradition of the guru is also found in Jainism, referring to a spiritual preceptor, a role typically served by a Jain ascetic. In Sikhism, the guru tradition has played a key role since its founding in the 15th century, its founder is referred to as Guru Nanak, and its scripture as Guru Granth Sahib. The guru concept has thrived in Vajrayana Buddhism, where the tantric guru is considered a figure to worship and whose instructions should

never be violated.

Pandurang Sadashiv Sane

pronunciation ; 24 December 1899 – 11 June 1950), also known as Sane Guruji (Guruji meaning "respected teacher" by his students and followers, was a Marathi - Pandurang Sadashiv Sane (Marathi pronunciation: [paʋʋʋuʋʋʋ sʌdʌʋʋiʋ saʋne] ; 24 December 1899 – 11 June 1950), also known as Sane Guruji (Guruji meaning "respected teacher") by his students and followers, was a Marathi author, teacher, social activist and freedom fighter from Maharashtra, India. His literature was aimed at educating children.

After Gandhi's assassination, he became very upset. He then died due to overdose of his sleeping pills.

Trivikram Srinivas

popularly referred to as "Maatala Maantrikudu" (transl. Wizard of Words), and "Guruji" (transl. The Master) by Telugu audiences. His films are characterised by - Trivikram Srinivas (born Akella Naga Srinivasa Sarma; 7 November 1971) is an Indian film director and screenwriter known for his work in Telugu cinema. Recognised for his witty dialogues, humour, and philosophical themes, he is one of the highest-paid directors in Indian cinema. He has received six Nandi Awards for Best Dialogue Writer and two Filmfare Awards for Best Director. In 2015, he received the BN Reddy National Award for his contributions to Indian cinema.

A university gold medalist with a master's degree in nuclear physics, Trivikram began his career as a screenwriter before transitioning to directing. He is popularly referred to as "Maatala Maantrikudu" (transl. Wizard of Words), and "Guruji" (transl. The Master) by Telugu audiences. His films are characterised by fast-paced repartee, humorous content, action elements, mythological references, and themes exploring relationships and the significance of women in society. Some of his works incorporate ideas from Hindu philosophy into mainstream cinema.

In 2000, Trivikram wrote the dialogues for Nuvve Kavali, which won the National Film Award for Best Feature Film in Telugu. His other writing credits include Swayamvaram (1999), Chirunavvutho (2000), Nuvvu Naaku Nachav (2001), Manmadhudu (2002), and Malliswari (2004). He made his directorial debut with Nuvve Nuvve (2002), which won the Nandi Award for Best Feature Film (Silver). His notable directorial works include Athadu (2005), Jalsa (2008), Khaleja (2010), Julayi (2012), Attarintiki Daredi (2013), S/O Satyamurthy (2015), A Aa (2016), Aravinda Sametha Veera Raghava (2018), and Ala Vaikuntapuramulo (2020).

M. S. Golwalkar

Sadashivrao Golwalkar (19 February 1906 – 5 June 1973), popularly known as Guruji, was an Indian politician and political figure who served as the second - Madhav Sadashivrao Golwalkar (19 February 1906 – 5 June 1973), popularly known as Guruji, was an Indian politician and political figure who served as the second Sarsanghchalak ("Chief") of the Rashtriya Swayamsevak Sangh (RSS), a right-wing Hindutva paramilitary organisation. Golwalkar is considered one of the most influential and prominent figures among the RSS by his followers. He was the first person to put forward the concept of the Hindu Rashtra (Hindu Nation) theocratic state, which is believed to have evolved into the concept of the Akhand Bharat. Golwalkar was one of the earliest prominent Hindu nationalist thinkers in India. Golwalkar authored the book We or Our Nationhood Defined. Bunch of Thoughts is a compilation of his speeches.

Guruji (surname)

Look up guruji in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Guruji (Hindi: गुरुजी) is a surname. Notable people with the surname include: Balakrishna Guruji (1955) - Guruji (Hindi: गुरुजी) is a surname. Notable people with the surname include:

Balakrishna Guruji (1955), Indian actor

Mahadaji Pant Guruji, Indian accountant, Special Envoy of Peshwas, tutor and advisor of Peshwa Madhavrao I and Sawai Madhavrao

Guruji Oru Vakku

Guruji Oru Vakku (transl. Guruji, a word) is a 1985 Indian Malayalam-language film directed by Rajan Sankaradi and written by Venu Nagavally. The film - Guruji Oru Vakku (transl. Guruji, a word) is a 1985 Indian Malayalam-language film directed by Rajan Sankaradi and written by Venu Nagavally. The film stars Mohanlal, Madhu, Nedumudi Venu, and Ratheesh. The film has songs composed by Jerry Amaldev and background score by Johnson.

Premanand Govind Sharan

the "Sharanagati Mantra" and met Gaurangi Sharanji Maharaj or Bade Guruji. Bade Guruji gave him the nij mantra, which is the initiation of "Sahachari Bhava" - Premanand Govind Sharan (born Aniruddh Kumar Pandey, 30 March 1969), known to his followers as Premanand, is an Indian Hindu guru. He belongs to the Radha Vallabh Sampradaya.

Kolhapur

Kolhapur (pronunciation) is a city on the banks of the Panchganga River in the southern part of the Indian state of Maharashtra. Kolhapur is one of the - Kolhapur () is a city on the banks of the Panchganga River in the southern part of the Indian state of Maharashtra.

Kolhapur is one of the most significant cities in South Maharashtra and has been a hub of historical, religious, and cultural activities for centuries. It is famous for its unique food culture, including its signature Kolhapuri cuisine. The city is situated in the western part of Maharashtra and is often referred to as "Dakshin Kashi" or "Mahateerth". It boasts a rich history, which has given it various other names, including Kollagiri, Kolladigiripattan and Kollpur, all meaning "valley" Around 2 CE Kolhapur's name was 'Kuntal'.

Kolhapur is known as 'Dakshin Kashi' or Kashi of the South because of its spiritual history and the antiquity of its shrine Mahalaxmi, better known as Ambabai. The region is known for the production of the famous handcrafted and braided leather slippers called Kolhapuri chappal, which received the Geographical Indication designation in 2019. In Hindu mythology, the city is referred to as "Karvir."

Before India became independent in 1947, Kolhapur was a princely state under the Bhosale Chhatrapati of the Maratha Confederacy. It is an important centre for the Marathi film industry.

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