



DEVDAASI SYSTEM

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Devadasi system in India originated from the typical social economic structure of the primitive parallel society. The literal meaning of Devadasi is the maid or servant of the Gods. The Devadasi system originated from the temple culture of India and dates back to the fifth century, ie since the beginning of the medieval period. Ajestha Tripathi 18 November 2017 There has been such a hallucination in the minds of the public about some practices that, on the question of heretics, they are kept silent on the information, and there is a frustration in their mind about Hinduism. One practice is Devadasi. This practice is believed to have started in the sixth century. Under this practice, virgin girls were vied with God in the name of religion and donated to temples. The parents used to marry their daughter to the deity or temple. This was done after the families had fulfilled a wish. Devadasi is also mentioned in the Artha shastra of Matsya Purana, Vishnu Purana and Kautilya - Devadasi means Serve of Guard. The preparation of Puja recitation of Devadasi temples was for the dance etc. in temples. In Meghdootam of Kalidas, it is discussed about lifelong virgins who dance in temples, presumably they are considered to be Devadasis. It is believed that the practice of devadasi has become the cause of adultery and the temple priests used to exploit these devadasis, and not only other people who were special guests or were associated with the temple, they also used these devadasis. Used to do physical abuse. If the effects of the abolition of Devadasi system started in a big way in the twentieth century, then those efforts were not successful because the Deva temple refused to be deprived of the right to service. On the other hand, it was a social reality that most of the families dedicating their children to the temple as devadasis were associated with Dalits,



poor and other lower castes. Illiteracy and poverty were so much in these families that they used to attach faith to donate their most loved girl to the temple. They believed that if they do not surrender to the girl then the deity will punish them at some time. These are the result of a crime committed against a deity or deity. The main task of the Devadasis was to clean the temple and maintain it, while doing the burning of the lamp and doing all the deeds of the temple. These were classified and according to the ancient Hindu Vedic scriptures, they are divided into seven classes. Dutta, Vikita Bhritya Bhakta, Halla, Alankara Nagari etc. Mainly Datta, Bhakta and Alankara were the temple devadasis while Nagari, Hata and Vikita and Ati joined the temple for their selfishness and where the main devadasis were viewed with reverence and devotion. The same behavior was propagated by the God Devadasis and it was said that all Devadasios have a tantrum. Somewhere it is mentioned that the kings used these devadasis in killing the kings of other states as well. These deeds were performed by Ita - Kautilya Arthasastra. In the Mughal period, most of the people started donating their daughters to the temple and when the kings felt that it was not under their control to obey such a large number of Devadasis, Devadasia became public property who was given prostitution for her upbringing and the same publicity and Was aired. Especially often you have heard the alleged Dalit messiahs saying that Dalits have been exploited in Devadasi system. For his information, let me tell you that under the Devadasi system, only upper caste women dedicated themselves to the temple and served the deity. The talk of exploitation of Dalits in this is misleading. At present, these practices have stopped, I oppose these practices. To what extent are these practices justified in making fun of one's religion? Devadasis are called by different names in different parts of India. They are called Mahari in Orissa. That means great women who can control their cosmic desires. Under the guidance of these devadasis, the ODC dance art flourished. ODC dance guru who himself belongs to Mahari family. According to him, Mehari means - Maharipu - saw which has conquered the five great enemies of the Pendris. In Karnataka, Devadasis are spread in the districts of Yellamma, Bijapur, Raichur, Koppal, Dharwad Shivamoga etc. In Maharashtra, Devadasis are called Murali and their male companions make a speech. There are many references related to Devadasi in the Puranas. According to Devadasi research Ani



Bodh Marathi 1997 Renuka or Yellamma was born with the fire of Putrakameshti Yajna. This yagna was performed by the Kshatriya king Renukeshwar. Renuka was married to the birth sage, who had five sons including Parashurama. One day she kept looking at Renuka Kiadharth Gandharva king. For this crime, Janmagni punished that the five sons should go and separate Renuka from the head. Apart from Parashurama, the four sons refused to obey the father. All four were consumed by birth anniversaries. Parshuram obeyed the father's command and threw mother Renuka's head away from Dad and threw it away. Pleased with his father's birthday, he asked Parshuram to ask for three brides. Parshuram first revived the four brothers and sought liberation from the sin of maternal murder in Mungerivan and Sisare. The birthmother completed the groom and decided to revive Renuka. The temple of Renukawan was built on the Chandraguti hills in Shiv Moga district of Karnataka in the 14th century. The people of Vaha believe that Renukanva is actually an incarnation of Renuka or Goddess Yelamma. Orissa dance art flourished in the temples of Puri by Devadasis. Today the same dance art has gained fame as an outstanding style in the country and abroad. Shuru Kelucharan Mahapatra, who belongs to the family of Pattachitra artists, played an important role in making Gotipua and Mahari dance art popular. In Motipua dance, teenage children below the age of fourteen dance in female disguise. Naga and Medha-dance styles also flourished in the temples of Puri.

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