



II Sri Chandramouleeswaraya Nama: ||  
Sri Sankara Bhagavadpadacharya Paramparagatha Moolamnaya Sarvajna Peeta

His Holiness Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetadhipathi

## **JAGADGURU SRI SANKARACHARYA SWAMIGAL** **Srimatam Samsthanam**

No. 1, Salai Street, Kancheepuram - 631 502, Tamilnadu State, INDIA.



### **Shri Narasimha Upasana in Vaidika form for protection**

By the orders of the Mahasannidhanam Jagadguru Shankaracharya Shri Kanchi Kamakoti Moolamnaya Sarvajna Peetadhipatis, it is notified that –

In view of recent events giving severe grief to those following our Sanatana Vaidika Hindu Dharma, it is advised that, with a prarthana for protection of our people, on the upcoming Narasimha Jayanti (Vaishakha Shukla Chaturdashi, 2025 May 11), **Vedic scholars, adhyapakas and vidyarthi**s may do the following:

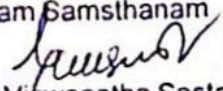
1. After completing snanam, sandhyavandanam and other nitya karmanushthanam early that day, the **Shri Narasimha Gayatri should be chanted 108 times.**
2. The **Shri Narasimha Mahamantra “ugram veeram” should be chanted 1008 times or 336 times or as much possible.**
3. Wherever possible **homa with the same mantra** should be done.
4. This should be done before any food. Senior citizens and children may take liquid food (buttermilk, kanji) without salt if needed.

**Others and particularly women should do parayanam of Shri Narasimha Karunarasa (Karavalamba) Stotram by Shri Shankara Bhagavatpada at least three times in the evening on that day.**

### **Yatra Sthanam – Kanchipuram**

**Shankarabda #2534 Vishvavasva year, Shri Shankara Jayanti, Bhrigu vasara**  
**(2025 May 02)**

For Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peetam  
Jagadguru Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal  
Srimatam Samsthanam

  
Challa Viswanatha Sastry  
Srikantham & Anant

## Need to use a proper script for Samskritam

Even though Bhagavan understands all languages, the power of our Bharatiya languages cannot be matched in expressing our cultural values especially when rising to the plane of conversing with Bhagavan. Of them, the Samskrita bhasha is special in that it is pan-Bharatiya. Hence **our scriptures, anushtana paddhati-s and a lot of bhakti sahitya texts are in Samskrita only.**

We know that in Samskritam, especially for **anushtanam**, **sound/pronunciation** is important. Therefore one should **write and read sankalpa shloka-s** etc for anushtanam in an appropriate script which is capable of distinguishing all the sounds of Samskritam.

Now the Latin (English) script was evolved for other languages, and we all know the difficulty of correlating spelling and pronunciation even in English. Further, **more letters are required to write Samskritam** than English as there are more sounds in it. However, since Latin script is widely known, scholars felt it useful to create a **Latin-based transliteration system for Samskritam.**

In such a system, Latin letters which may be casually applied to different sounds need to be **differentiated**. For instance in Rama the first or second “a” may denote a long sound. This is differentiated as Rāma or Ramā. Similarly, other marks called diacritics are used to differentiate sounds as in āā īī ūū ṛṛ ṝ ṝ̄ ṁṁ ḥḥ ṇṇ ṇ̄ ṭṭ ḍḍ ṣṣ. Aspirated (mahāprāna) sounds are denoted with an additional h as in k/kh, g/gh, c/ch, j/jh, ṭ/ṭh, ḍ/ḍh, t/th, d/dh, p/ph, b/bh.

However, a system is useful only if followed correctly. **If diacritics or added h-s are ignored and we do not read with the intended pronunciation, then the transliteration is no longer useful for its intended purpose.** It is very easy to ignore diacritics as they are not in daily use. It would then have altogether been better to use a script which actually has different symbols for the sounds.

Therefore **it is strongly recommended to learn a Bharatiya script** like Devanagari, Grantha, Telugu, Kannada etc **which has clearly different letters to denote the various sounds.** Our documents are published in many such scripts.

However, with a view to help people who are not able to immediately learn such scripts, we are now publishing documents in Latin transliteration as well as per the system called International Alphabet of Sanskrit Transliteration (IAST). For the above reasons, people should use these as a temporary measure till they learn a Bharatiya script.

The Samskrita varnamala in IAST is given below with Devanagari equivalents:

a अ, ā आ, i इ, ī ई, u उ, ū ऊ, ṛ ॠ, ṝ ॡ, ḷ ॴ, ḻ ॵ

e ए, ai ऐ, o ओ, au औ, am अं, aḥ अः

ka क, kha ख, ga ग, gha घ, ṇa ङ

ca च, cha छ, ja ज, jha झ, ña ञ

ṭa ट, ṭha ठ, ḍa ड, ḍha ढ, ṇa ण

ta त, tha थ, da द, dha ध, na न

pa प, pha फ, ba ब, bha भ, ma म

ya य, ra र, la ल, va व, śa श, ṣa ष, sa स, ha ह

om



śrīmad-ādyā-śaṅkara-bhagavatpāda-  
paramparāgata-mūlāmnāya-sarvajña-pīṭham  
śrī-kāñcī-kāmakoti-pīṭham  
jagadguru-śrī-śaṅkarācārya-svāmi-śrīmaṭha-  
samsthānam

## ||narasiṃha-jayantī-japa-pārāyaṇam||

Announcement regarding japam/parayanam to be done on Narasimha Jayanti as directed by His Holiness Pujya Shree Kanchi Kamakoti Peetadhipati Shri Shankara Vijayendra Saraswathi Shankaracharya Swamigal.

For Vedic scholars, adhyapakas and vidyarthi:

- 1) After completing snanam, sandhyavandanam and other nitya karmanushthanam before 7 am on that day, the Narasimha Gayatri should be chanted 108 times.
- 2) The Narasimha Mahamantram “ugram veeram” should be chanted 1008 times.
- 3) This should be done before food. Senior citizens and children can take liquid food (buttermilk, kanji) without salt.

Others/women should do parayanam of Shri Narasimha Karunarasa (Karavalamba) Stotram by Shri Shankara Bhagavatpada three times in the evening on that day.



Please do the mantra japam with sankalpam as given below and the stotra parayanam and receive the Grace of Guru and Lord Lakshmi Narasimha.

## saṅkalpah

mamopāttasamastadurita-kṣaya-dvārā śrīparameśvaraprītyartham śubhe śobhane muhūrte adya brahmaṇaḥ dvitīyaparārdhe śvetavarāhakaalpe vaivasvatamanvantare aṣṭāviṃśatitame kaliyuge prathame pāde jambūd-vīpe bhāratavarṣe bharata-khaṇḍe meroḥ dakṣiṇe pārśve asmin vartamāne vyāvahārikāṇām prabhavādīnām ṣaṣṭyāḥ saṃvatsarāṇām madhye **viśvā-vasu-nāma-saṃvatsare** **uttarāyaṇe** **vasanta-ṛtau** **meṣa-vaiśākha-māse** **śukla-pakṣe** **caturdaśyām** śubhatithau **bhānuvāsarayuktāyām** **svātī-nakṣatrayuktāyām** **vyatīpāta-yogayuktāyām** **garajā-karaṇa** (06:47; **vaṇijā-karaṇa**)yuktāyām evaṃ-guṇa-viśeṣaṇa-viśiṣṭāyām asyām **caturdaśyām** śubhatithau bhagavato narasiṃhasya prasādena -

- akhaṇḍa-bhārate anyatra ca sanātana-dharma-avalambinām surakṣā-siddhaye
- viśeṣataḥ tad-rakṣaṇe udyatānām adhikāriṇām sainikānām anyeṣāṃ ca tadartha-apekṣita-śraddhā-sāmarthyā-dhairya-viśvāsa-puṣṭaye
- adhikāriṇām deśa-rakṣaṇārtha-āntara-bāhya-ānukūlyasya siddhaye
- dharma-virodhinām dūrataḥ utsāraṇāya, tat-prottsāhakānām prati-bandhanāya, teṣāṃ sarveṣāṃ durvicāra-parityāga-pūrvaka-sadbuddhi-prāptaye
- dharma-virodha-vaśād vyāpāditānām jīvānām sad-gati-prāptaye, tad-bandhūnām manaḥ-śāntaye
- dharma-virodha-pīḍiteṣu pradeśeṣu śīghrameva surakṣā-pūrvaka-śānta-svābhāvika-sthiteḥ punarāgamanāya
- janānām dhārmikatayā santoṣeṇa jīvanasya siddhaye

narasiṃha-gāyatrīyaḥ aṣṭottaraśata-saṅkhyayā narasiṃha-mantrarājasya ca  
aṣṭottarasahasra-saṅkhyayā japam kariṣye |

## ||śrī-nṛsiṃha-gāyatrī||

oṃ vajranakhāya vidmahe tīkṣṇadaṃṣṭrāya dhīmahi  
tanno nārasimhaḥ pracodayāt||

## ||śrī-nṛsiṃha-mahāmantraḥ||

asya śrī-narasiṃha-mahāmantrasya nārada ṛṣiḥ, anuṣṭup chandaḥ,  
nṛsiṃho devatā|

śrī-nṛsiṃha-prasāda-sidhyarthe jape viniyogaḥ||

ugraṃ vīraṃ mahāviṣṇuṃ jvalantaṃ sarvatomukham|  
nṛsiṃhaṃ bhīṣaṇaṃ bhadraṃ mṛtyumṛtyuṃ namāmyaham||



kāyena vācā manasendriyairvā  
buddhyā”tmanā vā prakṛteḥ svabhāvāt|  
karomi yadyat sakalaṃ parasmai  
nārāyaṇāyeti samarpayāmi||



## ||lakṣmī-nṛsimha-karuṇārasa-stotram||

śrīmat-payonidhi-niketana cakrapāṇe  
 bhogīndra-bhoga-maṇi-rājita-puṇya-mūrte |  
 yogīśa śāśvata śaraṇya bhavābdhi-pota  
 lakṣmī-nṛsimha mama dehi karāvalambam ||1||

brahmendra-rudra-marudarka-kirīṭa-koṭi-  
 saṅghaṭṭitāṅghri-kamalāmala-kānti-kānta |  
 lakṣmī-lasat-kuca-saroruha-rājahaṃsa  
 lakṣmī-nṛsimha mama dehi karāvalambam ||2||

saṃsāra-dāva-dahanākara-bhī-karoru-  
 jvālāvalibhiratidagdha-tanūruhasya |  
 tvat-pāda-padma-sarasī śaraṇāgatasya  
 lakṣmī-nṛsimha mama dehi karāvalambam ||3||

saṃsāra-jāla-patitasya jagannivāsa  
 sarvendriyārtha-baḍiśāgra-jhaṣopamasya |  
 protkampita-pracura-tāluka-mastakasya  
 lakṣmī-nṛsimha mama dehi karāvalambam ||4||

saṃsāra-kūpamatighoramagādha-mūlaṃ  
 samprāpya duḥkha-śata-sarpa-samākulasya |  
 dīnasya deva kṛpayā padamāgatasya  
 lakṣmī-nṛsimha mama dehi karāvalambam ||5||

saṃsāra-bhīkara-karīndra-karābhighāta-  
 niṣpīḍyamāna-vapuṣaḥ sakalārti-nāśa |  
 prāṇa-prayāṇa-bhava-bhīti-samākulasya  
 lakṣmī-nṛsimha mama dehi karāvalambam ||6||

saṃsāra-sarpa-viṣa-digdha-mahogra-tīvra-  
 daṃṣṭrāgra-koṭi-paridaṣṭa-vinaṣṭa-mūrteḥ |  
 nāgāri-vāhana sudhābdhi-nivāsa śaure  
 lakṣmī-nṛsimha mama dehi karāvalambam ||7||

saṁsāra-vṛkṣamagha-bījamananta-karma-  
 śākhā-yutaṁ karaṇa-patramanaṅga-puṣpam|  
 āruhya duḥkha-phaliṭaṁ patato dayālo  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṁha mama dehi karāvalambam||8||

saṁsāra-sāgara-viśāla-karāla-kāla-  
 nakra-graha-grasita-nigraha-vigrahasya |  
 vyagrasya rāga-nicayormi-nipīḍitasya  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṁha mama dehi karāvalambam||9||

saṁsāra-sāgara-nimajjana-muhyamānam  
 dīnaṁ vilokaya vibho karuṇā-nidhe mām|  
 prahlāda-kheda-parihāra-parāvatāra  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṁha mama dehi karāvalambam||10||

saṁsāra-ghora-gahane carato murāre  
 mārōgra-bhīkara-mṛga-pracurārditasya |  
 ārtasya matsara-nidāgha-suduḥkhitasya  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṁha mama dehi karāvalambam||11||

baddhvā gale yama-bhaṭā bahu tarjayantaḥ  
 karṣanti yatra bhava-pāśa-śatair-yutaṁ mām|  
 ekākinam paravaśam cakitaṁ dayālo  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṁha mama dehi karāvalambam||12||

lakṣmīpate kamalanābha sureśa viṣṇo  
 yajñeśa yajña madhusūdana viśvarūpa|  
 brahmaṇya keśava janārdana vāsudeva  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṁha mama dehi karāvalambam||13||

ekena cakramapareṇa kareṇa śaṅkham  
 anyena sindhu-tanayām avalambya tiṣṭhan|  
 vāmetareṇa varadābhaya-padma-cihnam  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṁha mama dehi karāvalambam||14||

andhasya me hr̥ta-viveka-mahāadhanasya  
 corair-mahābalibhirindriya-nāmadheyaiḥ |  
 mohāndhakāra-kuhare vinipātitya  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṃha mama dehi karāvalambam||15||

prahlāda-nārada-parāśara-puṇḍarīka-  
 vyāsādi-bhāgavata-puṅgava-hṛnnivāsa |  
 bhaktānurakta-paripālana-pārijāta  
 lakṣmī-nṛsiṃha mama dehi karāvalambam||16||

lakṣmī-nṛsiṃha-caraṇābja-madhuvratena  
 stotraṃ kṛtaṃ śubhakaraṃ bhuvi śaṅkareṇa|  
 ye tat paṭhanti manuḡā hari-bhakti-yuktā:  
 te yānti tat-pada-sarojamakhaṇḍa-rūpam||17||  
 ||iti śrīmacchaṅkara-bhagavatpāda-viracitaṃ  
 śrī-lakṣmī-nṛsiṃha-karuṇārasa-stotraṃ sampūrṇam||

