#### 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, anushthana paddhati-s and a lot of bhakti sahitya texts are in Samskrita only.

We know that in Samskritam, especially for anushthanam, sound/pronunciation is important. Therefore one should write and read sankalpa shloka-s etc for anushthanam 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 aā iī uū rṛṛ lll̄ mṃ hḥ nṅñṇ tṭ dḍ sśṣ. Aspirated (mahāprāna) sounds are denoted with an additional h as in k/kh, g/gh, c/ch, j/jh, t/th, d/dh, 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.

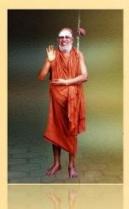
The Samskrita varnamala in IAST is given below with Devanagari equivalents:

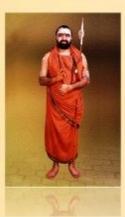
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a अ, ā आ, i इ, ī ई, u उ, ū ऊ, ṛ ऋ, ṭ ऋ, ṭ ॡ, ṭ ॡ ṭa ट, ṭha ठ, ḍa ड, ḍha ढ, ṇa ण
e ए, ai ऐ, o ओ, au औ, aṃ अं, aḥ अः ta त, tha थ, da द, dha ध, na न
ka क, kha ख, ga ग, gha घ, ṇa ङ pa प, pha फ, ba ब, bha भ, ma म
ca च, cha छ, ja ज, jha झ, ña ञ ya य, ra र, la ल, va व, śa रा, ṣa प, sa प, sa प, sa प, sa प, sa ए, sa ए,
```











śrī-veda-vyāsāya namaḥ

śrīmad-ādya-śankara-bhagavatpādaparamparāgata-mūlāmnāya-sarvajña-pītham śrī-kāncī-kāmakoți-pītham jagadguru-śrī-śankarācārya-svāmi-śrīmathasamsthānam

# ||prayaga-snana-vidhih||

5125 krodhī dhanuḥ 29-kumbhaḥ 14 māgha-māsah 13.01-14.02.2025 ācamanam suklāmbaradharam + sāntaye prāṇāyāmaḥ mamopātta-samasta-durita-kṣaya-dvārā śrī-parameśvara-prītyartham

tadeva lagnam sudinam tadeva tārā-balam candra-balam tadeva vidyā-balam daiva-balam tadeva lakṣmī-pateḥ aṅghri-yugam smarāmi

> apavitrah pavitro vā sarvāvasthām gato'pi yaḥ smaret puṇḍarīkākṣaṃ sa bāhyābhyantaraḥ śuciḥ

mānasam vācikam pāpam karmanā samupārjitam śrīrāma-smaraņenaiva vyapohati na saṃśayaḥ

śrī-rāma rāma rāma

tithirvisnuh tathā vārah naksatram visnureva ca yogaśca karanam caiva sarvam visnumayam jagat

veda-dharma-śāstra-paripālana-sabhā





śrī-govinda govinda

adya śrī-bhagavataḥ mahā-puruṣasya viṣṇoḥ ājñayā pravartamānasya brahmaṇaḥ dvitīya-parārdhe śvetavarāha-kalpe vaivasvata-manvantare aṣṭāviṃśatitame kaliyuge prathame pāde jambū-dvīpe bhārata-varṣe bharata-khande meroh daksine pārśve vindhyasya uttare āryāvartaantargata-brahmāvarta-ekadeśe viṣṇu-prajāpati-kṣetre ṣaṭ-kūla-madhye antarvedyām bhāgīrathyāh paścime tīre kālindyāh uttare tīre vaṭasya pūrva-dig-bhāge asmin vartamāne vyāvahārikāņām prabhavādīnām şaştyāḥ saṃvatsarāṇāṃ madhye bārhaspatya-mānena kālayukta-nāma saṃvatsare saura-cāndra-mānābhyāṃ **krodhi**-nāma saṃvatsare **uttarāyaṇe hemanta/śiśira**-rtau dhanuh/makara/kumbha-māse saura-mānena cāndra-mānena pauṣa/māgha-māse śukla/kṛṣṇa-pakṣe \_\_\_ śubha-tithau \_\_\_-vāsara-yuktāyām \_\_\_-nakṣatra-yuktāyām \_\_\_-yoga-yuktāyām karaņa-yuktāyām evam-guņa-viśeṣaṇa-viśiṣṭāyām asyām \_\_\_ śubha-tithau mamopātta-samasta-durita-kṣaya-dvārā śrī-parameśvara-prītyartham anādi-avidyā-vāsanayā pravartamāne asmin mahati samsāra-cakre vicitrābhih karma-gatibhih vicitrāsu paśu-pakṣi-mṛgādi-yoniṣu punaḥpunaḥ anekadhā janitvā kenāpi puņya-karma-viśeṣeṇa idānīntana-mānuṣa-dvijajanma-viśesa-prāptau mama janmābhyāsāt janma-prabhṛti etat-kṣaṇaparyantam bālye vayasi kaumāre yauvane vārdhake ca jāgṛt-svapnasuṣupti-avasthāsu mano-vāk-kāya-karmendriya-jñānendriya-vyāpāraiḥ kāma-krodha-lobha-moha-mada-mātsarya-ādibhiḥ duṣṭa-guṇaiḥ saṃsarga-nimittānāṃ bahu-vāram sampannānām sambhāvitānām mahā-pātakānām sama-pātakānām ati-pātakānām upapātakānām sankarī-karanānām malinī-karanānām apātrī-karanānām jāti-bhramśaprakīrņakānām ayājya-yājana-abhojya-bhojana-abhakṣyakarānām bhakṣaṇa-apeya-pāna-adṛśya-darśana-aśrāvya-śravaṇa-aspṛśya-sparśanaavyavahārya-vyavahāra-ādīnām jñānatah sakṛt kṛtānām ajñānatah asakṛt kṛtānām rahasya-kṛtānām prakāśa-kṛtānām cira-kāla-abhyastānām sarveṣāṃ pāpānāṃ sadyaḥ apanodanārthaṃ śruti-smṛti-purāṇapratipāditeşu karmasu adhikāra-siddhyartham ca vināyaka-veņī-mādhava-

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hara hara śankara

jaya jaya śankara

siddheśvara-ādi-aneka-devatā-sannidhau sahasralingeśvara-venkateśvarakāmākṣī-ratna-traya-śankara-vimāna-mandapa-dṛṣṭi-pathe ... antargatayā sarasvatyā sahite sitāsita-sarit-sangame trivenyām bhāgīrathyām mahākumbha-parvani snānam aham karisye|| (apa upasprśya)

### prārthanā

om namo deva-devāya śitikanthāya dandine rudrāya cāpa-hastāya cakriņe vedhase namaḥ

sāgara-svana-nirghosa danda-hasta asurāntakal jagat-srastah jaganmardin namāmi tvām sureśvara

samasta-jagadādhāra śankha-cakra-gadādhara dehi deva mamānujñām yuşmat-tīrtha-nişevaņe

tīkṣṇa-daṃṣṭra mahākāya kalpānta-dahanopama bhairavāya namastubhyam anujñām dātumarhasi

trivenīm mādhavam somam bharadvājam ca vāsukim vande'ksaya-vatam sesam prayagam tirtha-nayakam

tvam rājā sarva-tīrthānām tvameva jagatah pitā yācitam tīrtham me dehi tīrtha-rāja namo'stu te

veda-mātā garīyasī sarasvatī sāvitrī ca sannidhātrī bhavatvatra tīrthe pāpa-pranāśini

gangā gangeti yo brūyāt yojanānām śatairapi mucyate sarva-pāpebhyo viṣṇu-lokam sa gacchati

vrsa-rāśi-sthite divā-nāthe makare prayāge kumbha-yogo'yam māgha-māse vidhu-kṣaye

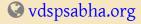
aśvamedha-sahasrebhyo vājapeya-śatādapi pṛthivī-dāna-lakṣācca kumbha-yogo viśiṣyate

Snana should be done silently by uttering only mantras or Bhagavan Nama. Those who do snana in the river, should face against the flow of the river and those who do snana at other places should face the Sun.

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Chanting Veda mantras in the following procedures are to be done by those who have learnt them. Others may chant the Bhagavan Nama of their choice or other stotras in praise of Bhagavan as mantras. Snana should not be done without mantras!

# sūktapaṭhanam

Varuna Sukta is to be chanted. Those who do not know may chant at least the Purusha Sukta. This is a prayer to Varuna before bathing.

#### mārjanam

āpo hi ṣṭhā mayobhuvaḥ ...

Saying the above mantras, one should do prokshanam just as in Sandhyavandanam.

#### aghamarşanam

hiranyaśrngam varunam prapadye ...

The sukta starting as above may be chanted by those who know it. Those who do not know may recite Purusha Sukta here as well. Here one should take at least 12 dips and bathe.

# snānānga-tarpaṇam

mamopātta+prītyartham adya pūrvokta-viśeṣaṇa-viśiṣṭāyām asyām \_\_ śub-hatithau snānāṅga-deva-ṛṣi-pitṛtarpaṇaṃṃ kariṣye||

After doing this Sankalpa, one should do the tarpana as in Brahmayajna.

#### dānam

Then, according to one's capacity, saying the following mantras, offer dakshina to Brahmanas.

hiraṇyagarbha-garbhasthaṃ hemabījaṃ vibhāvasoḥ anantapuṇyaphaladam ataḥ śāntiṃ prayaccha me mahākumbha-parvaṇi-anuṣṭhita-snāna-sādguṇyārthaṃ yathokta-phalaprāptyartham imāṃ dakṣiṇāṃ brāhmaṇāya sampradade na mama

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hara hara śankara

# yaksma-tarpanam

To nullify the sins caused because we mix the dirt such as sweat from our body into the punya tirthas, recite the following shloka, take water with both hands once and do tarpana to Yakshma devata.

toyam śārīra-mala-sañcayāt dūsitam yanmayā tad-doşa-parihārārtham yakşmānam tarpayāmyaham (evam trih)

#### stotram

sura-muni-diti-jendraih sevyate yo'sta-tandraih gurutara-duritānām kā kathā mānavānām sa bhuvi sukrta-kartuh vānchitāvāpti-hetuh jayati vijita-yāgaḥ tīrtha-rājaḥ prayāgaḥ śrutih pramāṇam smṛtayah pramāṇam purāṇamapyatra param pramāṇam yatrāsti gangā yamunā pramānam tīrtha-rājo jayati prayāgaḥ na yatra yogācarana-pratīkṣā na yatra yajñesti-viśista-dīksā na tāraka-jñāna-guroh apekṣā sa tīrtha-rājo jayati prayāgah ciram nivāsam na samīksate yah udāra-cittah pradadāti kāmān yah kāmitārthāmśca dadāti pumsām sa tīrtha-rājo jayati prayāgaḥ tīrthāvalī yasya tu kaņţha-bhāge dānāvalī valgati pādamūle daksina-bāhu-mūle vratāvalī sa tīrtha-rājo jayati prayāgaḥ yatrāplutānām na yamo niyantā yatra sthitānām sugati-pradātā amrta-pradātā vatrāśritānām sa tīrtha-rājo jayati prayāgah veda-dharma-śāstra-paripālana-sabhā

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hara hara śaṅkara

jaya jaya śankara

sitāsite yatra taranga-cāmare nadyau vibhāte muni-bhānu-kanyake nīlātapatram vaṭa eva sākṣāt tīrtha-rājo prayāgaḥ jayati sa

#### samarpanam

kāyena vācā manasendriyairvā buddhyā"tmanā vā prakṛte: svabhāvāt karomi yad yat sakalam parasmai samarpayāmi nārāyaṇāyeti

anena mayā krtena mahā-kumbha-parvaņi prayāga-kṣetre snānena tīrtharāja-svarūpī paramātmā suprītah suprasanno varado bhavatu

