shivamahimna stotra (puShpadanta)

──

ஸ்ரீரிவமஹிம்நஸ்தோத்ர (புஷ்பத 3 ந்த)

Document Information



Text title : shivamahimnastotra (with meaning)

File name : shivamahimean.itx

Category: shiva, stotra, puShpadanta

Location : doc_shiva
Author : Pushhpadanta

Transliterated by : Devendraray V . Bhatt and S . V . Ganesan

Proofread by : S . V . Ganesan

Translated by : Devendraray V . Bhatt and S . V . Ganesan

Latest update: March 23, 2004, May 12, 2018
Send corrections to: Sanskrit@cheerful.com

This text is prepared by volunteers and is to be used for personal study and research. The file is not to be copied or reposted without permission, for promotion of any website or individuals or for commercial purpose.

Please help to maintain respect for volunteer spirit.

Please note that proofreading is done using Devanagari version and other language/scripts are generated using **sanscript**.

April 16, 2021

sanskritdocuments.org



shivamahimna stotra (puShpadanta)

ஸ்ரீரிவமஹிம்நஸ்தோத்ர (புஷ்பத 3 ந்த)



 \mathbb{I} ஸ்ரீ புஷ்பத 3 ந்த விரசிதம் மிவமஹிம்ந ஸ்தோத்ரம் \mathbb{I}

Introduction, transliteration, and translation by $\label{eq:constraint} Devendraray \ V \ . \ Bhatt \ and \ S \ . \ V \ . \ Ganesan$

Introduction:

The Shiva Mahimna Stotra is very popular among the devotees of Lord Shiva and is considered one of the best among all Stotras (or Stutis) offered to Lord Shiva. The legend about the circumstances leading to the composition of this Stotra is as follows.

A king named Chitraratha had constructed a nice garden. There were beautiful flowers in this garden. These flowers were used every day by the king in worshipping Lord Shiva.

One day a Gandharva (Singer in the court of Indra, the Lord of the Heaven) named PuShpadanta being fascinated by the beautiful flowers, began to steal them, as a consequence of which king Chitraratha could not offer flowers to Lord Shiva . He tried very hard to capture the thief, but in vain, because the Gandharvas have divine power to remain invisible.

Finally the king spread the Shiva NirmAlya in his garden. Shiva NirmAlya consists of the Bilva leaves, flowers, et cetera which have been used in worshipping Lord Shiva. The Shiva NirmAlya is considered holy.

The thief PuShpadanta, not knowing this, walked on the Shiva NirmAlya, and by that he incurred the wrath of Lord Shiva and lost the divine power of invisibility. He then designed a prayer to Lord Shiva for forgiveness. In this prayer he sung the greatness of the Lord.

This very prayer became well known as the 'Shiva Mahimna Stotra'. Lord Shiva became pleased by this StotraM, and returned PuShpadanta's divine powers.

The legend has some basis since the name of the author is mentioned in verse number 38 of the stotraM . The recital of this stotra is very beneficial,

and Shri Ramakrishna, one of the famous saints of the nineteenth century, went into samadhi just by reciting a few verses from this hymn.

Let its recitation be beneficial to you as well!

```
ll ஓ நம: மிவாய ll
```

 \mathbb{I} அத 2 ஸ்ரீ மிவமஹிம்நஸ்தோத்ரம் \mathbb{I}

மஹிம்ந: பாரம் தே பரமவிது 3 ஷோ யத் 3 யஸத் 3 ரு 3 ரீ ஸ்துதிர்ப் 3 ரஹ்மாதீ 3 நாமபி தத 3 வஸந்நாஸ்த்வயி கி 3 ர: 1 அதா 2 5வாச்ய: ஸர்வ: ஸ்வமதிபரிணுமாவதி 4 க் 3 ரு 3 ணந் மமாப்யேஷ ஸ்தோத்ரே ஹர நிரபவாத: 3 பரிகர: 1 1 1

O, Lord Shiva, remover of all types of miseries, what wonder is there, if the prayer to you, chanted by one who is ignorant about your greatness, is worthless! Because, even the utterance (speech) of BrahmA and other gods is not able to fathom your merits (ie, greatness).

Hence, if persons with

very limited intellect (and I am one of them) try to offer you a prayer, their attempt deserve your special favour . If it is so, I should not be a exception . Hence, (thinking like this) I begin this prayer . (1)

அதீத: பந்தா 2 நம் தவ ச மஹிமா வாங்மநஸயோ: அதத் 3 வ்யாவ்ரு 3 த்த்யா யம் சகிதமபி 4 த 4 த்தே ஶ்ருதிரபி 1 லை கஸ்ய ஸ்தோதவ்ய: கதிவித 4 கு 3 ண: கஸ்ய விஷய: பதே 3 த்வர்வாசீநே பததி ந மந: கஸ்ய ந வச: 1 2 1

O, Great God, so great is your majesty that it cannot be reached by speech

and mind. Even the Vedas also, having become surprised, confirm your greatness by only saying 'Neti', 'Neti' (not this, not this) while describing you. Who can praise this type of greatness of yours? With how many qualities is it composed? Whose subject of description can it be? And yet even then whose mind and speech are not attached to your this new Saguna form?

```
மது⁴ஸ்பீ²தா வாச: பரமமம்ரு'தம் நிர்மிதவத:
தவ ப்³ரஹ்மந் கிம் வாக³பி ஸுரகு³ரோர்விஸ்மயபத³ம் 
மம த்வேதாம் வாணீம் கு³ணகத²நபுண்யேந ப⁴வத:
புநாமீத்யர்தே²Ѕஸ்மிந் புரமத²ந பு³த்³தி⁴ர்வ்யவஸிதா ॥ 3 ॥
```

O, ParamAtmA (Greatest Soul), as you are the very creator of speech of the Vedas, which is like highest type of nectar and as sweet as honey, how can even the speech of Brahaspati (Guru, or spiritual guide of gods) surprise you? (ie, the speech of even Brahaspati is worthless before you). O, Destroyer of Three Cities of the demons, thinking that my speech may become purified by this act, my intellect (Buddhi) has become prepared to sing your greatness.

```
தவைஶ்வா்யம் யத்தஜ்ஜக^3து^3த^3யரக்ஷாப்ரலயக்ரு^3த் த்ரயீவஸ்து வ்யஸ்தம் திஸ்ருஷு கு^3ணபி^4ந்நாஸு தநுஷு ^3 அப^4வ்யாநாமஸ்மிந் வரத^3 ரமணீயாமரமணீம் விஹந்தும் வ்யாக்ரோஶீம் வித^3த^4த இஹைகே ஜட^3தி^4ய: ^1 ^4 ^1
```

O, Giver of Boons, your greatness is the cause of creation, maintenance, and destruction of the whole universe; this is supported by three Vedas (ie, Rigveda, Yajurveda, and SAmaveda); it is distributed in the three qualities (ie, Satva, Rajas and Tamas) and three bodies (of BrahmA, ViShNu and Mahesha). Such is your greatness but certain stupid persons in this world are trying to destroy it by slander, which may be delightful to them but is really undelightful. (4)

கிமீஹ: கிங்காய: ஸ க 2 லு கிமுபாயஸ்த்ரிபு 4 வநம் கிமாதா 4 ரோ தா 4 தா ஸ்ரு 3 ஜதி கிமுபாதா 3 ந இதி ச அதா்க்யைஶ்வா்யே த்வய்யநவஸர து: 3 ஸ்தோ 2 ஹததி 4 ய: குதா்கோ 3 யம் காம்ஶ்சித் முக 2 ரயதி மோஹாய ஜக 3 த: \mathbb{II} 5 \mathbb{II}

If the ParamAtmA (the Greatest Soul) creates the three worlds (ie, the whole Universe), what is his gesture? What is his body? What is his plan? What is his basis (support)? What are his means (instruments,resources)? These are the useless questions raised by some stupid critics, in order to mislead people, against one (i.e., you) who always remains incompatible to senses. (5)

அஜந்மாநோ லோகா: கிமவயவவந்தோ $\mathbf{5}$ பி ஜக 3 தாம் அதி 4 ஷ்டா 2 தாரம் கிம் ப 4 வவிதி 4 ரநாத் 3 ரு 3 த்ய ப 4 வதி \mathbf{l} அநீரோ வா குர்யாத் 3 பு 4 வநஜநநே க: பரிகரோயதோ மந்தா 3 ஸ்த்வாம் ப்ரத்யமரவர ஸம்ஶேரத இமே \mathbf{ll} $\mathbf{6}$ \mathbf{ll}

O, Best Of The Gods, are the seven Lokas (It is believed that there are seven worlds in this Universe, namely, Bhooloka, Bhuvarloka, Svargaloka, Maharloka, Janaloka, Tapaloka, and Satyaloka) unborn? Was the birth of the Universe independent of its Lord (ie, You)? If it was so, then what were the means by which it was created that the stupid critics are creating doubts about you? (ie, you are the only creater of the whole Universe).

த்ரயீ ஸாங்க் 2 யம் யோக: 3 பஶுபதிமதம் வைஷ்ணவமிதி ப்ரபி 4 ந்நே ப்ரஸ்தா 2 நே பரமித 3 மத: 3 பத் 2 யமிதி ச 1 ருசீநாம் வைசித்ர்யாத் 3 ரு'ஜுகுடில நாநாபத 2 ஜுஷாம் ந்ரு'ணமேகோ க 3 ம்யஸ்த்வமஸி பயஸாமர்ணவ இவ 1 1

The different practices based on the three Vedas, SaMkhya, Yoga, Pashupata-mata, VaiShNava-mata etc. are but different paths (to reach to the Greatest Truth) and people on account of their different aptitude choose from them whatever they think best and deserved to be accepted. But as the sea is the final resting place for all types of streams, You are the only reaching place for all people whichever

path, straight or zigzag, they may accept . (7)

மஹோக்ஷ: க 2 ட்வாங்க 3 ம் பரஶுரஜிநம் ப 4 ஸ்ம ப 2 ணிந: கபாலம் சேதீயத்தவ வரத 3 தந்த்ரோபகரணம் 1 ஸுராஸ்தாம் தாம்ரு'த் 3 தி 4 ம் த 3 த 4 தி து ப 4 வத் 3 பூ 4 ப்ரணிஹிதாம் ந ஹி ஸ்வாத்மாராமம் விஷயம்ரு'க 3 த்ரு'ஷ்ண ப 4 ரமயதி 1 8 1

O, Giver of the Boons, the bull, club in the shape of the leg of a wooden cot, chisel, the elephant-skin, Ashes, the serpent, the skull: these are the articles of your house-hold. And yet gods get all their riches merely by the movement of your eye-brows. Really, false desires for worldly things do not deceive (mislead) one who is always is absorbed in his soul (ie, the Yogi- in fact You).

த் 4 ருவம் கஶ்சித் ஸா்வம் ஸைகலமபரஸ்த்வத் 4 ருவமித 3 ம் பரோ த் 4 ரௌவ்யா 5 த் 4 ரௌவ்யே ஜக 3 தி க 3 த 3 தி வ்யஸ்தவிஷயே 1 ஸமஸ்தே 5 ப்யேதஸ்மிந் புரமத 2 ந தைா்விஸ்மித இவ ஸ்துவந் ஜிஹ்ரேமி த்வாம் ந க 2 லு நநு த் 4 ரு'ஷ்டா முக 2 ரதா 1 9 1

O, Destroyer Of (Three) Cities, some persons call this Universe eternal (ever lasting), others call it temporary, and yet others call it both eternal and temporary. Hence, being surprised (perplexed) by these contradictory opinions on this subject, I am really becoming immodest in loquaciously praising You. (9)

தவைஶ்வா்யம் யத்நாத் 3 யது 3 பாி விாிஞ்சிா்ஹாிரத: 4 பாிச்சே 2 தும் யாதாவநிலமநலஸ்கந்த 4 வபுஷ: 1 ததோ ப 4 க்திஶ்ரத் 3 தா 4 -ப 4 ரகு 3 ரு-க் 3 ரு'ணத் 3 ப் 4 யாம் கி 3 ரிஶ யத்ஸ்வயம் தஸ்தே 2 தாப் 4 யாம் தவ கிமநுவ்ரு'த்திா்ந ப 2 லதி 1 1 1

Brahma and ViShNu wanted to measure your wealth i.e.greatness . You took the form of Fire and your whole body was a column of fire extending over space . While Brahma took the form of a swan and flew high to see the top(head), ViShNu took the form of a boar and dug up downwards to see the

bottom (feet). Neither could succeed. (While ViShNu confessed the truth, Brahma falsely claimed that he had found the top and persuaded the Ketaki flower to bear false witness. Shiva punished Brahma by removing one of his 5 heads and ordered that henceforth the Ketaki flower should not be used for his worship). When ultimately both praised you with full devotion and faith, you stood before them revealing your normal form . O, mountain-dweller, does not toeing your line always bear fruit? (10)

```
அயத்நாதா^3ஸாத்^3ய த்ரிபு^4வநமவைரவ்யதிகரம் த^3மாஸ்யோ யத்^3பா^3ஹூநப்^4ரு^3த-ரணகண்(р^3-பரவமாந் ^1 மிர:பத்^3மம்ரேணீ-ரசிதசரணும்போ^4ருஹ-ப^3லே: ஸ்தி^2ராயாஸ்த்வத்^3ப^4க்தேஸ்த்ரிபுரஹர விஸ்பூ^2ர்ஜிதமித^3ம் 11111
```

Oh,destroyer of the three cities! The effortless achievement of the ten-headed Ravana in making the three worlds enemyless(having conquered) and his arrant eagerness for further fight by stretching his arms, are but the result of his constant devotion to your lotus feet at which he ever laid the lotus garland consisting of his 10 heads! (11)

```
அமுஷ்ய த்வத்ஸேவா-ஸமதி^4க^3தஸாரம் பு^4ஜவநம் ப^3லாத் கைலாஸே^5பி த்வத^3தி^4வஸதௌ விக்ரமயத: ^3 அலப்^4யாபாதாலே^5ப்யலஸசலிதாங்கு^3ஷ்ட^2மிரஸி ப்ரதிஷ்டா^2 த்வய்யாஸீத்^3 த்^4ருவமுபசிதோ முஹ்யதி க^2ல: ^1 12 ^1
```

Having obtained all his prowess through worshipping you, RavaNa once dared to test the power of his arms at your own dwelling place(Kailas Mountain). When he tried to lift it up, you just moved a toe of your foot on a head of his and lo! Ravana could not find rest or peace even in the nether-world. Surely, power maddens the wicked. Finally RavaNa reestablished his faith in you. (12)

```
யத்^3ரு^3தி^4ம் ஸுத்ராம்ணே வரத^3 பரமோச்சைரபி ஸதீம்
அத^4ஶ்சக்ரே பா^3ண: பரிஜநவிதே^4யத்ரிபு^4வந: \mathbb I
ந தச்சித்ரம் தஸ்மிந் வரிவஸிதரி த்வச்சரணயோ:
ந கஸ்யாப்யுந்நத்யை ப^4வதி மிரஸஸ்த்வய்யவநதி: \mathbb I 13 \mathbb I
```

Oh boon-giver! BANa, the demon king made all the three worlds serve him with all their attendants and even the greatest wealth of Indra was a trifle for him. It was not a surprise at all, since he 'dwelt' in your feet; who does not rise in life by bowing his head to you? (13)

```
அகாண்ட^3-ப்^3ரஹ்மாண்ட^3-க்ஷயசகித-தே^3வாஸுரக்ரு'பா விதே^4யஸ்யா^35ஸீத்^3 யஸ்த்ரிநயந விஷம் ஸம்ஹ்ரு'தவத: ^10ஸ கல்மாஷ: கண்டே^2 தவ ந குருதே ந ஶ்ரியமஹோ விகாரோ^35பி ஶ்லாக்^4யோ பு^4வந-ப^4ய- ப^4ங்க^3- வ்யஸநிந: ^114 ^11
```

When the ocean was being churned by the gods and demons for 'amRit'(nectar), various objects came forth: at one point, there emerged the 'kAlakUTa' poison which threatened to consume everything . The gods as well as the demons were stunned at the prospect of the entire universe coming to an end, O, three-eyed lord, who is ever compassionate and engaged in removing the fear of the world, you took it(poison) on yourself by consuming it . (On Parvati's holding Shiva's throat at that point, the poison froze blue there itself and Shiva became 'neelakaNTha'). It is strange that this stain in your neck, though appearing to be a deformity, actually adds to your richness and personality . (14)

```
அஸித்^3தா^4ர்தா^2 நைவ க்வசித^3பி ஸதே^3வாஸுரநரே நிவர்தந்தே நித்யம் ஜக^3தி ஜயிநோ யஸ்ய விஶிகா:^2 ^1 ஸ பஶ்யந்நீஶ த்வாமிதரஸுரஸாதா^4ரணமபூ^4த் ஸ்மர: ஸ்மர்தவ்யாத்மா ந ஹி வஶிஷு பத்^2ய: பரிப^4வ: ^1 15 ^11
```

The cupid's(love-god 'manmatha's) (flower) arrows never return unaccomplished whether the victims were gods or demons or men . However O, master! he has now become just a remembered soul (without body), since he looked upon you as any other ordinary god, shot his arrow and got burnt to ashes, in no time . Insulting, masters (who have controlled their senses), does one no good . (15)

மஹீ பாதா 3 கா 4 தாத் 3 வ்ரஜதி ஸஹஸா ஸம்ஶயபத 3 ம் பத 3 ம் விஷ்ணேர்ப் 4 ராம்யத் 3 பு 4 ஜ-பரிக 4 -ருக் 3 ண-க் 3 ரஹ- க 3 ணம் 4 முஹுர்த் 3 யெளர்தெள 3 ஸ்த் 2 யம் யாத்யநிப் 4 ரு 3 த-ஜடா-தாடி 3 த-தடா ஜக 3 த் 3 ரக்ஷாயை த்வம் நடஸி நநு வாமைவ விபு 4 தா 11 16 11

You dance for protecting the world, but strangely, your glorious act appears to produce the opposite result in that the earth suddenly struck by your dancing feet doubts that it is coming to an end; even ViShNu's domain is shaken in fear when your mace like arms bruise the planets; the godly region feels miserable when its banks are struck by your agitated matted locks (of hair)! (16)

```
வியத்^3வ்யாபீ தாரா-க^3ண-கு^3ணித-பே^2நோத்^3க^3ம-ருசி: ப்ரவாஹோ வாராம் ய: ப்ரு'ஷதலகு^4த்^3ரு'ஷ்ட: ஶிரஸி தே ^1 ஜக^3த்^3த்^3வீபாகாரம் ஜலதி^4வலயம் தேந க்ரு'தமிதி அநேநைவோந்நேயம் த்^4ரு'தமஹிம தி^3வ்யம் தவ வபு: ^1 17 ^1
```

The divine river flows extensively through the sky and its charm is enhanced by the illumination of the foam by the groups of stars . (Brought down to the earth by the King Bhagiratha by propitiating Lord Shiva and known as Ganga) it creates many islands and whirlpools on the earth . The same turbulent river appears like a mere droplet of water on your head. This itself shows how lofty and divine your body(form) is! (17)

```
ரத:^2 கேஷாணீ யந்தா மதத்^4ரு'திரகே^3ந்த்^3ரோ த^4நுரதோ^2 ரதா^2ங்கே^3 சந்த்^3ரார்கௌ ரத^2-சரண-பாணி: மர இதி ^3 தி^3த^4கேஷாஸ்தே கோ^3யம் த்ரிபுரத்ரு'ணமாட^3ம்ப^3ர விதி:^4 விதே^4யை: க்ரீட^3ந்த்யோ ந க^2லு பரதந்த்ரா: ப்ரபு^4தி^4ய: ^1 18 ^1
```

When you wanted to burn the three cities, you had the earth as the chariot, Brahma as the charioteer,the Meru mountain as the bow, the sun and the moon as the parts of the chariot and ViShNu himself(who holds the chariot-wheel in his hand -Sudarshan chakra?), as the arrow . Why this demonstrative show when you as the dictator of everything, could have done

the job as a trifle? The Lord's greatness is not dependent on anybody or anything. (Incidentally there is a view that the burning of the three cities would refer to the burning of three kinds of bodies of man i.e. 'sthUla sharIra', 'sUkShma sharIra' and 'kAraNa sharIra'). (18)

```
ஹரிஸ்தே ஸாஹஸ்ரம் கமல ப³லிமாதா⁴ய பத³யோ:
யதே³கோநே தஸ்மிந் நிஜமுத³ஹரந்நேத்ரகமலம் ↓
க³தோ ப⁴க்த்யுத்³ரேக: பரிணதிமஸௌ சக்ரவபுஷ:
த்ரயாணும் ரக்ஷாயை த்ரிபுரஹர ஜாக³ர்தி ஜக³தாம் ▮ 19 ▮
```

ViShNu once brought 1000 lotuses and was placing them at your feet; after placing 999 flowers he found that one was missing; he plucked out one of his own eyes and offered it as a lotus; this supreme exemplification of devotion on his part was transformed into the wheel (sudarshana chakra) in his hand, which he uses for protecting the world. (19)

```
க்ரதௌ ஸுப்தே ஜாக்^3ரத் த்வமஸி ப^2லயோகே^3 க்ரதுமதாம்
க்வ கா்ம ப்ரத்^4வஸ்தம் ப^2லதி புருஷாராத^4நம்ரு^3தே ^1
அதஸ்த்வாம் ஸம்ப்ரேக்ஷய க்ரதுஷு ப^2லதா^3ந-ப்ரதிபு^4வம்
ம்ருதௌ ம்ரத்^3தா^4ம் ப^3த்^4வா த்^3ரு^4ட்பிகர: கா்மஸு ஜந: ^1 20 ^1
```

You ensure that there is a connection between cause and effect and hence when men perform a sacrifice they obtain good results. Otherwise how can there be future result for a past action? Thus on seeing your power in rewarding people performing sacrificial worship, with good results, men believe in Vedas and firmly engage themselves in various worshipful acts. (20)

```
க்ரியாத³கேஷா த³க்ஷ: க்ரதுபதிரதீ⁴ஶஸ்தநுப்⁴ரு'தாம்
ரு'ஷீணுமார்த்விஜ்யம் ஶரணத³ ஸத³ஸ்யா: ஸுர-க³ண: ↓
க்ரதுப்⁴ரம்ஶஸ்த்வத்த: க்ரதுப²ல-விதா⁴ந-வ்யஸநிந:
த்⁴ருவம் கர்தும் ஶ்ரத்³தா⁴ விது⁴ரமபி⁴சாராய ஹி மகா:² ▮ 21 ▮
```

All the same,O Protector . though you exert to reward all sacrifices . those done without faith in you become counter-productive, as exemplified in the

shivamahimean.pdf 9

case of the sacrifice performed by DakSha; DakSha was well-versed in the art of sacrifices and himself the Lord of Creation; besides, he was the chief performer: the great maharishis were the priests and the various gods were the participants! (DakSha did not invite Shiva and insulted him greatly; thus enraged, Shiva destroyed the sacrifice and DakSha too). (21)

ப்ரஜாநாத 2 ம் நாத 2 ப்ரபை 4 மபி 4 கம் ஸ்வாம் து 3 ஹிதரம் க 3 தம் ரோஹித் 3 பூ 4 தாம் ரிரமயிஷும்ரு 3 ஷ்யஸ்ய வபுஷா 1 த 4 நுஷ்பாணோ்யாதம் தி 3 வமபி பைத்ராக்ரு 3 தமமும் த்ரஸந்தம் தே 5 த் 3 யாபி த்யஜதி ந ம்ரு 3 க 3 வ்யாத 4 ரப 4 ஸ்: 1 22 1

O, Protector! Once Brahma became infatuated with his own daughter. When she fled taking the form of a female deer he also took the form of a male deer and chased her. You took the form of a hunter and went after him, with a bow in hand. Struck by your arrow and very much frightened, Brahma fled to the sky taking the form of a star. Even today he stands frightened by you. (22)

ஸ்வலாவண்யாரும்ஸா த்⁴ரு'தத⁴நுஷமஹ்நாய த்ரு'ணவத் புர: ப்லுஷ்டம் த்³ரு'ஷ்ட்வா புரமத²ந புஷ்பாயுத⁴மபி யதி³ ஸ்த்ரைணம் தே³வீ யமநிரத-தே³ஹார்த⁴-க⁴டநாத் அவைதி த்வாமத்³தா⁴ ப³த வரத³ முக்³தா⁴ யுவதய: **॥** 23 **॥**

O, destroyer of the three cities! Boon-giver! Practitioner of austerities! Before the very eyes of Parvati, you reduced Manmatha (the god of love) to ashes,the moment he tried to arouse passion in you for Parvati, by shooting his famous flower arrows. Even after witnessing this, if Parvati, thinks that you are attracted by her physical charm, on the basis of your sharing half the body with her, certainly women are under self- delusion. (23)

ம்மமாநேஷ்வாக்ரீடா 3 ஸ்மரஹர பிமாசா: ஸஹசரா: சிதா-ப 4 ஸ்மாலேப: ஸ்ரக 3 பி ந்ரு'கரோடீ-பரிகர: \mathbf{I} அமங்க 3 ள்யம் ஶீலம் தவ ப 4 வது நாமைவமகி 2 லம் ததா 2 பி ஸ்மர்த்ரூ'(ணம் வரத 3 பரமம் மங்க 3 ளமஸி $\parallel 24 \parallel$

O,boon giver! O,destroyer of Cupid! You play in the burning ghats . your friends are the ghosts . Your body is smeared with the ashes of the dead bodies . Your garland is of human skulls . Every aspect of your character is thus inauspicious . Let it be . It does not matter . Because, with all these known oddness, you are quick to grant all auspicious things to the people who just think of you . (It is interesting to note here that in his Devi aparAdha kShamApana stotra Shankaracharya says that,despite his poor and deficient possessions,Shiva got the power to grant boons entirely because because of his having taken the hand of Parvathi in marriage; in the previous shloka, PuShpadanta calls it naive on the part of Parvati, if she thinks that Shiva is attracted by her charm simply because he is sharing half the body with her. This dichotomy etc . is due to the custom that when a particular lord is to be extolled, the other gods are to be belittled to some extent).

மந: ப்ரத்யக் சித்தே ஸவித⁴மவிதா⁴யாத்த-மருத: ப்ரஹ்ரு'ஷ்யத்³ரோமாண: ப்ரமத³-ஸலிலோத்ஸங்க³தி-த்³ரு'ஶ: ய யதா³லோக்யாஹ்லாத³ம் ஹ்ரத³ இவ நிமஜ்யாம்ரு'தமயே க³க⁴த்யந்தஸ்தத்த்வம் கிமபி யமிநஸ்தத் கில ப⁴வாந் **॥** 25 **॥**

The great yogis regulate their breath, control and still their mind, look inward and enjoy the bliss with their hair standing on edge and eyes filled with tears of joy. It looks as though they are immersed in nectar. That bliss which they see in their heart and exult thus, is verily you Yourself! (25)

(The second line has an alternate (pAThabheda),

salilotsa.ngita (salila + utsa.ngita).

However, utsa.ngati is more appropriate than sa.ngita,

both in terms of meaning and grammar!

sa.ngita has grammatical problems (it needs to be

sa.ngIta which does not fit the meter! It may as well

be some printer's mistake originally which got reprinted in newer books.)

த்வமர்கஸ்த்வம் ஸோமஸ்த்வமணி பவநஸ்த்வம் ஹுதவஹ: த்வமாபஸ்த்வம் வ்யோம த்வமு த⁴ரணிராத்மா த்வமிதி ச \mathbf{l} பரிச்சி 2 ந்நாமேவம் த்வயி பரிணதா பி 3 ப் 4 ரதி கி 3 ரம் ந வித் 3 மஸ்தத்தத்த்வம் வயமிஹ து யத் த்வம் ந ப 4 வணி \mathbf{ll} $26\,\mathbf{ll}$

You are the sun, the moon, the air, the fire, the water, the sky(ether/space), and the earth (the five elements or 'bhUtA's). You are the Self which is omnipresent . Thus people describe in words every attribute as yours . On the other hand, I do not know any fundamental principle or thing or substance, which you are not! (26)

த்ரயீம் திஸ்ரோ வ்ரு'த்தீஸ்த்ரிபு⁴வநமதோ² த்ரீநபி ஸுராந் அகாராத்³யைர்வர்2ணஸ்த்ரிபி⁴ரபி⁴த³த⁴த் தீர்ணவிக்ரு'தி ↓ துரீயம் தே தா⁴ம த்⁴வநிபி⁴ரவருந்தா⁴நமணுபி:⁴ ஸமஸ்த-வ்யஸ்தம் த்வாம் ஶரணத³ க்³ரு'ணுத்யோமிதி பத³ம் ↓ 27 ↓

O, grantor of refuge and protection! The word 'OM' consists of the three letters 'a', 'u' and 'm'. It refers to the three Vedas(Rik, YajuH and SAma), the three states (JAgrat, Swapna, and suShupti-awakened, dreaming and sleeping), the three worlds(BhUH, bhuvaH and suvaH) and the three gods (Brahma, ViShNu amd Mahesha). It refers to you yourself both through the individual letters as well as collectively; in the latter form (i.e. the total word 'OM') it refers to your omnipresent absolute nature, as the fourth state of existence i.e 'turIyaM' (sleep-like yet awakened and alert state, as a fully- drawn bow).

I salute you as the dear abode of the following 8 names:bhava,

```
sharva, rudra, pashupati, ugra, sahamahAn, bhIma, and IshAna; the 'Vedas' also discusses individually about these names . (28) (Also a variation of first and second lines as sahamahAnstathA.)
```

```
நமோ நேதி^3ஷ்டா^2ய ப்ரியத^3வ த^3விஷ்டா^2ய ச நம: நம: க்ஷோதி^3ஷ்டா^2ய ஸ்மரஹர மஹிஷ்டா^2ய ச நம: ^3நமோ வர்ஷிஷ்டா^2ய த்ரிநயந யவிஷ்டா^2ய ச நம: நம: ஸர்வஸ்மை தே ததி^3த^3மதிஸர்வாய ச நம: ^3 ^3
```

O, destroyer of Cupid! O, the three-eyed one! Salutations to you, who is the forest-lover, the nearest and the farthest; the minutest and the biggest, the oldest and the youngest; salutations to you who is everything and beyond everything! (29)

```
ப^3ஹுல-ரஜஸே விர்வோத்பத்தௌ ப^4வாய நமோ நம: ப்ரப^3ல-தமஸே தத் ஸம்ஹாரே ஹராய நமோ நம: ^1 ஜந-ஸுக^2க்ரு'தே ஸத்த்வோத்^3ரிக்தௌ ம்ரு'டா^3ய நமோ நம: ப்ரமஹஸி பதே^3 நிஸ்த்ரைகு^3ண்யே மிவாய நமோ நம: ^1 30 ^1
```

Salutations to you in the name of 'Bhava' in as much as you create the world by taking the 'rajas' as the dominant quality; salutations to you in the name of 'Hara' in as much as you destroy the world by taking the 'tamas' as the dominant quality; salutations to you in the name of 'MRiDa', in as much as you maintain and protect the world by taking 'satva' as the dominant quality. Again salutations to you in the name of Shiva in as much as you are beyond the above-mentioned three qualities and are the seat of the supreme bliss. (30)

```
க்ரு'ரு-பரிணதி-சேத: க்லேரவர்யம் க்வ சேத^3ம்
க்வ ச தவ கு^3ண-ஸீமோல்லங்கி^4நீ ருர்வத்^3ரு'த்^3தி:^4 இதி சகிதமமந்த^3க்ரு'த்ய மாம் ப^4க்திராதா^4த்^3
வரத^3 சரணயோஸ்தே வாக்ய-புஷ்போபஹாரம் 1111 1111
```

O, boon-giver! I was very perplexed to sing your praise considering my little awareness and afflicted mind vis-a-vis your ever increasing

shivamahimean.pdf 13

limitless quality; however, my devotion to you made me set aside this diffidence and place these floral lines at your feet . (31)

அஸித-கி 3 ரி-ஸமம் ஸ்யாத் கஜ்ஜலம் ஸிந்து 4 -பாத்ரேஸ 7 -தருவர-ஶாகா 2 லேக 2 நீ பத்ரமுர்வீ 3 லிக 2 தி யதி 3 க் 3 ரு 3 ஹீத்வா ஶாரதா 3 ஸர்வகாலம் தத 3 பி தவ கு 3 ணுநாமீஶ பாரம் ந யாதி 3 32 3

O, great master! Even, if one were to assume that the blue mountain, the ocean, the heavenly tree and the earth are the ink,the ink-pot, the pen and the paper respectively and the goddess of learning (Saraswati) herself is the writer,she will not be able to reach the frontiers of your greatness,however long she were to write! (32)

```
அஸுர-ஸுர-முநீந்த்^3ரைராசிதஸ்யேந்து^3-மௌலே: \dot{a}^3ரதி^2த-கு^3ணமஹிம்நோ நிா்கு^3ணஸ்யேய்வரஸ்ய \mathbf{l} ஸகல-க^3ண-வரிஷ்ட:^2 புஷ்பத^3ந்தாபி^4தா^4ந: ருசிரமலகு^4வ்ரு^3த்தை: ஸ்தோத்ரமேதச்சகார \mathbf{ll} 33 \mathbf{ll}
```

The best one among all groups(Gandharva?), PuShpadanta by name, composed this charming hymn in none too short metres, in praise of the great lord who wears the moon in his head(Shiva), who is worshipped and glorified by all demons, gods and sages and who is beyond all attributes and forms . (33)

```
அஹரஹரநவத்^3யம் தூ^4ர்ஜடே: ஸ்தோத்ரமேதத் பட^2தி பரமப^4க்த்யா ^3த^4-சித்த: புமாந் ய: ^1 ஸ ப^4வதி மிவலோகே ருத்^3ரதுல்யஸ்ததா^25த்ர ப்ரசுரத^4-நாயு: புத்ரவாந் கீர்திமாம்ம்ச ^1 34 ^1
```

Whoever reads this faultless hymn of Shiva daily, with pure mind and great devotion, ultimately reaches Shiva's domain and becomes equal to him; in this world, he is endowed with children, great wealth,

```
long life and fame. (34)
```

மஹேஶாந்நாபரோ தே 3 வோ மஹிம்நோ நாபரா ஸ்துதி: \mathbb{I} அகோ 4 ராந்நாபரோ மந்த்ரோ நாஸ்தி தத்த்வம் கு 3 ரோ: பரம் \mathbb{II} 35 \mathbb{II}

There is no God higher than Mahesha; there is no hymn better than this one. There is no 'mantra' greater than 'OM' and there is no truth or principle beyond one's teacher/spiritual guide. (35)

```
தீ^3க்ஷா தா^3நம் தபஸ்தீர்த^2ம் ஜ்ஞாநம் யாகா^3தி^3கா: க்ரியா: \mathbf{l} மஹிம்நஸ்தவ பாட^2ஸ்ய கலாம் நார்ஹந்தி ஷோட^3ஶீம் \mathbf{ll} 36\,\mathbf{ll}
```

Initiation(into spiritual development), charity, penance, pilgrimage, spiritual knowledge and religious acts like sacrifices are not capable of yielding even one-sixteenth of the return that will result from the reading of this hymn. (36)

```
குஸுமத^3ஶாந-நாமா ஸா்வ-க^3ந்த^4ா்வ-ராஜ: ஶஶஶித^4ரவர-மௌலோ்தே^3வதே^3வஸ்ய தா^3ஸ: ^1ஸ க^2லு நிஜ-மஹிம்நோ ப்^4ரஷ்ட ஏவாஸ்ய ரோஷாத் ஸ்தவநமித^3மகாா்ஷீத்^3 தி^3வ்ய-தி^3வ்யம் மஹிம்ந: ^1 37 ^1
```

Kusumadanta(equivalent of PuShpadanta) was the king of all Gandharvas and he was a devotee of the Lord of lords, Shiva, who wears the baby moon (with a few digits only) in his head. He fell from his glorious position due to Shiva's wrath at his misconduct. It was then that the Gandharva composed this hymn which is the most divine.

```
ஸுரகு^3ருமபி^4பூஜ்ய ஸ்வர்க^3-மோக்ஷக-ஹேதும் பட^2தி யதி^3 மநுஷ்ய: ப்ராஞ்ஜலிர்நாந்ய-சேதா: \mathbf I வ்ரஜதி மிவ-ஸமீபம் கிந்நரை: ஸ்தூயமாந: ஸ்தவநமித^3மமோக^4ம் புஷ்பத^3ந்தப்ரணீதம் \mathbf II 38 \mathbf II
```

If an aspirant for heaven and liberation, worships Shiva,the teacher of gods, at first and then reads this unfailing hymn, composed by PuShpadanta, with folded hands and single-mindedness, he attains Shiva's abode, being praised by 'kinnaras'(a group of semi-gods known for their singing talent). (38)

shivamahimean.pdf 15

```
ஆஸமாப்தமித^3ம் ஸ்தோத்ரம் புண்யம் க^3ந்த^4ர்வ-பா^4ஷிதம் ^{f l} அநௌபம்யம் மநோஹாரி ஸர்வமீஸ்வரவர்ணநம் ^{f ll} ^39\,{f ll}
```

Here ends this meritorious, charming and incomparable hymn, uttered by the Gandharva, all in description of the great master. (39)

```
இத்யேஷா வாங்மயீ பூஜா ஸ்ரீமச்	extstyle 	exts
```

Thus, this worship in the form of words, is dedicated at the feet of Shri Shankara; may the ever-auspicious lord of the gods be pleased with this . (40)

```
தவ தத்த்வம் ந ஜாநாமி கீத்^3ரு'மோ^5ஸி மஹேஶ்வர ^1யாத்^3ரு'மோ^5ஸி மஹாதே^3வ தாத்^3ரு'மாய நமோ நம: ^1 41 ^1
```

I do not know the truth of your nature and how you are . O, great God! My Salutations are to that nature of yours of which you really are . (41)

```
ஏககாலம் த்^3விகாலம் வா த்ரிகாலம் ய: படே^2ந்நர: \mathbb{I} ஸா்வபாப-விநிா்முக்க: மிவ லோகே மவீயதே \mathbb{II} 42 \mathbb{II}
```

Whoever reads this once, twice or thrice (in a day) revels in the domain of Shiva, bereft of all sins . (42)

```
ஸ்டீ புஷ்பத^3ந்த-முக^2-பங்கஜ-நிர்க^3தேந
ஸ்தோத்ரேண கில்பி^3ஷ-ஹரேண ஹர-ப்ரியேண ^2கண்ட^2ஸ்தி^2தேந படி^2தேந ஸமாஹிதேந
ஸுப்ரீணிதோ ப^4வதி பூ^4தபதிர்மஹேரு: ^{11} ^43 ^{11}
```

This hymn which is dear to Shiva, has emerged out of the lotus-like mouth of PuShpadanta and is capable of removing all sins. May the lord of all beings become greatly pleased with anyone who has learnt this by heart and/or reads or recalls this with single-mindedness! (43)

```
{
m II} இதி ஸ்ரீ புஷ்பத^3ந்த விரசிதம் மிவமஹிம்ந:
ஸ்தோத்ரம் ஸமாப்தம் {
m II}
```

Thus ends the 'shivamahimna hymn' composed by PuShpadanta.

In some texts, following verses are included as starting ones. (Stotra Patha Sangraha, page 88, Chakreshvar Sanstha, Sharika Parvat, Shrinagar)

```
ஓ நம: மிவாய l
ஆதீ<sup>4</sup>நாமக<sup>3</sup>த<sup>4</sup>ம் தி<sup>3</sup>வ்யம் வ்யாதீ<sup>4</sup>நாம் மூலக்ரு'ந்தநம் l
உபத்<sup>3</sup>ராவாணும் த<sup>3</sup>லநம் மஹாதே<sup>3</sup>வமுபாஸ்மஹே ll 1 ll
அஹம் பாபீ பாபக்ஷபண நிபூணு: மங்கர ப<sup>4</sup>வாந் l
அஹம் பீ<sup>4</sup>தோ பீ<sup>4</sup>தாப<sup>4</sup>யவிதரணே தே வ்யஸநிதா
அஹம் தீ<sup>3</sup>நோ தீ<sup>3</sup>நோத்<sup>3</sup>த<sup>4</sup>ரண விதி<sup>4</sup>ஸஜ்ஜஸ்த்வதி<sup>3</sup>தரத்
ந ஜாநே$ஹம் வக்தும் குரு ஸகல மோச்யே மயி க்ரு'பாம் ll 2 ll
ஜநஸ்த்வத<sup>3</sup>பாதா<sup>3</sup>ப்<sup>3</sup>ஜம்ரவணமநநத்<sup>4</sup>யாநநிபுணு:
ஸ்வயம் தே விஸ்தீர்ணு ந க<sup>2</sup>லு கருணு தேஷு கரணு l
ப<sup>4</sup>வே லீநே தீ<sup>3</sup>நே மயி மநநஹீநே ந கருணு
கத<sup>2</sup>ம் நாத<sup>2</sup> க்<sup>2</sup>யாதஸ்த்வமஸி கருணுகா<sup>3</sup>ர ஸாக<sup>3</sup>ர இதி ll 3 ll
ஓ மஹிம்ந: பாரம் தே ....
```

A copy with Urdu translation (Shiv Ratri Puja Mahimna Stotra in archive.org has a verse numbered 30 below which appears new. The booklet has only 35 verses.

வபுஷ்ப்ராது³ர்பா⁴வாத³நுதமிதத³ம் ஜந்மநி புரா புராரே! நைவாஹம் க்வசித³பி ப⁴வந்தம் ப்ரணதவாந் l நமந்முக்த: ஸம்ப்ரத்யதநுரஹமக்³ரேப்யநதிமாந் மஹேஶ! கூஷந்தவ்யம் ததி³த³மபராத⁴த்³வயமபி ll 30 ll



shivamahimna stotra (puShpadanta) pdf was typeset on April 16, 2021 **→**○**○**○

Please send corrections to sanskrit@cheerful.com

