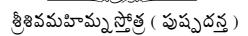
shivamahimna stotra (puShpadanta)



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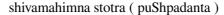
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॥ శ్రీ పుష్పదన్త విరచితం శివమహిమ్మ స్టోత్రమ్ ॥

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

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.

శ్రీశివమహిమ్నస్త్రోత్ర (పుష్పద \underline{A})

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!

॥ ఓం నమ్మ శివాయ ॥

॥ అథ శ్రీ శివమహిమ్న స్ట్రోత్రమ్ ॥

మహిమ్ము: పారం తే పరమవిదుషో యద్యసదృశీ స్తుతిర్బ్రహ్మాదీనామపి తదవసన్నాస్త్వయి గిరః । అథా≥వాచ్యః సర్వః స్వమతిపరిణామావధి గృణన్ మమాప్యేష స్వోత్తే హర నిరపవాదః పరికరః ॥ ೧॥

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)

అతీతః పంథానం తవ చ మహిమా వాఙ్మనసయోః అతద్వ్యావృత్త్యా యం చకితమభిధత్తే శ్రుతిరపి । స కస్య స్త్రోతవ్యః కతివిధగుణః కస్య విషయః పదే త్వర్యాచినే పతతి న మనః కస్య న వచః ॥ ౨॥

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?

మధుస్ఫీతా వాచః పరమమమృతం నిర్మితవతః తవ బ్రహ్మన్ కిం వాగపి సురగురోర్విస్మయపదమ్ । మమ తే్వతాం వాణీం గుణకథనపుణ్యేన భవతః పునామీత్యర్థే బస్మిన్ పురమథన బుద్ధిర్వ్యవసీతా ॥ उ॥

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.

తవైశ్వర్యం యత్త్రజ్జగదుదయరకాప్రలయకృత్ త్రయీవన్ను వ్యస్తం తిస్తుషు గుణభిన్నాను తనుషు I అభవ్యానామస్మిన్ వరద రమణీయామరమణీం విహన్తుం వ్యాక్తోశీం విదధత ఇహైకే జడధియః II ౪II

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)

కిమీహః కింకాయః స ఖలు కిముపాయస్త్రిభువనం కిమాధారో ధాతా సృజతి కిముపాదాన ఇతి చ I అతర్క్యైశ్వర్యే త్వయ్యనవసర దుఃస్థో హతధియః కుతర్కొ లాయం కాంశ్చిత్ ముఖరయతి మోహాయ జగతః ॥ 🛪॥

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)

అజన్మానో లోకాః కిమవయవవన్తో బి జగతాం అధిష్ఠాతారం కిం భవవిధిరనాదృత్య భవతి । అనీశో వా కుర్యాద్ భువనజననే కః పరికరో యతో మన్దాస్త్వాం ప్రత్యమరవర సంశేరత ఇమే ॥ ॥ ॥

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).

త్రయీ సాజ్ఞ్యం యోగః పశుపతిమతం వైష్ణవమితి ప్రభిన్నే ప్రస్థానే పరమిదమదః పథ్యమితి చ । రుచీనాం వైచిత్ర్యాదృజకుటిల నానాపథజుషాం నృణామేకో గమ్యస్త్వమసి పయసామర్లవ ఇవ ॥ ८॥

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

(7)

path, straight or zigzag, they may accept.

మహో ఈ ఖట్వాఙ్గం పరశురజినం భస్మ ఫణినః కపాలం చేతీయత్తవ వరద తన్హ్తోపకరణమ్ I సురాస్తాం తామృద్ధిం దధతి తు భవద్భూప్రణిహితాం న హి స్వాత్మారామం విషయమృగతృష్ణా భమయతి II ౮II

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).

ద్రువం కశ్చిత్ సర్వం సకలమపరస్త్వద్రవమిదం పరో ధ్రౌవ్యా ≥ధ్రౌవ్యే జగతి గదతి వ్యస్తవిషయే I సమస్తే≥ప్యేతస్మిన్ పురమథన తైర్విస్మిత ఇవ స్తువన్ జిహ్రేమి త్వాం న ఖలు నను ధృష్టా ముఖరతా II ౯II

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)

తవైశ్వర్యం యత్నాద్ యదుపరి విరిఞ్చిర్హరిరధః పరిచేఛతుం యాతావనిలమనలస్కన్ధవపుషః । తతో భక్తిశ్రద్ధా-భరగురు-గృణదాఖ్యం గిరిశ యత్ స్వయం తస్థే తాభ్యాం తవ కిమనువృత్తిర్న ఫలతి ॥ ೧೦॥

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)

မထံေತာ္ခ ငာဘဲင္ကေႏွ ခြံ့ဆိုသိသည္အပိသ္ၿမိဳနိပံေ ထံောက္သံႏွ ထံထာ္မည္သာလနာျမိ-ဝေဓနဏ္ဌာ-သိဝိသေန ၊ စီဝီးသိထ္မွန္ပို့မ်ိဳ-ဝင္သမိသိမဆိဝဏာသာ္မွာလည္သာ-ၿပီး စီတံလားလွဴ္သင္သည္နန္ဒို့န္တည္ခံလည္မွာဝ သိသာ္နာဝ္ကိမႀိပည္ ။ ဂဂ။

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)

అముష్య త్వత్సేవా-సమధిగతసారం భుజవనం బలాత్ కైలానే≥పి త్వదధివసతౌ విక్రమయతః । అలభ్యాపాతాలే≥ప్యలసచరితాంగుష్ఠశిరసి ప్రతిష్ఠా త్వయ్యాసీద్ ధ్రవముపచితో ముహ్యతి ఖలః ॥ ౧౨॥

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)

యదృద్ధిం సుత్రామ్లో వరద పరమోమైరపి సతీం అధశ్చక్రే బాణః పరిజనవిధేయత్రిభువనః । న తచ్చిత్రం తస్మిన్ వరివసితరి త్వచ్చరణయోః న కస్యాప్యున్నమ్మై భవతి శిరసస్త్వయ్యవనతిః ॥ ೧૩॥ 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)

అకాణ్డ్-బ్రహ్మాణ్డ్- కయచకిత-దేవాసురకృపా విధేయస్యా = 2 సీద్ యస్ర్తినయన విషం సంహృతవతః । స కల్మాషః కణ్లే తవ న కురుతే న శ్రియమహో వికారో = పి శ్లాఘ్యా భువన-భయ- భఙ్ఞ- వ్యసనినః ॥ ೧೪॥

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)

అసిద్ధార్థా నైవ క్వచిదపి సదేవాసురనరే నివర్తనే నిత్యం జగతి జయినో యస్య విశిఖాః I స పశ్యన్నీ శ త్వామితరసురసాధారణమభూత్ స్మరః స్మర్తవ్యాత్మా న హి వశిషు పథ్యః పరిభవః ॥ ౧×॥

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)

మహీ పాదాఘాతాద్ వ్రజతి సహసా సంశయపదం పదం విష్ణోర్భ్రామ్యద్ భుజ-పరిఘ-రుగ్ణ-గ్రహ- గణమ్ I ముహుర్ద్యార్దౌస్థ్యం యాత్యనిభృత-జటా-తాడిత-తటా జగద్రక్షాయై త్వం నటసి నను వామైవ విభుతా II ೧೬II

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)

వియద్వ్యాపీ తారా-గణ-గుణిత-ఫేనోద్గమ-రుచిః ప్రవాహో వారాం యః పృషతలఘుదృష్టః శిరసి తే । జగద్దీ్వపాకారం జలధివలయం తేన కృతమితి అనేనైవోన్నేయం ధృతమహిమ దివ్యం తవ వపుః ॥ ౧౭॥

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)

రథః ష్ట్ యమ్తా శతధృతిరగేన్ద్స్తో ధనురథో రథాజ్గే చన్ద్రార్కౌ రథ-చరణ-పాణిః శర ఇతి । దిధష్ట్ స్ట్ కెల్లయం త్రిపురతృణమాడమ్బర విధిః విధేయైః క్రీడన్త్యో న ఖలు పరతన్హైః ప్రభుధియః ॥ ౧౮॥

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)

హరిస్తే సాహస్రం కమల బరిమాధాయ పదయోః యదేకోనే తస్మిన్ నిజముదహరన్నేత్రకమలమ్ I గతో భక్త్యుద్రేకః పరిణతిమసౌ చక్రవపుషః త్రయాణాం రజాయై త్రిపురహర జాగర్తి జగతామ్ II ೧೯ II

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)

క్రతా సుప్తే జాగ్రత్ త్వమసి ఫలయోగే క్రతుమతాం క్వ కర్మ ప్రధ్వస్తం ఫలతి పురుషారాధనమృతే । అతస్తావ్వం సమ్ప్రేక్య క్రతుషు ఫలదాన-ప్రతిభువం శ్రుతౌ శ్రద్ధాం బధ్వా దృధపరికరః కర్మసు జనః ॥ ౨०॥

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)

క్రియాదక్షో దక్షః క్రతుపతిరధీశస్త్రనుభృతాం ఋషీణామార్త్విజ్యం శరణద సదస్యాః సుర-గణాః । క్రతుభ్రంశస్త్వత్తః క్రతుఫల-విధాన-వ్యసనినః ధ్రువం కర్తుం శ్రద్ధా విధురమభిచారాయ హి మఖాః ॥ ౨౧॥

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

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)

ప్రజానాథం నాథ ప్రసభమభికం స్వాం దుహితరం గతం రోహిద్ భూతాం రిరమయిషుమృష్యస్య వపుషా । ధనుష్పాణేర్యాతం దివమపి సపత్రాకృతమముం త్రస్వం తే బర్యాపి త్యజతి న మృగవ్యాధరభసః ॥ ೨೨॥

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)

స్వలావణ్యాశంసా ధృతధనుషమహ్నాయ తృణవత్ పురః ప్లుష్టం దృష్ట్వా పురమథన పుష్పాయుధమపి । యది స్త్రైణం దేవీ యమనిరత-దేహార్ధ-ఘటనాత్ అవైతి త్వామద్దా బత వరద ముగ్గా యువతయః ॥ ೨३॥

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)

శ్మశానేష్వాక్రీడా స్మరహర పిశావాః సహచరాః చితా-భస్మాలేపః స్రగపి నృకరోటీ-పరికరః । ఆమఙ్గల్యం శీలం తవ భవతు నామైవమఖిలం తథాపి స్మర్తృాణాం వరద పరమం మఙ్గలమసి ॥ ౨౪॥

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).

మనః ప్రత్యక్ చిత్తే సవిధమవిధాయాత్త-మరుతః ప్రహృష్యద్రోమాణః ప్రమద-సలిలోత్సఙ్గతి-దృశః I యదాలోక్యాహ్లాదం ప్రాద ఇవ నిమజ్యామృతమయే దధత్యన్తస్తత్వం కిమపి యమినస్తత్ కిల భవాన్ II ౨×II

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

(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

you Yourself!

sa.ngIta which does not fit the meter! It may as well be some printer's mistake originally which got reprinted in newer books.)

త్వమర్క<u>స్వ</u>ం సోమ<u>స్వ</u>మసి పవన<u>స్వ</u>ం హుతవహః త్వమాప<u>స్వం</u> వ్యోమ త్వము ధరణిరాత్మా త్వమితి చ I పరిచ్ఛిన్నామేవం త్వయి పరిణతా బిథ్రతి గీరం న విద్మ<u>స్థత్త</u>్వం వయమిహ తు యత్ త్వం న భవసి II ౨౬II

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)

త్రయీం తిస్రో వృత్తిస్త్రిభువనమథో త్రీనపి సురాన్ అకారాడ్యైర్వర్లైస్త్రిభిరభిదధత్ తీర్ణవికృతి । తురీయం తే ధామ ధ్వనిభిరవరున్ధానమణుభిః సమస్త-వ్యస్తం త్వాం శరణద గృణాత్యోమితి పదమ్ ॥ ౨౭॥

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).

భవః శర్వో రుద్రః పశుపతిరథోగ్రః సహమహాన్ తథా భీమేశానావితి యదభిధానాష్ట్రకమిదమ్ । అముష్మిన్ ప్రత్యేకం ప్రవిచరతి దేవ శ్రుతిరపి ప్రియాయాస్మైధామ్నే ప్రణిహిత-నమస్యో ≥స్మి భవతే ॥ ೨౮॥ 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.)

నమో నేదిష్టాయ ప్రియదవ దవిష్టాయ చ నమః నమః క్షోదిష్టాయ స్మరహర మహిష్టాయ చ నమః । నమో వర్షిష్టాయ త్రినయన యవిష్టాయ చ నమః నమః సర్వస్మై తే తదిదమతిసర్వాయ చ నమః ॥ ೨೯॥

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)

బహుల-రజసే విశ్వోత్పత్తై భవాయ నమో నమః ప్రబల-తమసే తత్ సంహారే హరాయ నమో నమః । జన-సుఖకృతే సత్త్వోద్రిక్తౌ మృడాయ నమో నమః ప్రమహసి పదే నిస్టైగుణ్యే శివాయ నమో నమః ॥ ૩૦॥

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)

కృశ-పరిణతి-చేతః క్లేశవశ్యం క్వ చేదం క్వ చ తవ గుణ-సీమోల్లజ్ఘీసీ శశ్వదృద్ధిః । ఇతి చకితమమస్దీకృత్య మాం భక్తిరాధాద్ వరద చరణయోస్తే వాక్య-పుష్పోపహారమ్ ॥ ૩೧॥

O, boon-giver! I was very perplexed to sing your praise considering my

శ్రీశివమహిమ్న స్త్రోత్ర (పుష్పద5)

little awareness and afflicted mind vis-a-vis your ever increasing limitless quality; however, my devotion to you made me set aside this diffidence and place these floral lines at your feet. (31)

అసిత-గిరి-సమం స్యాత్ కజ్జలం సిన్ధు-పాత్రే సుర-తరువర-శాఖా లేఖనీ పత్రముర్వీ I లిఖతి యది గృహీత్వా శారదా సర్వకాలం తదపి తవ గుణానామీశ పారం న యాతి II 3.9II

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)

అసుర-సుర-మునీన్పైరర్చితస్యేన్దు-మౌలేః గ్రథిత-గుణమహిమ్నో నిర్గుణస్యేశ్వరస్య । సకల-గణ-వరిష్ఠః పుష్పదన్హాభిధానః రుచిరమలఘువృత్తైః స్త్రోత్రమేతచ్చకార ॥ 33॥

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)

అహరహరనవద్యం ధూర్జాటే: స్త్రోత్రమేతత్ పఠతి పరమభక్త్యా శుద్ధ-చిత్త: పుమాన్ యే: I స భవతి శివలోకే రుద్రతుల్యస్తథా = త్ర ప్రచురతర-ధనాయు: పుత్రవాన్ కీర్తిమాంశ్చ II 3౪II

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)

మహేశాన్నాపరో దేవో మహిమ్నో నాపరా స్తుతిః
$$I$$

అఘోరాన్నాపరో మన్హ్లో నాస్షి తత్త్వం గురోః పరమ్ II $3×II$

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)

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)

కుసుమదశన-నామా సర్వ-గన్ధర్వ-రాజః శశిధరవర-మౌలేర్దేవదేవస్య దాసః । స ఖలు నిజ-మహిమ్నో బ్రిష్ట ఏవాస్య రోషాత్ స్తవనమిదమకార్షీద్ దివ్య-దివ్యం మహిమ్నః ॥ Зट॥

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.

(37)

సురగురుమభిపూజ్య స్వర్గ-మోజైక-హేతుం పఠతి యది మనుష్యః ప్రాజ్ఞ-లిర్నాన్య-చేతాః । వ్రజతి శివ-సమీపం కిన్నరైః స్తూయమానః స్తవనమిదమమోఘం పుష్పదన్మపణీతమ్ ॥ ఆరా॥

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)

ఆసమాప్తమిదం స్త్రోత్రం పుణ్యం గన్ధర్వ-భాషితమ్ । అనౌపమ్యం మనోహారి సర్వమీశ్వరవర్ణనమ్ ॥ उ౯॥

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

ఇత్యేషా వాఙ్మయీ పూజా శ్రీమచ్ఛఙ్కర-పాదయో: । అర్పితా తేన దేవేశ: ప్రీయతాం మే సదాశివ: ॥ ४०॥

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)

తవ తత్త్వం న జానామి కీదృశో உసి మహేశ్వర । యాదృశో உసి మహాదేవ తాదృశాయ నమో నమః ॥ ౪౧॥

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)

పకకాలం ద్వికాలం వా త్రికాలం యః పఠేన్నరః । సర్వపాప-వినిర్ముక్తః శివ లోకే మహీయతే ॥ ౪౨॥

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

శ్రీ పుష్పదన్త-ముఖ-పజ్కజ-నిర్గతేన స్తోత్రేణ కిల్బిష-హరేణ హర-ప్రియేణ । కణ్ఠస్థితేన పఠితేన సమాహితేన సుప్రీణితో భవతి భూతపతిర్మహేశః ॥ ౪౩॥

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)

 $oldsymbol{\mathsf{II}}$ ఇతి శ్రీ పుష్పద $\underline{\mathsf{A}}$ విరచితం శివమహిమ్మ $\mathfrak s$

స్త్రేత్రం సమాప్త్రమ్ ॥

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)

ఓం నమః శివాయ ।
ఆధీనామగధం దివ్యం వ్యాధీనాం మూలకృన్తనమ్ ।
ఉపద్రావాణాం దలనం మహాదేవముపాస్మహే ॥ ೧॥
అహం పాపీ పాపక్షపణ నిపూణాః శజ్కర భవాన్ ।
అహం భీతో భీతాభయవితరణే తే వ్యసనితా
అహం దీనో దీనోద్ధరణ విధిసజ్జన్వ్వదితరత్
న జానేంపాం వక్తుం కురు సకల శోచ్యే మయి కృపామ్ ॥ ೨॥
జనస్త్వదపాదాబ్జశ్రవణమననధ్యాననిపుణాః
స్వయం తే విస్తీర్ణా న ఖలు కరుణా తేషు కరణా ।
భవే బీనే దీనే మయి మననహీనే న కరుణా
కథం నాథ ఖ్యాతస్వ్వమసి కరుణాగార సాగర ఇతి ॥ 3॥
ఓం మహిముం పారం తే

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.

వపుష్ప్రాదుర్భావాదనుతమితదం జన్మని పురా పురారే! నైవాహం క్వచిదపి భవన్తం ప్రణతవాన్ । నమన్ముక్తః సమ్ప్రత్యతనురహమగ్రేప్యనతిమాన్ మహేశ! కన్నక్యం తదిదమపరాధద్వయమపి ॥ ૩૦॥



shivamahimna stotra (puShpadanta)

శ్రీశివమహిమ్నస్త్రోత్ర (పుష్పదన్త)

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Please send corrections to sanskrit@cheerful.com

- OBO