Adi Shankaracharya Stotram

आदि शंकराचार्य स्तोत्रम्

Document Information

Text title: Adi shankara stotram
File name: Adishankarastotram.itx
Category: deities_misc, gurudev, aShTaka, shankarAchArya
Location: doc_deities_misc
Transliterated by: P R Kannan
Proofread by: P R Kannan
Translated by: P R Kannan
Latest update: May 18, 2023
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.

May 18, 2023

sanskritdocuments.org
Adi Shankaracharya was born in Kaladi, of a virtuous brahmana, who brought glory to Kerala, close to Krishna temple, and attained omniscience. At the age of sixteen, this chief among Sanyasis went to Badarikashramam and authored Brahma Sutra Bhashya (commentary) and wrote many poems. May Shri Shankara protect us.

Adi Shankaracharya showed his Bhashya to Veda Vyasa, son of Parasara, who reached Badarikashramam; and who was greatly pleased. Shankara conversed with that great Tapasvi on many subjects. He was then reminded by his mother of his birthplace. May Shri Shankara protect us.

Adi Shankaracharya bestowed on his mother the Highest Knowledge and, after consigning her mortal remains to flames, he quickly returned to the glorious Badaryashramam. There he lovingly bestowed Sanyasashrama on Sunandana, his splendid disciple (Padmapada), and along with him, went on pilgrimage to sacred Tirthas. May Shri Shankara protect us.
Adi Shankaracharya went to Tirtha called Prayaga, keen on delivering Liberation to his mother and, performed ablutions there, as prescribed in Shastras, thinking of his mother. On the banks of river ganga, he saw Bhattaguru (Kumarila Bhatta) undergoing the ordeal of fire of husk and taught him his own Bhashya and earned his adoration. May Shri Shankara protect us.

As indicated by Kumarila Bhatta, proceeding from there, Adi Shankaracharya defeated the householder Vishwarupa in debate and made him his disciple (Sureshwara). Then, in Gokarna during his travels, he saw a brilliant brahmana boy, who was free from all desires and was happy to make him (Hastamalaka) Yatishwara (best among Sanyasis). May Shri Shankara protect us.

Adi Shankaracharya then made another pure disciple named Totaka into a Sanyasi; with all his disciples, the benevolent Shankaracharya wandered on earth, keen to worship at various Tirthas; on having darshan of Shri Kalahastishwara, he bowed in reverence. May Shri Shankara protect us.
Adi Shankaracharya reached Kanchipuram and then the very sacred Pundarika kshetram (Chidambaram) and had darshan of the glorious Tandava (dance) of Nataraja. He then proceeded to Srirangam on the banks of river Kaveri and had darshan of Ranganatha (Vishnu), and from there he reached Ramasethu and was happy to have darshan. May Shri Shankara protect us.

Adi Shankaracharya, the best among brahmanas, born in the land of Kerala, wrote fifteen commentaries quickly, and gathered four splendid disciples. Reaching Kanchipuram, he defeated Saraswathi, attained Sarvajnapetam and, finally returned to his own state of Vrishachaleswara. May Shri Shankara protect us.

May Shri Shankara protect us from the mass of sins accumulated continuously by us knowingly or unknowingly in this birth as well as in previous births, committed through mind, speech and action, in childhood, youth and old age.
May Shri Shankara protect us from the mass of sins accumulated by consuming prohibited food, by listening to inauspicious things, by going to prohibited places, by looking at prohibited sights, by conversing on prohibited, meaningless and false matters.

Those, who listen to, or read with reverence and meditate every day on this Stotra, setting out briefly the account of Shri Shankara Guru, which bestows Jnana and burns away the forest of sins, reap all wealth on earth and, at the end, attain everlasting bliss.