

## .. AdityahRidayam nAmAvaliH ..

## ॥ ఆదిత్యహృదయమ్ నామావరీ॥

# Sanskrit Document Information

Text title : AdityhridayamnAmAvalI

File name : AdityhridayamnAmAvalI.itx

Category : hRidaya, navagraha, nAmAvalI

Location : doc\_z\_misc\_navagraha

Language : Sanskrit

Subject : philosophy/hinduism/religion

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Latest update: July 7, 2010

Send corrections to : Sanskrit@cheerful.com Site access : http://sanskritdocuments.org

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August 20, 2017

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Commentary with Namavali : by N.Balasubramanian bbalu at satyam.net.in INTRODUCTION

Aditya Hridayam is a popular hymn. It appears in the Yuddhakandam in Valmiki's

Ramayana. It is a prayer to Aditya. One meaning of 'Aditya' is the sun. But, in this hymn 'Aditya' is to be taken to signify the Supreme Being. 'Hridayam' is known to mean the heart; but it also means secret. The prayer holds in itself the secret teachings of the upanishads about the Supreme Being. The various names of the Lord mentioned in the hymn are of great significance and so justify the name 'hridayam'. Given below are the 138 names of the Lord నామావరికి culled from the hymn. They come handy for those who want to do prostrations to the Lord while uttering each name and those who want to do puja to the Lord. Those who want to do puja may invoke the Lord in a design (rangoli) or a picture or in a pot of water and perform archana after reciting each name. They are also suitable for reciting by those who, for some reason are not able to do any of the above or recite the hymn in full.

(The following abbreviations are used in the comments given below. VS - Vishnu Sahasranamam with the commentary of Shri Sankaracharya. LS - Lalitha

Sahasranamam)

The Aditya Hridayam, as we all know, was taught by the sage Agastya to Shri Rama in the battle field. The battle with Ravana was fierce and long-drawn. Rama was tired and concerned at the fact that the end was not in sight. At that time the sage appeared on the scene and taught Aditya Hridayam. He advised Shri Rama to worship Surya and repeat the verses three times. He said that by doing so the Lord will be pleased wirth his devotion and ensure victory in the battle

పూజయస్పైనమేకాగ్రో దేవదేవం జగత్పతిమ్ I ఏతత్ త్రిగుణితం జప్తా్వ

Before proceeding further, some questions may arise in the minds of the reader who has some familiarity with this hymn.

- 1 Who is Aditya? Is He the same as the sun we see rising and setting daily or some one different?
- 2 Why does the sage ask Shri Rama to recite the prayer three times?
- 3 And lastly, we know that Shri Rama was an avatar or incarnation of the Supreme Being. This being so, why should He be asked to pray to some one?

The answer to these questions require some explanation. They are given below.

#### THE LORD'S MANIFESTATIONS.

The upanishads say that the Supreme Being or the Lord (will be called as He here) is without any attributes including form.. But He manifests Himself in three forms for the benefit of His devotees.

1 - In the gross form స్థూల రూపేణ .

The eyes cannot see Him, because He is the power behind the eyes. So, the kindly Lord makes Himself visible in the form of Aditya or the sun. Shri Rudram (7th and 8th Rik) says this.

This Sun who is copper colored when he rises, then slightly rosy-red, then golden-yellow, this highly auspicious and beneficient one is verily Rudra. The Lord Rudra with the blue throat who has assumed the form of the sun glows red while rising. Him the cowherds behold and so the women carrying water; nay all the creatures. He who is thus beheld by all; may He bless us with happiness. Since He resides in the skies He is known as విహాంచునలికి -

విహాయసం గతిః ఆశ్రయో≥స్యేతి విహాయసగతిః। (VS 876).

The sun provides the world with warmth, light, rain etc. They give life to all in this planet and also sustain life. So, the sun has the functions of Brahma the creator, Narayana the sustainer and Sankara the destroyer rolled into one.

The following prayer recited during Sandhyavandanam says all this.

నమః సవిత్రే జగదేక చక్కుషే జగత్ ప్రసూతి స్థితినాశ హేతవే। విరిఞ్చి నారాయణ శంకరాత్మనే।

2 - In the subtle form సూక్ష్మ రూపేణ

He is the inner being who bleses the sun and gives him his radiance. This is said in many places in the scriptural texts. Some such cases are cited here for reference.

ఆదిత్య: - ఆదిత్యమణ్డాలాన్లుస్టాా హీరణ్మయః పురుషః ఆదిత్యః; యథాదిత్య ఏక ఏవానేకేషు జలభాజనేషు అనేకవత్ ప్రతిభాసతే ఏవమనేకేషు శరీరేషు ఏక ఏవాత్మానేకవత్ ప్రతిభాసత ఇతి ఆదిత్యసాధ్మ్యాద్వా ఆదిత్యః! VS (39).

He is the Golden-hued Being resident in the solar disc. Or, just as one sun appears as many in many vessels containing water, so also the same Atma appears as many in many bodies. So, He is known as Aditya.

&್ಯೇ ತಿರ್ದಾರಿತ್ಯ: - &್ಯೇ ತಿಷ್ಣು ನಿಷ್ಣು ವಿಶ್ರಮಣ್ಣ ಶೆಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ &್ಯೇ ತಿರ್ದಾರಿತ್ಯ: VS (564).

He resides in the sun.

భానుమణ్డలమధ్యస్థా - భానుమణ్డలస్య సూర్యమణ్డలస్య మధ్యే తిష్ఠతీతి తథా $\mathbf{I}$  సంధ్యాసమయే దేవ్యాస్త్రత్ర ధ్యేయత్వాత్ $\mathbf{I}$  LS (275).

She resides in the solar disc. She is to be meditated upon during the evening prayers.

We meditate on Narayana who resides in the sun with the following prayer recited during our Sandhyavandanam.

ధ్యేయః సదా సవితృమణ్డల-మధ్యవర్తీ నారాయణ సరసిజాసన-సంనివిష్టః। కేయూరవన్ మకర-కుణ్డలవాన్ కిరీటీ

Similarly we are advised to meditate upon Lord Siva along with Amba in the sun and get relieved from the cyclic births.

The Mundaka Upanishad makes a more detailed narration. (II-I-9 and 10). తమ్ఫథం జ్యోతిస్తాం జ్యోతిస్తద్యదాత్మవిదో విదుః It is pure, and is the Light of lights which the knowers of the Self realise. తమేవ భాస్తమనుభాతి సర్వం తస్య భాసా సర్వమిదం విభాతి Everything shines according as He does so: by His light all this shines diversely. Shri Sankarchrya explaines in his commentary that the Supreme Being is naturally effulgent. All this - the universe constituted by sun etc., shines diversely. It is that very Brahman that illuminates and shines through the different manifested lights. Shri Krishna says this specifically in His Bhagavad Gita. (15-12). He says that the light that resides in the sun and illuminates the whole world, that which is seen in the moon and fire are all His only.

3 - In the causal form కారణ రూపేణ

as the Self residng in the heart of all beings. He is known as

Shri Krishna says this clearly in the Gita. BG (10-20). He says that He is the Self residing in the heart of all beings. He is the beginning, the middle and also the end.

The worship of Surya by chanting the verses thrice implies the worship of the Supreme Being in all the three forms - in the gross form as the Sun, the worship of Supreme Being in the subtle form as the power behind the Sun and, in the causal form as the sentience resident in the heart of all beings as explained above. We may find in the list of names (namavali) that follows names that support the above explanation.

After teaching the Aditya Hridayam the sage left the place and joined the gods (devas) who have assembled in the sky above the battle field to witness the war between Shri Rama and Ravana.

Earlier Shri Rama was concerned as to how he can win the battle with Ravana as the events were not going his way. But on hearing the advice from the sage Agastya, he regained his confidence and became cheerful. He chanted the Aditya Hridayam stotram as advised by the sage and got ready to face Ravana.

రావణం ప్రేక్ష్య హృష్టాత్మా యుద్ధాయ సముపాగతమ్
$$\mathbf I$$
 సర్వయత్నేన మహతా వధే తస్య ధృతో  $\mathbf Z$  భవత్ $\mathbf I$ 

Surya Bhagavan was pleased by Shri Rama chanting the Aditya Hridayam properly with devotion. He came down from His region and joined the group of gods who have assembled in the sky above the battle field to watch the events. He encouraged Shri Rama to go ahead and fight Ravana. He was sure that Rama will kill Ravana and emerge victorious in the war.

Now, we take up the question No. (3) mentioned earlier. That is, Shri Ramayana says that Shri Rama was an incarnation of Shri Narayana or the

Supreme Being. We find in the Valmiki Ramayana (Yuddha Kanda - chapter 120) that after Shri Rama won the battle with Ravana, the gods including Brahma, Rudra and others approached Shri Rama, praised him and said that he is none other than the Supreme Being Narayana.

This being so, is it appropriate for Shri Rama to worship the Sun god? Does it not imply that the Sun god is superior even to Shri Rama who is not different from the Supreme Being? The answer to this question is as follows. The Sun god mentioned in this Aditya Hridayam is not the solar disc but the Supreme Being rsiding in the sun. This is said in the Brihadaranyaka Upanishad (3-7-9)

He who inhabits the sun, but is within it, whom the sun does not know, whose body is the sun, and who controls the sun from within, is the Internal Ruler, your own immortal self. This was said earlier also.

That the Surya Bhagavan referred to here is the supreme Being only is amply made clear as He is called herein (name no. 109) as the Lord of Brahma, Isha or Siva and Achyuta or Vishnu బ్రహ్మే శానాచ్యుతేశాయ నమః।

How can the sun be the Lord of the three gods mentioned here? So, one has to conclude that the Aditya is only the Supreme Being. Shri Rama took on the role of a human being just to teach us the way to live, not just to destroy the demons. మర్వా వతార-స్త్రివహ మర్హ్మశిక్షణం రక్షో వధాయైవ న కేవలం విభోణ BH(5-19-5) He wanted to show that when one is confronted with a seemingly difficult situation that appears to defy solution, he can overcome it by resorting to God. Shri Krishna gave Arjuna the same advice on the KurukShetra battle field. He told Arjuna that he will overcome all difficulties by fixing his mind on Him the Lord. Shri Krishna added a warning that if Arjuna failed to heed His advice,

and, if from egotism he thought he can manage the affairs himself, he will then be doomed to fail.. BG(18-58).

మచ్చిత్తః సర్వదుర్గాణి మత్ప్రసాదాత్తరిష్యసి
$$f N$$
 అథ చేత్త్వమహజ్కారాన్న శ్రోష్యసి వినఙ్జ్యసి $f N$ 

This, then, is the lesson we learn from Aditya Hridayam. To repeat, we should turn to Lord when confronted with problems that threaten to overwhelm us. Now, given below are the names నామావరికి of Lord Surya.

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॥ ఆదిత్యహృదయమ్ నామావరిః ॥
     ఓం రశ్మమతే నమః।
     ఓం సముద్యతే నమః।
     ఓం దేవాసురనమస్కృతాయ నమః।
     ఓం వివస్వతే నమః ।
     ఓం భాస్కరాయ నమః। 🛪।
     ఓం భువనేశ్వరాయ నమః ।
     ఓం సర్వదేవాత్మకాయ నమః ।
     ఓం తేజస్వినే నమః।
     ఓం రశ్మిభవనాయ నమః।
     ఓం దేవాసురగణలోకపాలాయ నమ్మ । ೧೦١
     ఓం బ్రహ్మణే నమః।
     ఓం విష్ణవే నమః ।
     ఓం శివాయ నమః।
     ఓం స్కన్గాయ నమః।
     ఓం ప్రజాపతయే నమః । ೧🛪 ।
     ఓం మహేన్గ్రాయ నమః ।
     ఓం ధనదాయ నమః।
     ఓం కాలాయ నమః ١
     ఓం యమాయ నమః ١
     ఓం సోమాయ నమః । ౨౦౹
     ఓం అపాంపతయే నమ్మ ।
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- ఓం పితృమూర్తయే నమః ١
- ఓం వసుమూర్తయే నమః।
- ఓం సాధ్యమూర్తయే నమః ١
- ఓం అశ్విమూర్తయే నమః । ౨౫।
- ఓం మరున్మూర్తయే నమః।
- ఓం మనపే నమః ।
- ఓం వాయుమూర్తయే నమః।
- ఓం వహ్నాయే నమః।
- ఓం ప్రజమూర్తయే నమః । ३०।
- ఓం ప్రాణాయ నమః।
- ఓం ఋతపే నమః।
- ఓం కర్తే నమః ।
- ఓం ప్రభాకరాయ నమః।
- ఓం ఆదిత్యాయ నమః। ३४।
- ఓం సవిత్రే నమః ।
- ఓం సూర్యాయ నమః।
- ఓం ఖగాయ నమః ١
- ఓం పూష్టే నమః।
- ఓం గభస్థిమతే నమః । ౪ం।
- ఓం సువర్ణసదృశాయ నమః।
- ఓం భానపే నమః ।
- ఓం హిరణ్యరేతసే నమః।
- ఓం దివాకరాయ నమః ١
- ఓం హరిదశ్వాయ నమః । ౪౫౹
- ఓం సహస్టార్చిషే నమః ١
- ఓం సప్తసప్తయే నమః।
- ఓం మరీచిమతే నమః।
- ఓం తిమిరోన్మథనాయ నమః ١
- ఓం శంభవే నమః। 🗴 ।
- ఓం త్వష్ట్రే నమః ।

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ఓం మార్తాణ్గాయ నమః।
ఓం అంశుమతే నమః।
ఓం హిరణ్యగర్బాయ నమః ।
೬೦ ಕಿಕಿರ್ಯ ನಮಃ I ××I
ఓం తపనాయ నమః ١
ఓం భాస్కరాయ నమః।
ఓం రవయే నమః ।
ఓం అగ్నిగర్భాయ నమః ١
ఓం అదితేఃపుత్రాయ నమః । ౬౦।
ఓం శంఖాయ నమః ١
ఓం శిశిరనాశనాయ నమ్మ ।
ఓం వ్యోమనాథాయ నమః।
ఓం తమోబేదినే నమః।
ఓం ఋగ్యజుసామపారగాయ నమః । ౬౫।
ఓం ఘనవృష్టయే నమః।
ఓం అపాంమిత్రాయ నమః।
ఓం విన్యవీథీప్లవఙ్గమాయ నమః ١
ఓం ఆతపినే నమః ।
ఓం మణ్ణలినే నమః । ౭౦౹
ఓం మృత్యవే నమః ।
ఓం పిఙ్డలాయ నమః।
ఓం సర్వతాపనాయ నమః ١
ఓం కవయే నమః ।
ఓం విశ్వస్మై నమః। ८×।
ఓం మహాతేజసే నమః ।
ఓం రక్తాయ నమః ।
ఓం సర్వభవోద్భవాయ నమః ١
ఓం నక్షత్రగ్రహతారాణాం అధిపాయ నమః ١
ఓం విశ్వభావనాయ నమః । ౮౦౹
ఓం తేజసామపి తేజస్వినే నమః ।
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ఓం ద్వాదశాత్మనే నమః ।
ఓం ఇన్గ్రాయ నమః ।
ఓం ధాత్రే నమః ।
ఓం భగాయ నమః I ౮౫I
ఓం పూష్టే నమః ।
ఓం మిత్రాయ నమః ١
ఓం వరుణాయ నమః।
ఓం అర్యమణే నమః।
ఓం అర్చిష్మతే నమః । ౯ం।
ఓం వివస్వతే నమః।
ఓం త్వష్ట్రే నమః ।
ఓం సవిత్రే నమః ।
ఓం విష్ణవే నమః ।
ఓం పూర్వాయగిరయే నమః ١ ౯ౢౢ౫౹
ఓం పశ్చిమాయాద్రయే నమః ।
ఓం జ్యోతిర్గణానాంపతయే నమః।
ఓం దినాధిపతయే నమః।
ఓం జయాయ నమః ١
ఓం జయభద్రాయ నమః । ೧೦೦١
ఓం హర్యశ్వాయ నమః।
ఓం సహస్రాంశవే నమః।
ఓం ఆదిత్యాయ నమః।
ఓం ఉగ్గాయ నమః ।
ఓం వీరాయ నమః । ೧೦≯١
ఓం సారంగాయ నమః ।
ఓం పద్మప్రబోదాయ నమః ١
ఓం ప్రచణ్ణాయ నమః।
ఓం బ్రహ్మేశానాచ్యుతేశాయ నమః।
ఓం సూర్యాయ నమః । ೧೧೦।
ఓం ఆదిత్యవర్స్టసే నమః।
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ఓం భాస్వతే నమః ।
ఓం సర్వభక్షాయ నమః।
ఓం రౌద్రయ వపుషే నమః।
ఓం తమోఘ్నాయ నమః । ೧೧౫౹
ఓం హిమఘ్నాయ నమః।
ఓం శత్రఘ్నాయ నమః।
ఓం అమితాత్మనే నమః ।
ఓం కృతఘ్నఘ్నాయ నమః ١
ಓಂ ದೆವ್ಯ ನರ್ಮ । ೧೨೦।
ఓం జ్యోతిషాంపతయే నమః।
ఓం తప్రచామీకరాభాయ నమః।
ఓం వహ్నాయే నమః।
ఓం విశ్వకర్మణే నమః।
ఓం తమోభినిఘ్నాయ నమః । ೧೨メ।
ఓం ఘృణయే నమః।
ఓం లోకసాక్షిణే నమ్మ ।
ఓం భూతస్ట్రే నమః ।
ఓం భూతపాలాయ నమః।
ಓಂ ಭಾತನಾಕಾಯ ನಮ್ಯ । ೧३०।
ఓం పాయతే నమ్ణు।
ఓం తపతే నమః ।
ఓం వరతే నమః।
ఓం సుప్తేషు జాగ్రతే నమః।
ఓం భూతేషు పరినిష్టితాయ నమః। ೧३×।
ఓం అగ్ని హోత్రాయ నమః ।
ఓం అగ్నిహోత్రిణాం ఫలాయ నమః।
ఓం పరమసమర్థాయ పరబ్రహ్మణే నమః। ೧૩८।
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Encoded and proofread by N.Balasubramanian bbalu at satyam.net.in

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.. AdityahRidayam nAmAvaliH ..

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