



Voice of Jagadguru

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NAVRATRI SPECIAL

ANUGRAHA BHASHANAM

FOLLOW DHARMA MARGA AT ALL COSTS (TATTVALOKA SEPTEMBER, 2014)



Man can learn many lessons from the Ramayana, Mahabharata and the like on how to conduct oneself, what one must do and what one must abstain from. For example, we come to learn how Yudhishtira adhered to dharma under different circumstances. We must never be like Duryodhana. Despite the Pandavas being good, the evil Duryodhana was always looking for blemishes in them. Persons with wicked tendencies will never see the good in others; they will only be keen to spot shortcomings.

न तथेच्छन्ति कल्याणान् परेषां वेदितुं गुणान् ।

यथैषां ज्ञातुमिच्छन्ति नैर्गुण्यं पापचेतसः ॥

na tathecchanti kalyāṇān pareṣāṃ vedituṃ guṇān ।

yathaiṣāṃ jñātumicchanti nairguṇyaṃ pāpacetasaः ॥

Whoever aspires for wealth and prosperity must first stick to the dharmic path because dharma and wealth are inseparable.

They are always together. September 18, 2024 @ Sringeri, The Ubhaya Jagadgurus completed their Chaturmasya Vrata today, beginning with darshan of Sri Sharadamba and other deities, before proceeding to Sri Malahanikareshwara and Goddess Bhavani Amba at the sacred hillock of Ishwaragiri in Sringeri.

अर्थसिद्धिं परामिच्छन् धर्ममेवादितश्चरेत् ।

न हि धर्मादपैत्यर्थः स्वर्गलोकादिवामृतम् ॥

arthasiddhiṃ parāmicchan dharmamevāditaścaret ।

na hi dharmādapaityarthaḥ svargalokādivāmṛtam ॥

Similarly, one must not harm those who follow dharma, such as ahimsa. One must understand the subtleties of dharma before judging. Besides, prosperity won by cruel means is doomed to perish. Only that which is earned through just means will reach children and the next generation also.

न तद्वलं यन्मृदुना विरुध्यते सुक्ष्मो धर्मस्तरसा सेवितव्यः ।

प्रध्वंसिनी क्रूरसमाहिता श्रीर्मृदुप्रौढा गच्छति पुत्रपौत्रान्

na tadbalaṃ yanmṛdunā virudhyate suṣṭmo dharmastarasā sevitavyaḥ ।

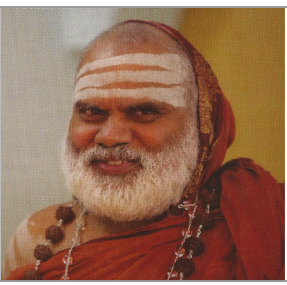
pradhvaṃsinī krūrasamāhitā śrīrmṛduprauḍhā gacchati putrapautṛān

Therefore, we bless all to remain in the dharma marga.

Jagadguru Śankarācārya His Holiness Mahāsannidhānam Śrī Śrī Śrī Bhārati Tīrtha Mahāswāmiji

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We submit our efforts at the Lotus feet of Jagadguru Śankarācārya His Holiness Mahāsannidhānam Śrī Śrī Śrī Bhārati Tīrtha Mahāswāmiji and Jagadguru Śankarācārya His Holiness Sannidhānam Śrī Śrī Śrī Vidhuśekhara Bhārati Mahāswāmiji

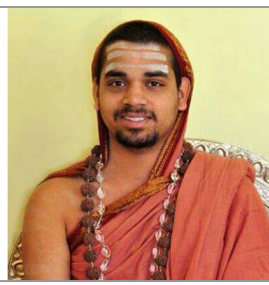


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New Temple for Goddess Sharada in Kashmir

Located 40 kilometers from the Sharada Temple, the Sarvajna Peetha.

A testimony to Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya's efforts to unify the Nation.

On February 3, 2022, members of the Sharada Yatra (Sarvajna Peeth) Temple Committee, Kashmir, under the leadership of Sri Ravinder Pandita, visited Sringeri. They had Darshan of Goddess Sharada, Dakshinamnaya Sringeri Sharada Peethadhishwara Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Mahasannidhanam Sri Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji and Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Sannidhanam Sri Sri Vidhushekhara Bharati Mahaswamiji, and sought blessings and guidance for the construction of the new temple for Goddess Sharada in Kashmir. The new temple would be constructed in the town of Teetwal, near the LoC in Kashmir, about 40 kilometers from the Sharada (Sarvajna) Peetha of the Goddess Sharadamba temple in Kashmir. The Sringeri Jagadgurus blessed the core members of the Committee and stated that all the required support would be extended towards this noble initiative.

India's Unifying Force: Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya



The Jagadgurus of Sringeri Sharada Peetham blessing the Kashmir Sharada Sarvajna Peeth Yatra Committee

There is no doubt that we are now able to live as a practitioner of the Hindu religion, or Sanatana Dharma, solely due to the yeoman service rendered by Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya who incarnated on this earth 1200 years back. Even at a young age, Sri Shankara mastered several languages. By the age of eight. He mastered all the four Vedas. Shunning aside all self-centered inclinations, He sought to strive for the welfare of others. He

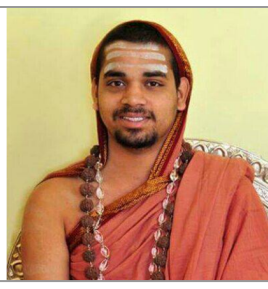


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became a renunciate (embraced sannyasa-ashrama) at the age of eight. Even from that tender age, as His tiny Feet walked India's land, He engaged in His mission to rejuvenate and restore the country's sanctity. Concerned solely with the welfare of the nation and all human beings, He made light of all difficulties and challenges that confronted Him. This is indeed befitting, because the great Acharya shines as the very epitome of vairagya (dispassion).

His first travel by foot commenced from Kalady, Kerala and culminated on the banks of the river Narmada in Madhya Pradesh, spanning a journey of nearly 1700 kilometers! In this day and age, with state-of-the-art infrastructure and Express Highways, journeying this stretch by road on a vehicle takes about 36 hours. How long would the journey have taken back in Sri Shankara's time, as He walked through dense forests?

On the banks of the Narmada, Sri Shankara first had Darshan of His Guru, Sri Govinda Bhagavatpada, took Krama Sannyasa from the Guru and studied the Shastras under him. By the age of twelve. He assimilated the import of all Shastras and, absorbed in the non-dualistic (Advaitic) principle as declared in the Upanishads. By the age of sixteen, He authored profound commentaries for the Brahmasutras, Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita, referred to as the Prasthan-Traya. Further, He authored many independent treatises (called 'Prakarana Grantha') that help to easily understand the import of the Vedanta-Shastra; and also several stotras (devotional hymns to various deities) that serve to lead man along the path of devotion.

By quoting and reinforcing the Vedic declaration that there is only one Paramatma who manifests in varied forms such as Vishnu, Shiva, Devi etc. to bless devotees, Sri Shankaracharya served to integrate different factions of the society. Traversing the length and breadth of our country thrice, solely by foot, He propagated the Advaitic principle everywhere. Further, intending that the principles of Dharma and Vedanta must be propagated to people at all times, He established four Amnaya Peethams in four directions of India. This has been stated in the Matha-Amnaya Stotra as:

चतुर्दिक्षु प्रसिद्धासु प्रसिद्ध्यर्थं स्वनामतः ।

चतुरोऽथ मठान् कृत्वा शिष्यान्संस्थापयद्विभुः ॥ १ ॥

चकार संज्ञामाचार्यश्चतुरां नामभेदतः ।

क्षेत्रं च देवतां चैव शक्तिं तीर्थं पृथक्पृथक् ॥ २ ॥

caturdikṣu prasiddhāsu prasiddhyartham svanāmataḥ |

caturō'tha maṭhān kṛtvā śiṣyānsaṁsthāpayadvibhuḥ || 1 ||

cakāra saṁjñāmācāryaścaturāṁ nāmabhedataḥ |

kṣetraṁ ca devatām caiva śaktiṁ tīrthaṁ pṛthakpṛthak || 2 ||

He established the four Peethams in Puri in the East, Sringeri in the South, Dwaraka in the West and Badari in the North; and appointed the foremost of His disciples, namely Sri Hastamalakacharya, Sri Sureshwaracharya, Sri Padmapadacharya and Sri Totakacharya as their

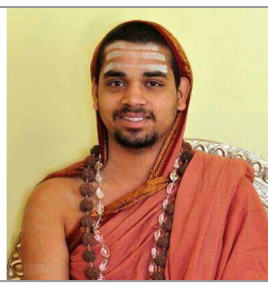


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respective Heads. He also determined the Devata-Shakti (presiding deity), the associated Kshetra (place of pilgrimage), Tirtha (sacred source of water) and the Maha-Vakya for each Peetham.

Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya is relevant to every follower of the Hindu Dharma. Through His divine powers, He rendered assistance to the poor and needy. He is fittingly revered even to this day by the entire nation, as He served to eradicate divisive factors and brought about unity across India, by propagating and nurturing the treasured Vedic norms all across the country. He rectified worship rituals and procedures across several temples in India. By establishing set procedures for Tirtha Yatras (holy pilgrimages) spanning all four directions in India, He brought forth a sense of unity and compatibility amongst one and all.

He appointed a native of the Chola region (part of present-day Tamil Nadu) to hold a position of importance in Gujarat, and natives of Kerala natives to significant positions in Kedarnath and

Badrinath this tradition continues to this day. Likewise, as instituted by Sri Shankaracharya, we still see natives of Karnataka hold important positions in Nepal and natives of the Maharashtra region are appointed to significant positions in Rameshwaram. In this way. He paved the way for people to think 'I am an Indian (first)' and thus facilitated the socio-cultural integration of the entire nation.



The Sarvajna-Peetham in Kashmir

'Sri Madhaviya Shankara Digvijaya' is regarded by the four Amnaya Peethams as the authoritative text on the glorious life history of Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankara. This work has been composed by the 12th Acharya of the Dakshinamnaya Sringeri Sharada Peetham, Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Vidyaranya Mahaswamiji. In this work, Jagadguru Sri Vidyaranya Mahaswamiji states:

जम्बूद्वीपं शस्यतेऽस्यां पृथिव्यां तत्राप्येतन्मण्डलं भारताख्यम् ।
काश्मीराख्यं मण्डलं तत्र शस्तं यत्रास्तेऽसौ शारदा वागधीशा ॥
द्वारैर्युक्तम् माण्डपैः तच्चतुर्भिः देव्या गेहं यत्र सर्वज्ञपीठम् ।
यत्रास्स रोहे सर्ववित्सज्जनानां नान्ये सर्वे यत्प्रवेष्टुं क्षमन्ते ॥

jambūdavīpaṃ śasyate'syāṃ pṛthivyāṃ tatrāpyetanmaṇḍalaṃ bhāratākhyam |
kāśmīrākhyam maṇḍalaṃ tatra śastaṃ yatrā'ste'sau śāradā vāgadhīśā ||
dvāirairyuktam māṇḍapaiḥ taccaturbhiḥ devyā gehaṃ yatra sarvajñapīṭham |



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yatrā” rohe sarvavitsajjanānām nānye sarve yatpraveṣṭum kṣamante ||

On this earth, Jambudvipa is supreme. Within the Jambudvipa, Bharata (India) is sacred. Within India, the region of Kashmir which is presided by Goddess Sharada, the Goddess of Knowledge and Speech (Vagdevi) is eminent. A temple with four entrances, one in each of the four directions, established in Kashmir as the abode of Goddess Sharada, is well-known as the 'Sarvajna Peetham, Only a Sarvajna (Omniscient One) is eligible to occupy this Throne of Omniscience, none else.

Once when the Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Adi Shankaracharya was traversing the country, He came to know about this Sarvajna-Peetham (the seat of Omniscience) associated with Goddess Sharada in Kashmir. While scholars from three directions had opened the doors to the Sarvajna-Peetham and ascended the Throne through the respective entrances, the southern entrance, however, had not been opened till then.

To address this shortcoming (with respect to the Sarvajna-Peetham) that confronted Southern India, Sri Shankaracharya who hailed from Kerala, travelled to Kashmir, engaged eminent scholars of various philosophical schools in debate, delivered fitting responses to all questions, responded even to the divine voice of Goddess Sharada that posed a question to Him, and then ascended the Sarvajna-Peetham

Kashmir and Sringeri

There has been a long-standing relationship between Kashmir and Sringeri, dating back to the era of the Puranas. Maharshi Kashyapa performed penance in Kashmir. His son, Maharshi Vibhandaka, and his grandson, Maharshi Rishyashringa, performed penance in Sringeri. According to the ancient Nilamata Purana, the region of Kashmir owes its origin to Lord Adi Varaha. Therefore, a part of the region was also referred to as Varahamula. Even to this day, a well-known place by name 'Baramulla' exists in Kashmir. Along similar lines, the mountain where the River Tungabhadra, which flows through Sringeri, originates is called Varaha Parvata. The Skanda Purana states that the River Tungabhadra originates from the tusk of Lord Varaha.

On seeing two natural enemies, the snake and the frog letting go of all animosity and living amicably, Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya felt that the region was extremely sacred, and chose it to establish the first of His four Amnaya Peethams, the Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham, at Sringeri. He consecrated Goddess Sharada upon the Sri Chakra Yantra and worshipped the Goddess. The Matha-Amnaya Stotra says:

मलहानिकरं लिङ्गं विभाण्डक-सुपूजितम् ।
यत्रास्ते ऋष्यशृङ्गस्य महर्षेराश्रमो महान् ॥
वराहो देवता तत्र रामक्षेत्रमुदाहृतम् ।
तीर्थं च तुङ्गभद्राख्यं शक्तिः श्रीशारदेति च ॥

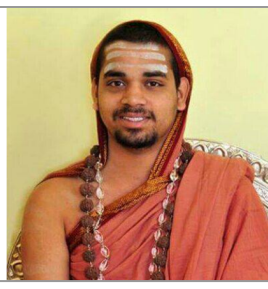


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malahānikaramṇ liṅgaṇ vibhāṇḍaka-supūjitam |
yatrāste ṛṣyaśṛṅgasya maharṣerāśramo mahān ||
varāho devatā tatra rāmakṣetramudāhṛtam |
tīrthaṇ ca tuṅgabhadrākhyam śaktiḥ śrīśāradeti ca ||

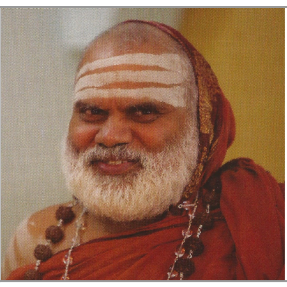
It means: Lord Varaha is the deity for the southern Peetham where Maharishi Vibhandaka worshiped the Malahanikareshwara Linga. This region was also the hermitage of Maharishi Rishyashringa. The Kshetra associated with the Sringeri Sharada Peetham is Rameswaram, the Tirtha is Tungabhadra and the Shakti is Goddess Sharada.



Goddess Sharada, the Parashakti who is manifest as Goddesses Durga-Lakshmi-Saraswati was consecrated by Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankara in Sringeri.

Further, a longstanding Guru-Shishya association has prevailed between the Jagadgurus of Sringeri and the royalty of Kashmir. One of the letters submitted in 1919 by the then Maharaja of Kashmir, Pratap Simha, to the 34th Jagadguru of the Sringeri Sharada Peetham, Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Chandrashekhara Bharati Mahaswamiji, bears testimony to this association. In the letter, the Maharaja had expressed gratitude for receiving the Vyasa-Akshata from the Jagadguru.

The 35th Jagadguru of the Sringeri Sharada Peetham, Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Sri Abhinava Vidya Tirtha Mahaswamiji graced Kashmir in June 1967 during His pan-India Dharma Vijaya Yatra and copiously blessed the people of Kashmir through His benedictory messages and the Chandramouliswara Puja. The Jagadguru also had Darshan at the Shankaracharya Hill and offered worship to Lord Jyeshtheshwara. During the Jagadguru's camp, an Archaka from Rameswaram, Seturamanath Abhyankar, visited Kashmir to receive Shiva Deeksha and Mantropadesha from the Jagadguru. He was blessed with Shiva Deeksha on June 12, 1967 and thus made qualified to offer Puja to Sri Ramanatha Swamy at Rameswaram. This event is illustrative of the national unity that has continued to prevail even a thousand years after it was initiated by Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya, and is also indicative of the close ties prevailing between Sringeri and the regions of Kashmir, Rameshwaram and Maharashtra. As per the procedure established by Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankaracharya, only the Sringeri Jagadgurus and Maharashtra Archakas who have received Shiva Deeksha from the Sringeri Jagadgurus are eligible to perform worship at the shrine of Sri Ramanatha Swamy; this tradition continues to this date

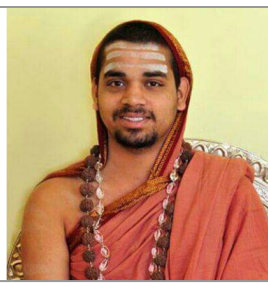


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The current Acharya of the Sringeri Sharada Peetham, Jagadguru sgankaracharya Sri Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji, during His all-India tour in 1994, graced Kashmir. On October 27, the Jagadguru visited the Adi Shankaracharya Hill, offered worship to Lord Jyeshtheshwara and prayed for the welfare of all humanity.

Thus the association between Kashmir and Sringeri has endured for a long time.

The Sharada Temple in Kashmir

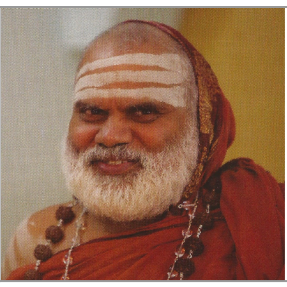
As per age-old tradition, spanning several hundreds of years, the people of Kashmir, the erstwhile eminent seat of learning that hosted a multitude of accomplished scholars, used to embark on the 'Chari Mubarak Yatra' every year, to the Sharada Sarvajna Peeth and to offer worship to Goddess Sharada. However, this temple now lies in ruins, and is currently located in Pakistan-occupied-Kashmir (PoK). For several years now, the people of Kashmir have been attempting to secure special permission to visit this temple.

In view of the prevailing situation, a new temple for Goddess Sharada will be constructed in Teetwal, a town on the banks of the river Kishanganga near the LoC in Kashmir, situated in the erstwhile Yatra route, and located about 40 kms from the Sarvajna Peetham of the Sharada Temple. On February 3, members of Sharada Yatra (Sarvajna Peeth) Temple Committee, Kashmir led by Sri Ravinder Pandita, Sri Mohan K Mongha, Sri Rakesh Koul visited Sringeri and sought blessings and guidance of the Sringeri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Mahasannidhanam Sri Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji and Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Sannidhanam Sri Sri Vidhushekhara Bharati Mahaswamiji. During the visit, Sri Ravinder Pandita explained the activities of the committee along with the live visuals from the Sharada Sarvajna Peeth in PoK and from Teetwal. The Jagadgurus showered Their benevolent blessings and stated that all the required support would be extended towards this noble initiative.

During Darshan, Sri Ravinder Pandit made an offering of holy sand and two stones from the ancient structure of the Sarvajna Peetham in Kashmir. The Jagadguru blessed him with one of the stones to be placed in the site of the new temple. A book of 2000 pages preserved in the archives of the Sringeri Math named 'Kriya Ratnaakara', authored under the instruction of Maharaja Ranbir Singh of Kashmir (the predecessor of Maharaja Pratap Singh) and letters sent reverentially to the Sringeri Jagadgurus by the Kings of Kashmir were shown to the Committee members. The Administrator of the Sringeri Math, announced the complete support of the Math towards construction of the temple for Goddess Sharada and conveyed that the Math would offer a new Panchaloha Vighraha (idol) of Goddess Sharada for consecration at the temple.

Varshika Abhisheka at Sri Sharada temple, Teetwal, Kashmir

There is a unique and profound connection between the Dakshinamnaya Sri Sharada Peetham in Sringeri and the Sarvajna Peetham in Kashmir. Kashmir is renowned as the place of

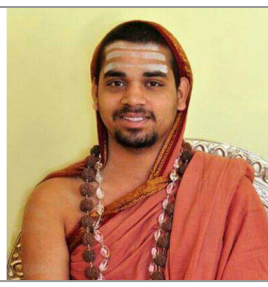


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Maharshi Kashyapa's Tapas. Sringeri is significant as the place where Maharshi Kashyapa's son, Maharshi Vibhandaka, and his grandson, Maharshi Rishyashringa, performed their Tapas.



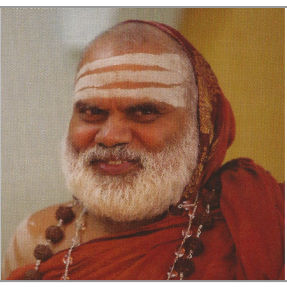
Jagadguru Sri Adi Shankara Bhagavatpada established the idol of Kashmirapura-vasini Sri Sharadamba at Sringeri and ascended the Sharada Sarvajna Peetham in Kashmir.

With the blessings of Sringeri Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Mahasannidhanam Sri Sri Bharati Tirtha Mahaswamiji, Jagadguru Shankaracharya Sri Sannidhanam Sri Sri Vidhushekhara Bharati Sannidhanam conducted the Pratishtha Kumbhabhisheka of Sri Sharada at Teetwal in Kashmir on Jyestha Krishna Pratipat (June 5, 2023).

In accordance with the ancient traditions of the Agama, The Sringeri Math, in collaboration with the Save Sharada Committee will organise the annual celebration (Varshika Abhisheka) of this historic Kumbhabhisheka at Teetwal from June 22-25, 2024.

After several centuries, the tradition of Shastrartha (scriptural debates) is experiencing a revival in the region of the Sarvajna Peetham in Kashmir, with discussions focusing on darshana-shastra-vichara. This event will honor the rich cultural heritage of Kashmir and strengthen roots of Sanatana Dharma in the region.

Over the four-day period, numerous dharmic activities will take place, including special Abhishekas, Pujas, Homas (Havans), Chaturveda Parayana, recitations of various Shashtra texts, hymn chanting, scholarly lectures, debates, and discussions.

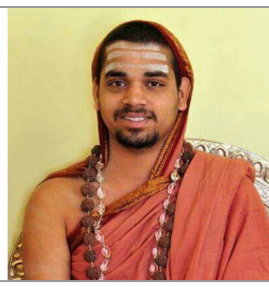


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Episode 1. Anugraha Bhashanam of His Holiness Sri Sannidhanam Jagadguru Vidhushekhara Swami Varu

In his Anugraha Bhashanam, His Holiness applauds our Armed forces & their contribution. His Holiness says:

In connection with this yaatra, will say our Armed forces as parakrami meaning gallant and valiant, in various areas skilled and able (samarth). In this yaatra Armed forces including many from various parts of the country have taken care of various aspects have arranged in elaborate manner. His Holiness expresses his happiness and utmost satisfaction in respect of arrangements made.

In times of difficulty, people remember God and also Sena (armed forces). In these times , we can get help from Sena to get out of the difficult situation. We have seen their valor earlier. They can only do it .

In times of difficulty people think of God and also Sena. That much excellent is our Bharatiya Sena. I feel proud to say this about our Armed forces. Every commander, senior army personnel are bandhus of every citizen, relation of every citizen. Everyone in this world has relatives at home. But an army man is such a relative that in times of adversity , they are ready to sacrifice their lives for us . Other relatives shall not be ready to lay down their lives for us. Armed forces person doesn't care for his life and goes to fight. Armed forces have in the context of this visit done more help which I can't forget. Defeat shall disappear on listening to the courage of the Armed forces.

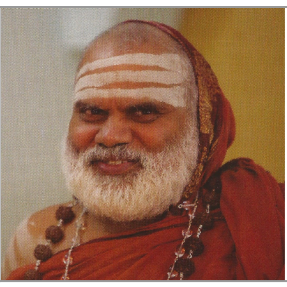
This courageous armed force is getting the attention of the government. Various Facilities should be given to the Sena. Our Sena is always successful and competent/capable. I pray to god for the same and for their fame . In this Sena, whosoever are there be it in borders or doing duty outside the country, they, their family by the grace of God get shreya. I pray to God, giving blessings to all who are involved and have ensured the success of this visit .

Episode 2

His Holiness says this:

In our country, the population of youth is more. If we see other countries, the population of elderly is more while in our country the population of elders is less and that of youth is more.

Therefore, our country should prepare the youth (for future), like Adi Shankaracharya ji who worked for the country and society . Every youth should consider his objectives and works, him as ideal. In line with attaining similar objectives, Every youth should study properly , work for the excellence of his country, his house, then this will bring our country to limelight. Youth should try to

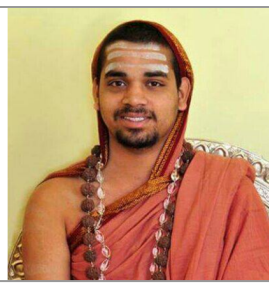


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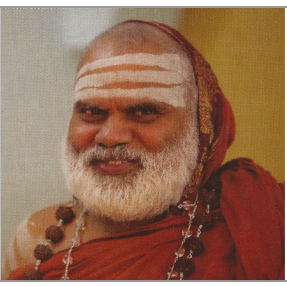
bring the country to limelight. Government is also arranging something (for building the youth power)& that should continue. By doing so, in the days to come our country , for our country it will be excellent and in the world also our country will be excellent and for this we have to put in similar efforts and in this context, I bless everyone .

Every youth should work for the benefit of our country to the best of his ability , and should follow some discipline . He should strive to work for the best of his ability (following that discipline). Every person should make the aforementioned as a rule in his life. Every person should have these emotional feelings that as per the best of his abilities he will do something for the society. He should sit thinking that others will do it, they'll do better. Instead he should join hands with others and do something better . In this connection , I

give my aashivaad ..

Jagadguru Śankarācārya His Holiness Sannidhānam Śrī Śrī Śrī Vidhushekhara Bhāratī Mahāswāmiji at Sri Shankara Hills, Kashmir (2023)

***Episode 3* His Holiness highlights role of government and administration in this yaatra. His Holiness says thus:**

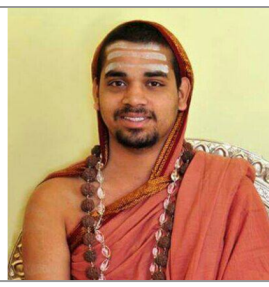


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This Dakshnamaya Peetha which was established in South (of our country) by Adi Shankaracharya ji, was established for propagation / spread of sanatana Dharma. In this Peetha now our Guru Jagadguru Sri Sri Bharathi Teertha Mahaswamiji is 36th pontiff . Guruji has gone on various yatras across the country and met people.

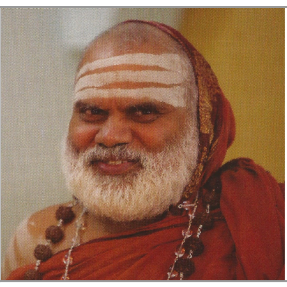
As per instructions of Adi Shankara, Acharya of this Peetha should visit every part of the country and propagate Sanatana Dharma. As per instructions, our Guru has met people and given upadesh. By his instructions, I have come here to this place in Kashmir. Here yesterday at Teetwal which is near the Sarvayagna Peetha, we have built a new temple of Sharadamba and completed pranapratishtaa and done kumbhahishek. Today here in Jeshteshwar temple, we performed puja to bhagwan, prayed for everyone, had darshan of Shankaracharya and prayed for the benefit of all.

For this yatra, the country's administration has organised in an elaborate manner. J & K administration has joined in organising this yatra. I will never forget these very good arrangements. With dedication they have done, I'll never forget. Those all who wish for accretion of our country, Kashmir and striving for the same have through administration made elaborate arrangements. I feel people here are blessed to have such administration, capable administration. The administration has special capabilities. If not for such capabilities, it will not be possible to manage and carry out various tasks. I express my happiness in this regard

***Episode 4* Protect our culture, strive for societal betterment. His Holiness says:**

Our Bharatiya Sanskriti is guide for the world. We have come up under such guidance and it is due to good luck in many births. Therefore everyone should in the context of (preservation) this culture of the country should work with dedication for accretion of the country, to bring fame to our country, bring the country into limelight globally. For that one should put in special efforts, Just like Shankaracharya ji had done & done it in 32 years and set an example. If to do, he could have lived for more years and done something for self as well. Just as he had established four aamnaya peethams, he could have one for himself and lived & brought people nearer to him. But his intention was not that - he wasn't selfish.

He didn't want anything. His intention was to give something to this country, deliver something to this society. He didn't have regard for self and his person - the body. That's why his life is an ideal one for the youth and everyone to follow. One should follow his style of life and as per that lead his life. Should work for the betterment of society. By doing so it will ensure welfare n betterment of the society & also bring in merit for self becoz we live in that society. Hence we should work for our society. If we work for ourselves, it will give nothing to society. This is the view of Shankaracharya. Everyone in this country should live as one united, together in amity, strive for betterment of the country. This was the objective of Shankaracharya.

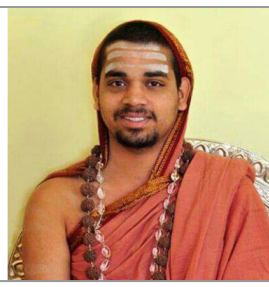


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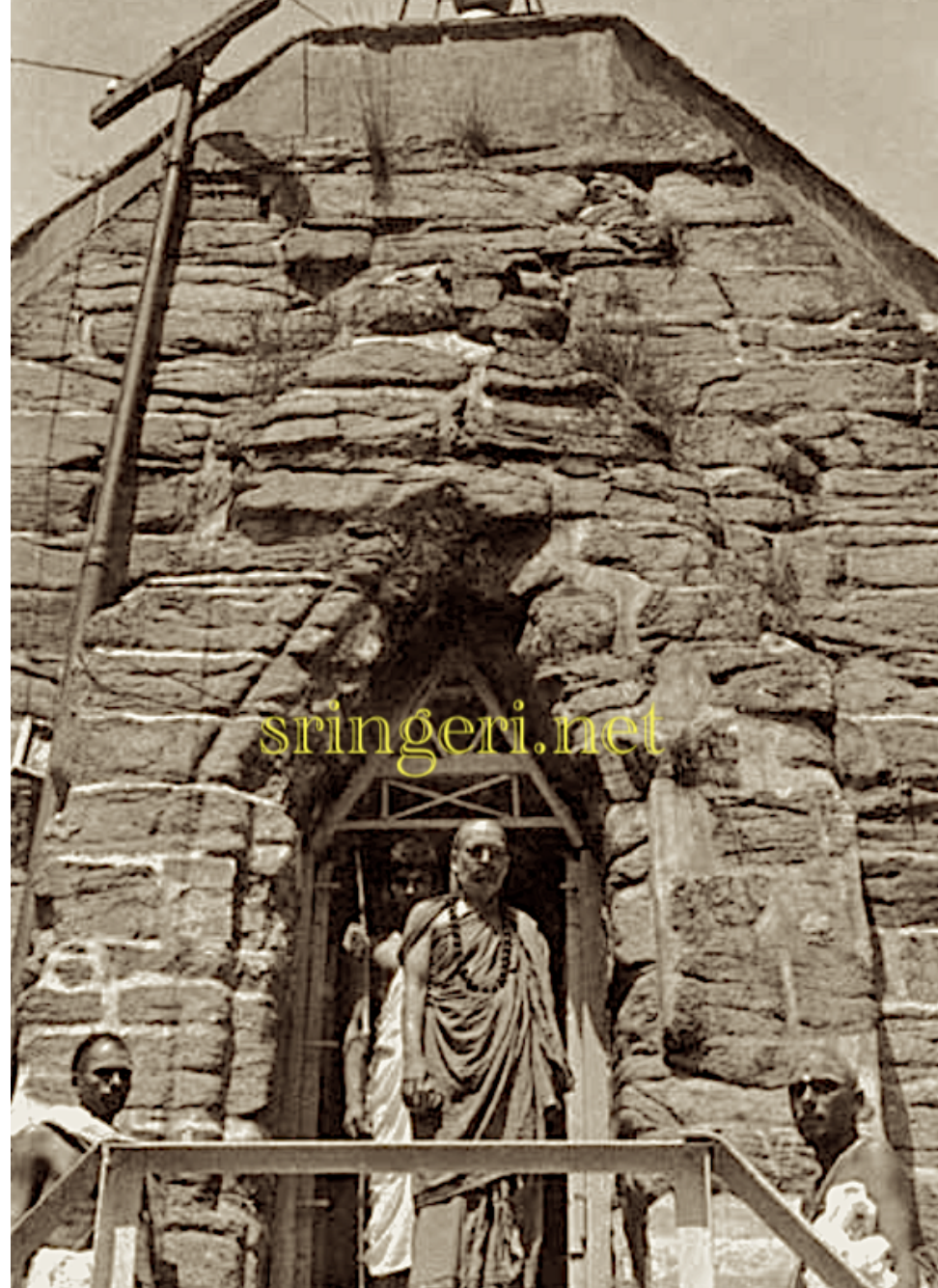
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Episode 5 Two universal principles of man. His Holiness says:

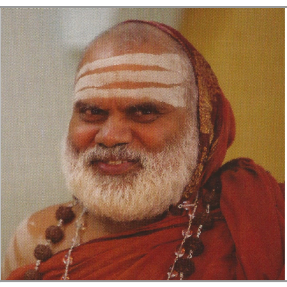
At our country's Kashmir State today which is the place which is Sanatana Dharma Saviour Jagadguru Adishankaracharya's tapas sthali - penitent / seat of austerity. This place is where Parameshwar ji resides since ancient times as Jeshteshwar. In this temple at Adishankaracharya's taposthali puja was performed at his feet and prayed for blessings of vishwas aasthikas, everyone, every living being. We have prayed for the grace of God on every one and every one shall get their blessings, let there be no doubt about it.

In our dharma, in many granthaas,



Jagadguru Śankarācārya His Holiness Jeshta Mahāsannidhānam Śrī Śrī Śrī Abhinava VidyaTīrtha Mahāswāmiji at Sri Shankara Hills, Kashmir (1967)

many things have been elaborated. Vedas, puranams, itihās, Shāstras for the meaningful journey of manushya janma, many things have been rendered. If we peruse those two things come to our knowledge/ attention:

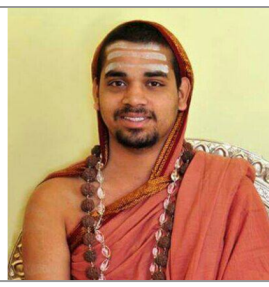


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1) Everyone should believe in God. One should have faith in God who created this world. One who has faith, belief without an iota of doubt (in God) , is called aastika. By having faith in God and performing puja with devotion, giving meaning to our existence in this janma is the first point.

2) Everyone should live the life of a gentleman.

Satpurush, a gentleman, lives a way of life serving the society, country. Everyone should live in such a way for the betterment of the country. One way is to be blessed by God. Live as a gentleman.

All the texts elaborate on or have links to one of the above. These two r mainly elaborated in granthas and r very much necessary for humans.

One should strive to work for some objective but all work may not fructify by one's own efforts. Some efforts require the grace of almighty. For that utmost faith is important. One should do puja with utmost faith and devotion, get his grace and thereafter focus on work objectives.

One should live as a gentleman for society and country. Whatever one can do , should do. Gentleman lives less for self and more for society, country. This is what is mentioned in Vedas and shastras.

***Episode 6* three principal contributions of Adishankaracharya. His Holiness says:**

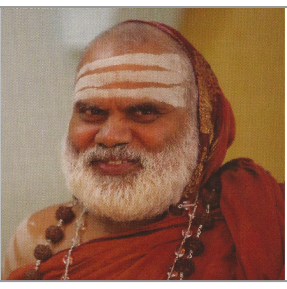
Shankaracharya in his avatar spanning 32 years has done many things. The can be categorised

1) Granth rachna, bhashya rachana, Stotras, prachand granth, vastavik tattva, Advaita siddhanta. An ordinary samanya man how he should live, he should behave/conduct with other people , these are the upadesh given by Shankaracharya.

2) visit every place. Avtar Purusha Shankaracharya Swami was born at Kalady, at the age of 8 he went to Omkareshwar on the banks of Narmada river in Madhya Pradesh, took sanyasa and thereafter went to Kasi, Badrinath and many places across the country. Wherever we visit in this country, we come across history related to Shankaracharya. We get to know how he solved problems in these places he visited. People who tread the wrong path got corrected & shown the right path. We get to know such things about Shankaracharya from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. He did digvijay yatra to various states, did betterment for the society.

Connection with Kashmir- in this state, Sarvajna Peetha is there. Shankaracharya ascended the throne there. One who's Sarvajna - all knowing , can only ascend the throne. One who's not cannot enter the temple. Hence after entering the temple, one has to prove his sarvajnata. Shankaracharya proved his sarvajnata and ascended the throne. He went everywhere and gave upadesh.

3) Established four aamnaya peethas in four directions in the country.

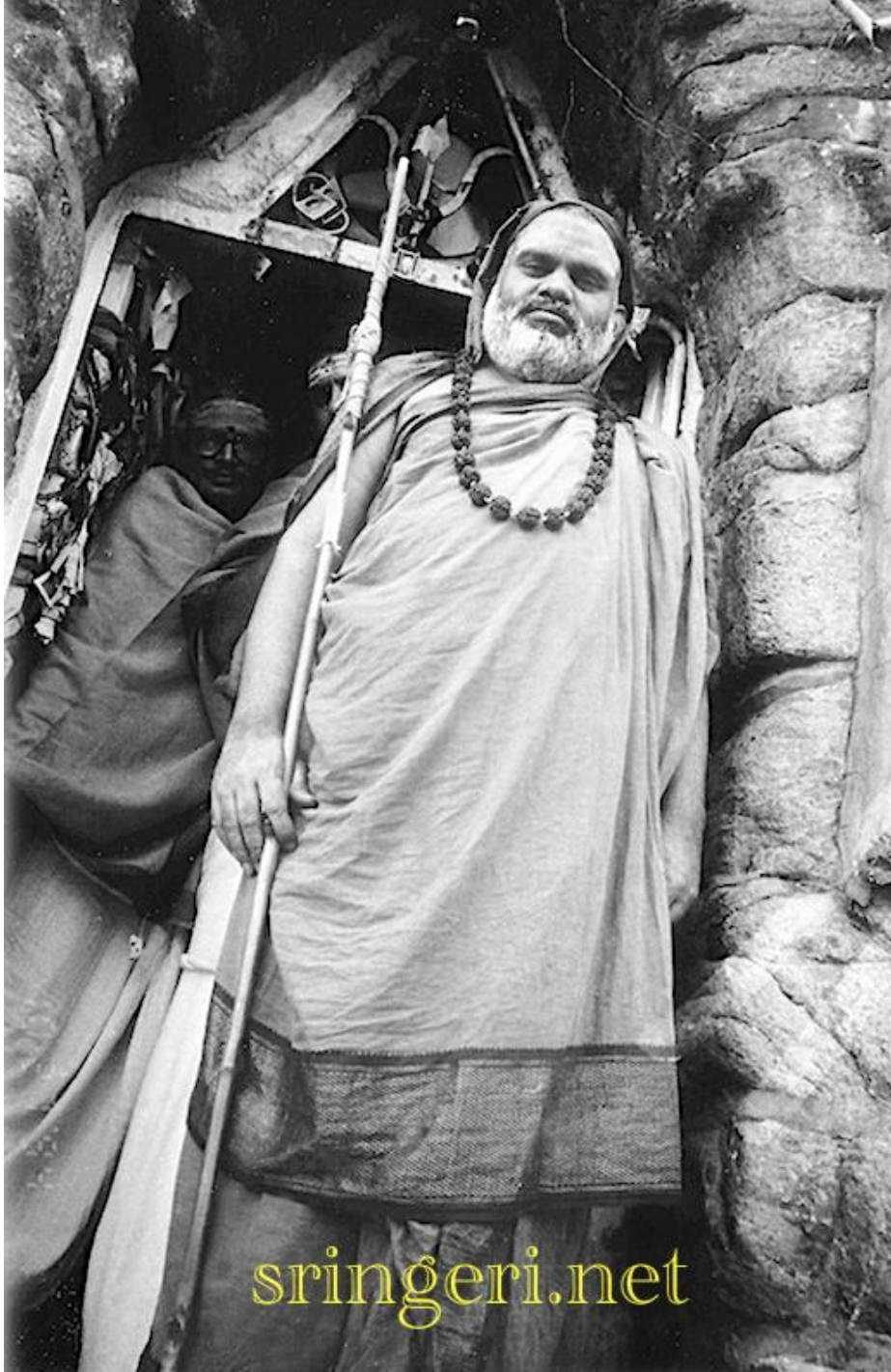


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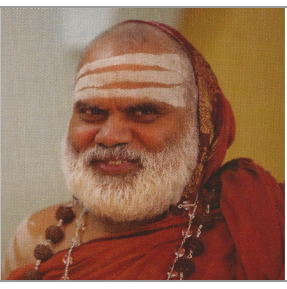
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- Sringeri in South, Dakshinamaya Peetham, Sharada Peetham
- in West, Dwarka Kalikamba Peeth
- in North, Jyothir Peeth (Badrinath)
- in East, Goverdhan Peeth (Puri)

Shankaracharya went to each of these places personally. One has to travel 2000 kilometres to go from one peeth and reach the other. Shankaracharya travelled by foot some 1200 years earlier. He did not establish 4, 10 or 15 peethas in one state in the country. That would have impeded the spread of culture throughout our country. Hence , he established the four peethas in locations at four directions in the country. By doing so he tried to solve regional disparities and bring unity (in thinking) among people of the country at various locations.

Jagadguru Śankarācārya His Holiness Mahāsannidhānam Śrī Śrī Śrī Bhārati Tīrtha Mahāswāmiji at Ari Shankara Hills Kashmir (1994)

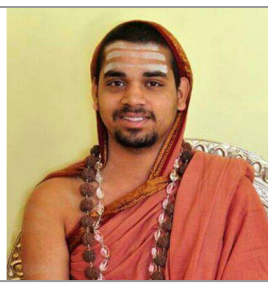


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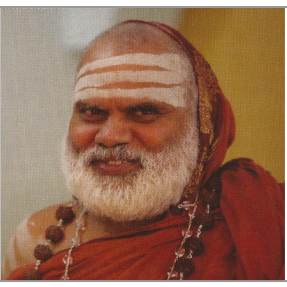
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Everyone has to follow the upadesha of Shankaracharya. Following his footsteps and directives shall be beneficial, result in good only and one needn't have even an iota of doubt in this regard.



Jagadguru Śankarācārya His Holiness Sannidhānam Śrī Śrī Śrī Vidhushekhara Bhāratī Mahāswāmiji in Darbar dress and Sri P A Murali, Administrator & CEO, Sri Sringeri Mutt & It's Properties, Sringerī

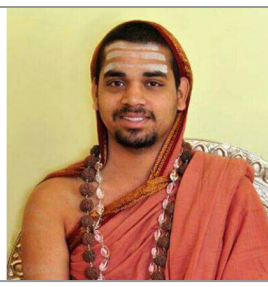


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