

.. shri Lalita chatuHShaShTyupachArasaMgrahaH ..

.. ଶ୍ରୀ ଲଳିତା ଚତୁଃଷଷ୍ଠ୍ୟପଚାରସଂଗ୍ରହଃ ..

to deities during Pooja or Archana. However, sixty-four Upacharas are

prescribed during the Navavarana Pooja of Shri Lalita Mahatripurasundari

Rajarajeshwari Paraabhattacharika in the Shrichakra.

These sixty-four

Upacharas are detailed in Vamakeshwara Tantra and in the Parashurama

Kalpasutras. Though it is not possible to physically offer all these

sixty-four Upacharas to Shridevi, by mentioning these Upacharas and

offering the same at the lotus feet of Shridevi using one's imagination,

the merit of actually offering these Upacharas to Shridevi are

obtained. The truth of this statement is confirmed by Shri Bhaskararaya

in his Setubandha and also by Shri Rameshwara Suri in his

commentary on the Parashurama Kalpasutras.

Shri Lalita Chatuhshashtyupachara Samgraha is a hymn, which

beautifully summarizes these sixty-four Upacharas.

This hymn, composed

from a high state of consciousness, is the masterpiece of Brahmasri

K. P. Narayana Shastrigal, the late Asthana Vidwan of Mysore State and

Dakshinamnaya Shringeri Sharada Peetham and retired professor of

Advaita Vedanta, Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore. A scholar par

excellence and a highly accomplished Upasaka of Shri Mahatripurasundari

and Shri Chandramouliswara, Shri Narayana Shastrigal was held in a very

high regard by the Shankaracharyas of the Amnaya mutts and by scholars

across the sub-continent. Most of his disciples went on to become

Mahamahopadhyayas and scholars of great repute. He spent a greater part of his life in the holy city of Varanasi and was popularly referred to as 'Kashivasi' Narayana Shastrigal. He was instrumental in editing and publishing the first ever copy of Skandadeva's Rudra Bhashya. He accepted Turiyashrama towards the end of his life. It is popularly remembered to this day in Kashi that when the great man attained Siddhi, a Bana Linga had materialized on his body. It is indeed due to the limitless compassion of Shridevi that I was fortunate to have as my Guru Brahmasri

K. P. Shankara Shastrigal, younger brother of Shri Narayana Shastrigal,

an equally brilliant scholar and an equally accomplished Shrividyā

Upasaka. It is recorded that one afternoon, after performing Nirajana to

Shridevi, Narayana Shastrigal burst into a hymn and a disciple noted it

down. The then Shankaracharya Mahaswamigal of Shringeri read the hymn and

declared that it was indeed Shridevi who had spoken through Shastrigal.

The following hymn, which is a composition of Brahmasri Narayana Shastrigal,

has been reproduced over the ages in various books like the Shrividyā

Ratnakara of Karapatri Swamin, Saubhagya Ratnakara  
Valli of Purnananda,

Shrividya Saparya of Dattatreyanandanatha, by various  
Guhananda Mandali

books and many books dealing with Shrichakra Pooja  
and Devi Stotras in

Sanskrit, Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada, Bengali and  
Malayalam. One may

estimate the greatness of this hymn by simply  
considering the fact that

this hymn was included in their Saparya Paddhatis by  
great men like

Chidanandanatha and Karapatri Swamin. It is  
unfortunate however that

none of these publications have given any credit to the  
author of this

supremely beautiful hymn by at least mentioning his name.}

ଓଁ ହୃଦ୍ଘନିଲୟେ ଦେବି ଲଳିତେ ପରଦେବତେ .

ଚତୁଷ୍ପଦପଦାରାଂସ୍ତେ ଭକ୍ତ୍ୟା ମାତଃ ସମର୍ପୟେ .. ୧..

କାମେଶୋସଜନିଲୟେ ପାଦ୍ୟଂ ଗୃହ୍ଣାସ୍ତୁ ସାଦରମ୍ .

ଭୂଷଣାନି ସମୁଦାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗନ୍ଧତୈଳଂ ଚ ତେଽର୍ପୟେ .. ୨..

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ଉପବିଶ୍ୟ ସୁଖେନ ହଂ ଦେହୋଦ୍ଘର୍ତ୍ତନମାଚର .. ୩..

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ଅଭିଷିଢ଼ଞ୍ଚାନି ପଶ୍ଚାତ୍ତ୍ଵାଂ ସୌବର୍ଣ୍ଣକଲଶୋଦକୈଃ .. ୪..

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କୁଚୋତ୍ତରୀୟମରୁଣମର୍ପୟାମି ମହେଶ୍ଵରି .. ୫..

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ଉପବିଶ୍ୟ ଚ ସୌବର୍ଣ୍ଣପୀଠେ ଗନ୍ଧାଦ୍ଵିଲେପୟ .. ୬..

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ଅର୍ପୟାମି ଚ ମାଲ୍ୟାଦି ସର୍ବତୁକୁସୁମସ୍ରଜଃ .. ୭..

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ମାଣିକ୍ୟମୁକୁଟଂ ମୂର୍ଧ୍ନି ଦୟୟା ସ୍ଥାପୟାମିକେ .. ୮..

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ସିନ୍ଧୁରେଣ ଚ ସୀମନ୍ତମଳଙ୍କୁରୁ ଦୟାମିଧେ .. ୯..

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ବାଲୀୟୁଗଳମପ୍ୟମ୍ ଭକ୍ତ୍ୟା ତେ ବିନିବେଦୟେ .. ୧୦..

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