

## Sri Narasimha Jayanti

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We are celebrating the appearance day of Lord Narasimha on May 20, 2016. Narasimhadeva is the protector of the devotees. As confirmed in Bhagavad-gita, the Supreme Lord appears in every millennium to protect the devotees, annihilate the miscreants and to establish religious principles. On His appearance day devotees fast till dusk.

There is a common misconception that one should not worship Lord Narasimhadeva at home. Some people say that if you worship Lord Narasimha at home, He would rip you apart. However this is not true. People who say that identify themselves with Hiranyakashipu rather than with Prahlada. Prahlada was a great devotee and Hiranyakashipu was the greatest demon who was envious of Lord Vishnu.



Narasimhadeva appeared to protect His devotee and annihilate the demon. See the picture of Lord Narasimha. Hiranyakashipu is being ripped apart and behold... Prahlada Maharaja is standing next to Him with a garland. The demigods and even Lakshmi were afraid of approaching Narasimhadeva to pacify Him; but Prahlada Maharaja went and offered prayers to pacify Him.

Narasimhadeva protects us from all evil influences and He removes all the obstacles in our spiritual path. In the Brahma Samhita it is stated that Ganesha always holds the lotus feet of Lord Narasimha and thus he obtains his power to destroy all the obstacles on the path of progress in the three worlds. Narasimha is everywhere and He also resides in our heart. Devotees always worship the Supreme Lord Narasimhadeva who is also known as bhakta-vatsala. It is important that we worship Him on His appearance day.

For more details visit: [www.iskconbangalore.org/festivals](http://www.iskconbangalore.org/festivals) or [www.iskconbangalore.org/sri-narasimha-jayanti](http://www.iskconbangalore.org/sri-narasimha-jayanti)

## How to celebrate Narasimha Jayanti Festival?

**Wake up early in the morning.** In the scriptures it is recommended that one should wake up early in the morning. Brahma-muhurtha (approximately 1 ½ hours before sunrise) is the most auspicious time for spiritual activities.

**Cleanse yourself.** Clean yourself externally by brushing your teeth, taking a bath etc. For internal cleanliness one has to think of Krishna always and chant the Hare Krishna maha-mantra.

hare kṛṣṇa, hare kṛṣṇa, kṛṣṇa kṛṣṇa, hare hare  
hare rāma, hare rāma, rāma rāma, hare hare

Before observing any vow, cleanse yourself externally and internally by taking a bath and chanting the Hare Krishna maha-mantra at least 108 times. This is very important.

**Prepare for the worship.** If you have an altar, clean it, remove the old flowers and decorate the altar with fresh flowers. If you do not have the Deity or Picture of Lord Narasimha on the altar, then set up a table and purify it by sprinkling water or wiping with a cloth soaked in water. Keep the picture / Deity of Lord Narasimha on that table. Offer flower garlands and decorate the place of worship with flowers.

**Offer Obeisances.** Chant Narasimha Pranama mantra and offer obeisances to Lord Narasimha.

namas te nara-simhāya prahlādāhlāda-dāyine  
hiraṇyakaśīpor vakṣaḥ-śilā-ṭaṅka-nakhālaye

ito nṛsimhaḥ parato nṛsimh  
yato yato yāmi tato nṛsimhaḥ  
bahir nṛsimho hṛdaye nṛsimho  
nṛsimham ādim śaraṇam prapadye

**Pray for the Protection of Lord Narasimha by chanting Narasimha Kavacha Stotra.** This is the prayer from Brahmānda Purana, formerly spoken by Prahlada Maharaja. It is said that one who chants this mantra is bestowed with all opulences and can be elevated to the heavenly planets. One should first meditate on the transcendental form of Lord Narasimha (as described in verses 3 to 6 of Narasimha Kavacha Stotra) and pray to Him for our protection.

It is said that the Narasimha Kavacha Stotra is the king of all mantras. One who reads this becomes free from all sins. It removes all evil influences in the family and drives away ghostly disturbances. Whatever one desires in this world can be definitely attained if one chants this mantra regularly as per the procedure with a pure heart. All the diseases (especially those of the abdomen) will vanish and he will achieve victory in all his endeavors.

The Narasimha Kavacha Stotra is given as an annexure to this e-book. To hear the mantra, download the Narasimha Kavacha Stotra Video from our website.

**Narasimha Ashtottara Archana.** Purchase different varieties of fragrant flowers for performing archana. Chant the Narasimha Ashtottara mantra (refer annexure) & offer flowers at the lotus feet of Lord.

**Offering Bhoga.** Prepare a variety of delicacies as per your ability and offer them to the Lord. Distribute the Prasadam. The devotees observing the vow shall fast till dusk & then partake the Prasadam.

**Narasimha Arati:** Chant the following mantra (or you can also sing) and perform an arati.

śrī-nṛsimha, jaya nṛsimha, jaya jaya nṛsimha  
prahlādeśa jaya padmā-mukha-padma-bhṛṅga

tava kara-kamala-vare nakham adbhuta-śṛṅgam  
dalita-hiraṇyakaśīpu-tanu-bhṛṅgam  
keśava dhṛta-narahari-rūpa jaya jagadīśa hare  
jaya jagadīśa hare jaya jagadīśa hare

**Prayer to forgive offenses:** With folded hands request the Supreme Lord to accept your worship and forgive any offenses committed knowingly or unknowingly in the process of worship.



[www.iskconbangalore.org/sri-narasimha-jayanti](http://www.iskconbangalore.org/sri-narasimha-jayanti)

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## Bhoga-offering Procedure

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Arrange all the bhoga-offerings in front of the Deities. On each item place a tulasi leaf. Chant each of the following mantras 3 times as you ring a bell with your left hand.



nama om̐ viṣṇu-pādāya kṛṣṇa-preṣṭhāya bhū-tale  
śrīmate bhaktivedānta-svāmin iti nāmine

namas te sārāsvate deve gaura-vāṇī-pracārine  
nirviśeṣa-sūnyavādi-pāścātya-deśa-tāriṇe

namo mahā-vadānyāya kṛṣṇa-prema-pradāya te  
kṛṣṇāya kṛṣṇa-caitanya-nāmn̐e gaura-tviṣe namaḥ

namo brahmaṇya-devāya go-brāhmaṇa-hitāya ca  
jagad-dhitāya kṛṣṇāya govindāya namo namaḥ

Leave the bhoga in front of the Lord for 10 to 15 minutes. Come out of the altar room. After 15 minutes, clap your hands gently and enter the altar room. Ring the bell and remove the plate.

## Ārati Procedure

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**Items required:** Bell, ārati lamp, incense sticks, ghee wicks, matchbox, conch to offer arghya, conch stand, a handkerchief, small plate to keep flowers, fragrant flowers, ācamana cup, cāmara and vyajana (peacock feather fan), a big plate to keep all the paraphernalia.

Offer the ārati in the following sequence:

**dhūpa (incense sticks):** 4 rounds to the Lord's lotus feet, 3 rounds to Lord's navel and 7 rounds to Lord's body; **dīpa (ghee lamp):** 4 rounds to Lord's lotus feet, 3 rounds to Lord's navel, 2 rounds to Lord's face & 7 rounds to Lord's body; **arghya (water in a conch shell)** - 7 rounds above Lord's head. After offering, pour the water into a separate pot; **vastra (handkerchief)** - same as the lamp; **puṣpa (fragrant flowers)** - 4 rounds to Lord's lotus feet. And then keep the flowers at the Lord's lotus feet; **cāmara (fan made of yak-tail hair)** - Wave it for a suitable number of times; **vyajana (peacock-feather fan)** - Wave it for a suitable number of times. Offer obeisances and beg forgiveness from the Lord for the offenses committed unknowingly while rendering services.



## Narasimha-kavacastotra

narasimha-kavacam vakṣye  
prahlādenoditam purā  
sarva-rakṣā-karam puṇyam  
sarvopadrava-nāśanam (1)

sarva-sampat-karam caiva  
svarga-mokṣa-pradāyakam  
dhyātvā nṛsimham deveśam  
hema-simhāsana-sthitam (2)

vivṛtāsyam tri-nayanam  
śarad-indu-sama-prabham  
lakṣmyāliṅgita-vāmāṅgam  
vibhūtibhir upāśritam (3)

catur-bhujam komalāṅgam  
svarṇa-kuṇḍala-śobhitam  
śriyāsu-śobhitoraskam  
ratna-keyūra-mudritam (4)

tapta-kāncana-sankāśam  
pīta-nirmala-vāsasam  
indrādi-sura-mauliṣṭha  
sphuran māṅkya-dīptibhiḥ (5)

virājita-pada-dvandvam  
śaṅkha-cakrādi-hetibhiḥ  
garutmatā chavinayāt  
stūyamānam mudānvitam (6)

sva-hṛt-kamala-samvāsam  
kṛtvā tu kavacam pathet  
nṛsimho me śirah pātu  
loka-raksātma-sambhavaḥ (7)

sarvago 'pi stambha-vāśaḥ  
phālam me rakṣatu dhvanim  
nṛsimho me dṛṣau pātu  
soma-sūryāgni-locanaḥ (8)

smṛtim me pātu nṛhariḥ  
muni-varya-stuti-priyaḥ  
nāsām me simha-nāśas tu  
mukham lakṣmī-mukha-priyaḥ (9)

sarva-vidyādhipaḥ pātu  
nṛsimho rasanām mama  
vaktram pātν indu-vadanaḥ  
sadā prahlāda-vanditaḥ (10)

garjantaṁ garjayantaṁ nija-bhuja-patalaṁ sphaṭayantaṁ hatantaṁ  
dipyantaṁ tāpayantaṁ divi bhuvī ditijaṁ kṣepayantaṁ kṣipantaṁ  
krandantaṁ roṣayantaṁ diśi diśi satataṁ samharantaṁ bharantaṁ  
vikṣantaṁ ghūrṇayantaṁ kara-nikara-śataiḥ divya-simham namāmi (31)

iti śrī-brahmāṇḍa-purāṇe prahlādoktaṁ śrī-nṛsimha-kavacam sampūrṇam.

nṛsimhaḥ pātu me kaṇṭham  
skandhau bhū-bharaṇānta-kṛt  
divyāstra-śobhita-bhujo  
nṛsimhaḥ pātu me bhujau (11)

karau me deva-varado  
nṛsimhaḥ pātu sarvataḥ  
hṛdayam yogi-sādhyas ca  
nivāsam pātu me hariḥ (12)

madhyam pātu hiraṇyākṣa-  
vakṣaḥ-kukṣi-vidāraṇaḥ  
nābhim me pātu nṛhariḥ  
sva-nābhi-brahma-samstutaḥ (13)

brahmāṇḍa-koṭayaḥ kaṭyām  
yasyāsau pātu me kaṭim  
guhyaṁ me pātu guhyānām  
mantrāṇam guhya-rūpa-dhṛk (14)

ūrū manobhavaḥ pātu  
jānuni nara-rūpa-dhṛk  
jaṅghe pātu dharā-bhāra-  
hartā yo 'sau nṛ-keśarī (15)

sura-rājya-pradaḥ pātu  
pādaḥ me nṛhariśvaraḥ  
sahasra-śiṛṣā-puruṣaḥ  
pātu me sarvaśas tanum (16)

mahograḥ pūrvataḥ pātu  
mahā-virāgrajo 'gnitaḥ  
mahā-viṣṇuḥ dakṣiṇe tu  
mahā-jvālas tu nairṛtau (17)

paścime pātu sarveśo  
diśi me sarvatomukhaḥ  
nṛsimhaḥ pātu vāyavyām  
saumyām bheṣṇa-vigrahaḥ (18)

tīśānyām pātu bhadro me  
sarva-maṅgala-dāyakaḥ  
samśāra-bhayadaḥ pātu  
mṛtyor mṛtyur nṛ-keśarī (19)

idaṁ nṛsimha-kavacam  
prahlāda-mukha-maṅḍitam  
bhaktimān yaḥ paṭhennityam  
sarva-pāpaiḥ pramucyate (20)

putravān dhanavān loke  
dīrghāyur upajāyate  
yam yam kāmāyate kāmam  
taṁ taṁ prāpnoty asaṁśayam (21)

sarvatra jayam āpnoti  
sarvatra vijayī bhavet  
bhūmy antarīkṣa-divyānām  
grahānām vinivāraṇam (22)

vṛścikoraga-sambhūta-  
viṣāpaharaṇam param  
brahma-rākṣasa-yakṣāṇām  
dūrotsāraṇa-kāraṇam (23)

bhūrje vā tālapatre vā  
kavacam likhitaṁ śubham  
kara-mūle dhṛtam yena  
sidhheyuḥ karma-siddhayaḥ (24)

devāsura-manuṣyeṣu  
svam svam eva jayam labhet  
eka-sandhyam tri-sandhyam vā  
yaḥ paṭhen niyato naraḥ (25)

sarva-maṅgala-māṅgalyam  
huktim muktim ca vindati  
dvā-trimśati-sahasraṇi  
paṭhechhuddhātmabhir nribhiḥ (26)

kavacasyāsa mantrasya  
mantra-siddhiḥ prajāyate  
anena mantra-rājena  
kṛtvā bhasmābhi mantraṇam (27)

tilakam bibhriyād yas tu  
tasya graha-bhayaṁ haret  
tri-vāram japamānas tu  
dattaṁ vāryābhimantrya ca (28)

prāśaye dyam naram mantram  
nṛsimha-dhyānamācāret  
tasya rogāḥ praṇaśyanti  
ye ca syuḥ kukṣi-sambhavāḥ (29)

kimatra bahunoktena  
nṛsimha sadṛśo bhavet  
manasā cintitam yattu  
sa tacchāpnotya samśayam (30)



## Śrī Nṛsimha Aṣṭottara Śata Nāma Stotram

Om nārasimhāya namaḥ	Om bala-bhadrāya namaḥ	Om sarva-tantrātmakāya namaḥ
Om mahā-simhāya namaḥ	Om subhadrakāya namaḥ (40)	Om avyaktāya namaḥ
Om divya-simhāya namaḥ	Om karālāya namaḥ	Om suvyaktāya namaḥ
Om mahā-balāya namaḥ	Om vikarālāya namaḥ	Om bhakta-vatsalāya namaḥ (80)
Om ugra-simhāya namaḥ	Om vikartre namaḥ	Om vaiśākha-śukla-bhūtotthāya namaḥ
Om mahā-devāya namaḥ	Om sarva-kartṛkāya namaḥ	Om śaranāgata-vatsalāya namaḥ
Om stambha-jāya namaḥ	Om śimśumārāya namaḥ	Om udāra-kīrtaye namaḥ
Om ugra-locanāya namaḥ	Om trilokātmane namaḥ	Om puṇyātmane namaḥ
Om raudrāya namaḥ	Om īśāya namaḥ	Om mahātmane namaḥ
Om sarvādbhutāya namaḥ (10)	Om sarveśvarāya namaḥ	Om caṇḍa-vikramāya namaḥ
Om śrimate namaḥ	Om vibhave namaḥ	Om vedatraya-prapūjyāya namaḥ
Om yogānandāya namaḥ	Om bhairavāḍambarāya namaḥ (50)	Om bhagavate namaḥ
Om trivikramāya namaḥ	Om divyāya namaḥ	Om parameśvarāya namaḥ
Om haraye namaḥ	Om acyutāya namaḥ	Om śrī-vatsānkāya namaḥ (90)
Om kolāhalāya namaḥ	Om kavimādhavāya namaḥ	Om śrī-nivāsāya namaḥ
Om cakriṇe namaḥ	Om adhoḥśajāya namaḥ	Om jagad-vyāpine namaḥ
Om vijayāya namaḥ	Om akṣarāya namaḥ	Om jaganmayāya namaḥ
Om jaya-varḍhanāya namaḥ	Om śarvāya namaḥ	Om jagatpālāya namaḥ
Om pañcānanāya namaḥ	Om vanamāline namaḥ	Om jagannāthāya namaḥ
Om para-brahmaṇe namaḥ (20)	Om varapradāya namaḥ	Om mahā-kāyāya namaḥ
Om aghorāya namaḥ	Om viśvāmbharāya namaḥ	Om dvi-rūpa-bhṛte namaḥ
Om ghora-vikramāya namaḥ	Om adbhutāya namaḥ (60)	Om paramātmane namaḥ
Om jvalanmukhāya namaḥ	Om bhavyāya namaḥ	Om paramjyotiṣe namaḥ
Om jvālā-māline namaḥ	Om śrīviṣṇave namaḥ	Om nirguṇāya namaḥ (100)
Om mahā-jvālāya namaḥ	Om puruṣottamāya namaḥ	Om ṛkēsariṇe namaḥ
Om mahā-prabhave namaḥ	Om anaghāstrāya namaḥ	Om para-tattvāya namaḥ
Om niṭilākṣāya namaḥ	Om nakhāstrāya namaḥ	Om paramdhāmne namaḥ
Om sahasrākṣāya namaḥ	Om sūrya-jyotiṣe namaḥ	Om sac-cid-ānanda-vigrahāya namaḥ
Om durnirikṣāya namaḥ	Om sureśvarāya namaḥ	Om lakṣmī-nṛsimhāya namaḥ
Om pratāpanāya namaḥ (30)	Om sahasra-bāhave namaḥ	Om sarvātmane namaḥ
Om mahādamṣṭrāyudhāya namaḥ	Om sarvajñāya namaḥ	Om dhīrāya namaḥ
Om prājñāya namaḥ	Om sarva-siddhi-pradāyakāya namaḥ	Om prahlāda-pālakāya namaḥ (108)
Om caṇḍakopine namaḥ	Om vajra-damṣṭrāya namaḥ (71)	
Om sadāśivāya namaḥ	Om vajra-nakhāya namaḥ	
Om hiraṇyakaśipu-dhvaṁsine namaḥ	Om mahānandāya namaḥ	
Om daitya-dānava-bhañjanāya namaḥ	Om parantapāya namaḥ	
Om guṇa-bhadrāya namaḥ	Om sarva-mantraikarūpāya namaḥ	
Om mahā-bhadrāya namaḥ	Om sarva-yantra-vidhāraṇāya namaḥ	