

## शिवाष्टकम्

प्रभुं प्राणनाथं	विभुं विश्वनाथं	
जगन्नाथनाथं	सदानन्दभाजम्	
भवत्भव्यभूतेश्वरं	भूतनाथं	
शिवं शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे	॥१
गले रुण्डमालं	तनौ सर्पजालं	
महाकालकालं	गणेशाधिपालम्	
जटाजूटगङ्गोत्तरङ्गैर्विशालं		
शिवं शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे	॥२
मुदामाकरं मण्डलं	मण्डयन्तं	
महामण्डलं	भस्मभूषाधरन्तम्	
अनादिह्यपारं	महामोहहारं	
शिवं शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे	॥३
वटाधोनिवासं	महादृष्टहासं	
महापापनाशं	सदासुप्रकाशम्	
गिरीशं गणेशं	सुरेशं महेशं	
शिवं शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे	॥४
गिरिन्द्रात्मजासंग्रहीतार्धदेहं		
गिरौ संस्थितं सर्वदा सन्निगेहम्		
परब्रह्मब्रह्मादिभिर्वन्द्यमानं		
शिवं शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे	॥५

## Śivāṣṭakam

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who is the Lord, Who is the Lord of our lives, Who is Vibhu, Who is the Lord of the world, Who is the Lord of Viṣṇu (Jagannātha), Who is always dwelling in happiness, Who imparts light or shine to everything, Who is the Lord of living beings, Who is the Lord of ghosts, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[1]

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who has a garland of skull around the neck, Who has a net of snakes around His body, Who is the destroyer of the immense-destroyer Kāla, Who is the lord of Gaṇeśa, Whose matted-hair are spread-out by the presence of the waves of Gaṅgā falling on His head, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[2]

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who scatters happiness [in the world], Who is ornatng the universe, Who is the immense universe Himself, Who is possessing the adornment of ashes, Who is without a beginning, Who is without a measure, Who removes the greatest attachments, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[3]

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who resides below a Vaṭa (Banyan) tree, Who possesses an immense laughter, Who destroys the greatest sins, Who is always resplendent, Who is the Lord of Himālaya, various tormentor-groups (Gaṇa) and the demi-gods, Who is the great Lord, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[4]

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who shares half of His body with the daughter of Himālaya<sup>1</sup>, Who is situated in a mountain (Kailāsa), Who is always a resort for the depressed, Who is the Ātman, Who is reverred by (or Who is worthy of reverence by) Brahma and others, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[5]

कपालं	त्रिशूलं	कराम्यां	दधानं	
पदाम्भोजनम्राय		कामं	ददानम्	
बलीवर्दयानं		सुराणां	प्रधानं	
शिवं	शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे		॥६
शरच्चन्द्रगात्रं		गणानन्दपात्रं		
त्रिनेत्रं	पवित्रं	धनेशस्य	मित्रम्	
अपर्णाकलत्रं		सदा	सच्चरित्रं	
शिवं	शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे		॥७
हरं	सर्पहारं	चिताभूविहारं		
भवं	वेदसारं	सदा	निर्विकारम्	
शमशाने	वसन्तं	मनोजं	दहन्तं	
शिवं	शङ्करं	शम्भुमीशानमीडे		॥८
स्तवं	यः	प्रभाते	नरः	शूलपाणे
पठेत्	सर्वदा	भर्गभावानुरक्तः		
सुपुत्रं	धनं	धान्यमित्रं	कलत्रं	
विचित्रं	समासाद्य	मोक्षं	प्रयाति	॥९

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who holds a skull and a trident in the hands, Who endows the desires of those who are humble to His lotus-feet, Who uses an Ox as a vehicle<sup>2</sup>, Who is supreme and above various demi-gods, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[6]

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who has a face like the Winter-moon, Who is the subject of happiness of Gaṇa (tormentor groups), Who has three eyes, Who is pure, Who is the friend of Kubera (controller of wealth), Who is the consort of Aparṇā (Pārvatī), Who has eternal characteristics, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[7]

I pray You, Śiva, Śaṅkara, Śambhu, Who is known as Hara, Who has a garland of snakes, Who roams around the cremation grounds, Who is the universe, Who is the summary of the Veda (or the One discussed by Veda), Who is always dispassionate, Who is living in the cremation grounds, Who is burning desires born in the mind, and Who is the Lord of everyone.[8]

Those who study this prayer every morning with effulgence and emotions for Trident-holding Siva, achieve Mokṣa, after having attained a dutiful son, wealth, friends, wife, and a colorful life.[9]

**Notes:**

<sup>1</sup>The Ardhanārīśvara form of Śiva consists of half Śiva and half Pārvatī, the daughter of Himālaya.

<sup>2</sup>Thanks to Nandini Sivakumar and Arjun Kana-gal for shedding light on the meaning of the phrase balīvardayānaṃ.

**Poet:**

**Source:**

**Translator:** Animesh Kumar

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