Chintamani Narasimha

धकतुम्रच्चच्याकार्वित च्याचित्र चितामणिं श्रीनरसिंहमीडे ॥ उद्गत्य पातालतलात् करस्थ चक्रेण चक्रं खलयीगिनीनां । निहत्य गौरीवरकामदोऽभूदृत्रम्कणों नरसिंह एषः ॥ (पश्चिम तीर्थप्रबंध 30, 31)

Chintamani kshetra is in South Kanara district of Karnataka – which is about 10 km from Uppinangadi, on the bank of the river Netravati (Vetravati). To the right side of the temple, there is one Vadiraja pratistita Mukyaprana and to the left there is Bhootaraja.

Once 64000 yogini named demons, with the boon of Narasimha, tried to attack and drink the blood of Rudra, Shiva went in the disguise of a sheep, and joined the group of sheep and prayed Srihari. Then, Narasimha devaru came with Rudradeva himself as his vehicle (vaahana), and destroyed all the yogini named demons, with his Sudarshana chakra and saved Gauripathi Rudra as per the pouranika story.

Ahobala Narasimha

ಅಹೋಬಲನೃಸಿಂಹಸ್ಯ ಮಹೋಬಲಮುಪಾಶ್ರಿತಾ: ١ ಅಸತ್ಥಮಿಸ್ಸಸಂಮಿಶ್ರಾಂ ಗಣಯಾಮೋ ನ ಸಂಸೃತಿಂ । 4 । ಯಸ್ತಂಭೇ ಪ್ರಕಟೀಬಭೂವ ಸ ಮಯಿ ಸ್ತಂಭಾಯಿತೇsಪಿ ಸ್ಪುಟೀ-ಭೂಯಾದ್ಯೋ ಭವನಾಶಿನೀತಟಗತಶ್ನಿಂದ್ಯಾತ್ ಸ ಮೇsಮುಂ ಭವಂ। ಯೋSಪಾದ್ಭಾಲಕಮಪ್ಯಸೌ ನರಹರಿರ್ಮಾಂ ಬಾಲಿಶಂ ಪಾತು ಯೋ ರಕ್ಟೋ S ಶಿಕ್ಷದಸೌ ಪ್ರಭು: ಖಲಕುಲಂ ಶಿಕ್ಷೇದರೂ ಕೃಪ್ತಿಯ: । 5 । ವಿರುದ್ಧಧರ್ಮಧರ್ಮಿತ್ವಂ ಸರ್ವಾಂತರ್ಯಾಮಿತಾಂ ತಥಾ। ನರಸಿಂಹೋsದ್ಭುತಸ್ತಂಭಸಂಭೂತ: ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟಯತ್ಯಯಂ । 6 । ವಿದಾರಿತರಿಪೂದರಪ್ಪಕಟಿತಾಂತ್ರಮಾಲಾಧರಂ ತದಾತ್ಮಜಮುದಾವಹಪ್ರಿಯತರೋಗ್ರಲೀಲಾಕರಂ । ಉದಾರರವಪೂರಿತಾಂಬುಜಭವಾಂಡಭಾಂಡಾಂತರಂ ಸದಾ ನರಹರಿಂ ಶ್ರಯೇ ನಖರನವ್ಯವಜ್ರಾಂಕುರಂ । 7। ಉದ್ಯನ್ಮಧ್ವಮತಾಯುಧೇನ ಪರಿತ: ಸಂಸಾರಸಂಜ್ಞೇ ವನೇ ಮಾದ್ಯನ್ಮಾಯಿಮತಂಗಮರ್ದನವಿಧೌ ಸೋSಹಂ ಸಹಾಯಸ್ತ್ವಿತಿ I ಹರ್ಯಕ್ಷಸ್ಯ ಸದೃಕ್ಷತಾಂ ವಹತಿ ಯಸ್ತಸ್ಯ ದ್ವಿತೀಂತೋsಪ್ಯಹಂ ಸಾಜಾತ್ಯೇನ ಸದಾ ಮಾನವತುಲಾಂ ಪಾಯಾನ್ನೃಸಿಂಹ: ಪ್ರಭು:। 8। (ಪೂರ್ವಪ್ರಬಂಧ 4,5,6,7,8)

अहोबलनृसिंहस्य महोबलमुपाश्रिताः । असत्तमिस्रसंमिश्रां गणयामो न संसृतिं । ४ । यस्तंभे प्रकटीबभूव स मिय स्तंभायिते पि स्फुटी-भूयाद्यो भवनाशिनीतटगति छंद्यात् स में sमुं भवं। यों sपाद्धालकमप्यसौ नरहरिमां बालिशं पातु यो रक्षों sशिक्षदसौ प्रभुः खलकुलं शिक्षेदरूक्षप्रियः । 5 । विरुद्धधर्मधर्मित्वं सर्वांतर्यामितां तथा । नरसिंहों sद्भुतस्तं भसंभूतः स्पष्टयत्ययं । 6 । विदारितरिपूदरप्रकटितांत्रमालाधरं तदात्मजमुदावहप्रियतरोग्रलीलाकरं। उदारखपूरितांबुजभवांडभांडांतरं सदा नरहरिं श्रये नखरनव्यवज्रांकुरं। ७। उद्यन्मध्वमतायुधेन परितः संसारसंज्ञे वने माद्यन्मायिमतंगमर्दनविधौ सो sहं सहायस्त्वित । हर्यक्षस्य सदृक्षतां वहति यस्तस्य द्वितीयोsप्यहं साजात्येन सदा मानवतुलां पायानृसिंहः प्रभुः । 8 । (पूर्वप्रबंध 4,5,6,7,8)

Ahobala Kshetra is the kshetra where Narasimhavatara happened, which is on the banks of the river Bhavanashini. There are nine Narasimha idols, viz.,

1) Jwala Nrusimha, 2) Ahobala Nrusimha, 3) Maalola Nrusimha, 4) Krodaakaara nrusimha, 5) kaaranja nrusimha, 6) bhaargava nrusimha, 7) yogananda nrusimha, 8) Chatravata nrusimha, 9) paavana nrusimha – Navanraarasimha kshetra.

This Ahobala kshetra was earlier the capital city of Hiranyakashipu. There is a rock, where Prahladaraja did the aksharabhyasa.







Maalola

Jwala Kroda





Ahobala

Chatravata

Paavana Nrusimha

Sri Vadirajaru says that one will neglect mithyaajnaana named darkness if we depend on tejobala of Ahobala Narasimha. He prays Narasimha who came out from the pillar to appear in us also, and prays to remove sins in us. Narasimha came out of the pillar to do anugraha to child Prahlada. Let him also do anugraha to we childish people. Narasimha killed Hiranyakashipu named daithya and prays to punsih the gang of durjana.

Narasimha showed Narathva and Simhathva to prove that he has anuthva and mahatva tatva. By coming out of the pillar, he also proved that he is sarvantaryami.

Our samsara itself is forest. Madhwamatha is the weapon. Maayaavaadees are elephants. With lion face, and maanava body, he says that he will assist those who do the mardhana of maayaavadees.