Sri Padmanabha Tirtharu





ಪೂರ್ಣಪ್ರಜ್ಞಕೃತಂ ಭಾಷ್ಯಮಾದೌ ತದ್ಭಾವಪೂರ್ವಕಂ I ಯೋ ವ್ಯಾಕರೋನ್ನಮಸ್ತಸ್ಮೈ ಪದ್ಮನಾಭಾಖ್ಯಯೋಗಿನೇ I(ಚರಮಶ್ಲೋಕ)

पूर्णप्रज्ञकृतं भाष्यमादौ तद्भावपूर्वकं । यो व्याकरोन्नमस्तस्मै पद्मनाभाख्ययोगिने । (चरमञ्लोक) పూర్ణప్రజ్ఞకృతం భాష్యమాదౌ తద్భావపూర్వకం । యా వ్యాకరోన్నమస్తన్నై పద్మనాభాఖ్యయోగినే । (చరమశ్లోక) பூர்ணப்ரஐ்ஞக்ருதம் பாஷ்யமாதௌ தத்பாவபூர்வகம் | யோ வ்யாகரோந்நமஸ்தஸ்மை பத்மநாபாக்யயோகிநே | (சரம்மும்லோக)

Peetadhipatitva Period -1317 – 1324 AD Ashrama Sweekara – 1258 AD

Moola Vrundavana – Anegondi (Navavrundavana) Mruttika Vrundavana – Mulabagilu (Sripadaraja Mutt)

Poorvashrama Name – Shobana Bhatta Ashrama Gurugalu – Acharya Madhwaru Successor – Sri Narahari Tirtharu Ashrama Shishyaru – Sri Lakshmidhara Tirtharu

Shobhana Bhattaru was not only a Vidwan in Nyaaya, Vedanta, Tarka, Meemaamsa, Jyotishya, Alankara, he was also the Maha mantri in the kingdom of Ganapatideva of Rajamahendri.

Padmanabha Tirtharu the FIRST -

- He is the First Ashrama Shishya of Acharya Madhwa
- He is the First Advaitee Shishya converted by Acharya Madhwa.
- 3. He is the First Teekakara of Acharya Madhwa's Granthaas
- 4. He is the First prasaraka of Acharya Madhwa Shastra
- 5. He is the First to have Vrundavana built

ರಮಾನಿವಾಸೋಚಿತವಾಸಭೂಮಿ: ಸನ್ನ್ಯಾಯರತ್ನಾವಲಿಜನ್ಮಭೂಮಿ: । ವೈರಾಗ್ಯಭಾಗ್ಯೋ ಮಮ ಪದ್ಮನಾಭತೀರ್ಥಾಮೃತಾಬ್ಧಿರ್ಭವತಾದ್ವಿಭೂತ್ಯೈ। – ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯತೀರ್ಥರು (ನ್ಯಾಯಸುಧಾ)

ಶ್ರೀ ಮಧ್ವಸಂಸೇವನಲಬ್ದಶುದ್ಧ ವಿದ್ಯಾಸುಧಾಂಭೋನಿಧಯೋSಮಲಾ ಯೇ। ಕೃಪಾಲವ: ಪಂಕಜನಾಭತೀರ್ಥಾ: ಕೃಪಾಲವ: ಸ್ಯಾನ್ಮಯಿ ನಿತ್ಯಮೇಷಾಂ।
– ಶ್ರೀ ಜಯತೀರ್ಥರು (ತತ್ತ್ವಪ್ರಕಾಶಿಕಾ)

ಶ್ರುತ್ವಾ ಮತ್ಯಾ ಸದಾ ಭಕ್ತ್ಯಾ ವಿರಕ್ತ್ಯಾ ನಿತ್ಯಸೇವಯಾ । ತಸ್ಮೈ: ಪ್ರಸನ್ನ: ಪ್ರಜೇಕ್ಷ್ಯ: ಸದ್ಯೋ ವಿದ್ಯಾಂ ದದೌ ಶುಭಾಂ। (Sumadhwavijaya)

रमानिवासोचितवासभूमि: सन्न्यायरत्नावलिजन्मभूमि: । वैराग्यभाग्यो मम पद्मनाभतीर्थामृताब्धिर्भवताद्विभूत्यै। – श्री जयतीर्थरु (न्यायसुधा) श्री मध्वसंसेवनलब्धशुद्ध विद्यासुधांभोनिधयोऽमला ये। कृपालव: पंकजनाभतीर्था: कृपालव: स्यान्मयि नित्यमेषां। – श्री जयतीर्थरु (तत्त्वप्रकाशिका)

श्रुत्वा मत्या सदा भक्त्या विरक्त्या नित्यसेवया । तस्मैः प्रसन्नः प्रजेक्ष्यः सद्यो विद्यां ददौ शुभां।(Sumadhwavijaya)

రమానివాసోచితవాసభూమి : సన్స్యాయరత్నావలిజన్మభూమి: । పైరాగ్యభాగ్యో మమ పద్మనాభతీర్థామృతాబ్ధిర్భవతాద్విభూత్త్యె । – శ్రీ జయతీర్థరు (న్యాయసుధా)

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శ్రీ మధ్వసంసేవనలబ్ధశుద్ధ విద్యాసుధాంభోనిధయోs మలా యే I
కృపాలవ: పంకజనాభతీర్థా: కృపాలవ: స్యాన్మయి నిత్యమేషాం I
– శ్రీ జయతీర్థరు (తత్త్వప్రకాశికా)
శ్రుత్వా మత్యా సదా భక్త్యా విరక్త్యా నిత్యసేవయా I
తస్పై: ప్రసన్స: ప్రజేక్ష్య: సద్యో విద్యాం దదౌ శుభాంI
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ரமாநிவாஸோசிதவாஸபூமி :ஸந்ந்யாயரத்நாவலிஜந்மபூமி:| வைராக்யபாக்யோ மம பத்மநாபதீர்தாம்ருதாப்திர்பவதாத்விபூத்யை | - ஸ்ரீ ஜயதீர்தரு (ந்யாயஸுதா)

ளூ மத்வஸம்ஸேவநலப்தஶுத்த வித்யாஸுதாம்போநிதயோ மலா யே| க்ருபாலவ: பம்கஐநாபதீர்தா: க்ருபாலவ: ஸ்யாந்மயி நித்யமேஷாம் | - ஸ்ரீ ஜயதீர்த (தத்த்வப்ரகாஶிகா)

ர்ருத்வா மத்யா ஸதா பக்த்யா விரக்த்யா நித்யஸேவயா | தஸ்மை: ப்ரஸந்ந: ப்ரஜேக்ஷ்ய: ஸத்யோ வித்யாம் ததௌ ருபாம் | I(Sumadhwavijaya)

Granthas by Sri Padmanabha Tirtharu :

- a. Mayavada KhanDana Teeka
- b. Upadhi KhanDana Teeka (Nyaayavali)
- c. Prapanchamityaatvaanumaana KhanDana Teeka
- d. Katha LakshaNa Teeka
- e. Geetha Bhashya Teeka (Bhaavapradeepika)
- f. Geetha Taatparya Nir Naya Teeka (Prakashika)
- g.Sattarka Deepavali (Sri Brahmasootrabhaashya Teeka)
- h.Sannyaaya RatnavaLi (anuvyaaKyaana Teeka)
- i.TatvOdyOta Teeka
- j.PramaNalakShaNa Teeka
- k. VishNutatva niRNaya Teeka
- 1. Vayuleela vistaraNa
- m. TatvavivEka Teeka
- n.KarmanirNaya Teeka
- o.Ananda Maala
- p. Tatvasankyaana Teeka

Padmanabha Tirtharu as per Sumadhwa Vijaya -

He was a staunch Advaitee Vidwan. Once he saw Acharya Madhwa's Granthaas during Acharya's visit to Godavari river basin. He gone through the entire Shobhana Bhattaru granthaas. examined Acharva Madhwa in various styles. He had argued with Acharya Madhwa and was defeated and accepted his He heard the Brahmasootra bhashya from defeat. Acharya Madhwa. Не had seen Acharya Madhwa defeating all the 21 kubhashyaas, and found that Madhwa Shastra does not had any dosha. seeing the Madhwa Bhashya, Shobhana Bhattaru felt very happy and discarded all the other Mathaas. asked Acharya Madhwa to give him sanyaasa. started the prachara of Acharya Madhwa's shastra with gurvanugraha.

Sri Padmanabha Tirtha got the Acharya Madhwa's shastgra with shravana, manana, bhakti, virakti and with nitya sevane of Acharya. shrutvaa matyaa sadaa bhaktyaa viraktyaa nityasEvayaa | tasmai: prasanna: prajEkShya: sadyO vidyaaM dadou shubhaaM|

Padmanabha Tirtharu was like a timingila (Whale) for the other darshanikas, as he was condemning all other darshanikaas based on Madhwa Shastra. He was condemning the other darshanikaas with Vyaakyana dwani, which was just like roaring of a lion. He was a durvaadigajakesari.

Gopinatha Devaru -

Acharya Madhwa had given Sri Padmanabha Tirtharu with the idol of Sri Gopinatha Devaru. The same idol is being worshipped even today in Mulabagilu Sripadaraja Mutt.

Madhwa Shastra Prachara by Sri Padmanabhatirtharu -

He was giving the example of Madhwa Shastra with Balamuri shankha. Acharya Padmanabha Tirtha was referring Balamuri Shankha with Acharya Madhwa's Shastra.

If Balamuri Shankha is found by a Churnaka, who deals in making of chunam (suNNa), as he does not know the value of Balamuri Shankha, he tries to cut the Shankha to get pieces, and failing to get cut into pieces, he will throw the same. Here Balamuri Shankha (Madhwa Shastra) seen by the Churnaka first and he thought it is not of any use for him, as he does not know the importance of it. It means that Madhwa Shastra must not be studied with

the intention of our jeevana nirvahaNe i.e., for our life maintenance. In EDamuri shanka there is saannidhya of Lakshmi, Balamuri ShanKha is the prateeka of Srihari and we must do the pooja of Balamuri Shankha like Saligrama/Sudarshana.

The same Balamuri ShanKha is got by a another person, who knows the value of this ShanKha, he sells it to get huge value. Here the person who got the Shankha, could not get the full advantage of Balamuri Shankha (Madhwa Shastra), as he tried to get maximum property and was chasing only the loukika dhana. Acharya's shastra must be studied and studied further to get more jnaana.

The said Balamuri ShanKha was purchased by a king, who kept the same in the pooja room, did the pooja daily of the ShankHa, with true devotion and he got huge aishwarya, and was getting daily. Acharya Madhwa's Shastra is like kalpavruksha, which with the shravaNa manana gets more value, and the value keeps on coming.



Sri Padmanabha Tirtharu Navavrundavana

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