

**Vaadiraajara Granthagalu -**

1. Rukminisha Vijaya
2. Theertha Prabhandu
3. Swapna Vrundavanakyanam
4. Sarasa Bharathi Vilasa
5. Kavi Kadamba Kanta bhushana
6. Mahabhaaratha Lakshalankara Teeka
7. Talavakaropanishad Bhashya Teeka
8. Taittareeyopanishad Bhashya Teeka
9. Kathakopanishad Bhashya Teeka
10. Atharvanopanishad Bhashya Teeka
11. Mandookopanishad Bhashya Teeka
12. Tantra Saara Teeka
13. Mahabhaaratha Prasthanu
14. Shatprashnopanishad Bhashya Teeka Tippani
15. Mahabharatha Tatparya Nirnaya Bhavaprakashika
16. Tatvaprakashika Guruvārtha Deepika
17. Ishavasyopanishad Bhashya Teeka Prakashana
18. Geethabhashya Tippani
19. Nyaya sudha Guruvārtha Deepika

**Stotragalu -**

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21. Dashavataara Stotra
22. Dashavataara Stuti
23. Hayavadana Astaka
24. Narahari Astaka
25. Roupya Peetha Krishna Stuthi
26. Hayavadana Astaka
27. Hayagreeva Panchaka
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29. Hayagreeva Stuthi
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32. Dhee Shuddhi Stotra
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34. Aapada Stotram
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39. Sri Raama Dashakam
40. Sri Raama Panchakam
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44. Vedavyasa Stotram
45. Shlokatrayam
46. Chaturvimshati Murthibedha Stotram
47. Venkatesha Mangalastaka
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49. Prarthana Dashakam
50. Vishnu Stuthi
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54. Navagraha Stuthi
55. Haribhakthyastaka
56. Guru Stuthi
57. Hitopadesham
58. Sripadarajastakam
59. Durga Stavana
60. Madhwastakam
61. Vibheeshana Hanumad samvaada roopa vaayustuthi
62. Astamahishi yukta Krishna stotram
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### **Kannada Granthagalu -**

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65. Lakshmi Shobhane
66. Keechaka Vadha
67. Namaskara Stotra
68. Naivedya Prakarana
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71. Bhagavatha Saara Keerthane
72. Swapna Gadya
73. Bhramara Geethe
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### **Theertha Prabhandha -**

Sri Vaadiraajaru toured the entire “Bharatha Varsha” and visited almost all Theerthakshetras in the country. He has written a book titled “Theertha Prabhandha”, which is a master guide for the tourists with Anusandhana and Dhyana Shloka and Varnana of the Kshetra.

### **Rukminisha Vijaya**

Once he was observing Chaturmaasya in Pune. There, he learnt that a Vidwat Sabha was organized to select the greatest Mahaakavya, and they were about to announce “Shishupala Vadha” by Magha a great poet as the Mahaakavya. Sri Vaadirajaru sent words to the organizers that he too has written a Shastra Kaavya Grantha, which is kept in Udupi, and asked them to include that also for evaluation for “Mahaakaavya”. The Organisers agreed and gave him 3 weeks time to bring it from Udupi.

To everybody’s surprise, he wrote the entire “Rukminisha Vijaya” Kaavya within a span of 19 days that too during his spare time and presented for evaluation. When this work was presented at the conference the scholars were swept away by its poetic brilliance and had no hesitation in declaring it as the greatest Mahaakavya in Sanskrit literature. In accordance with their decision, the manuscript was taken in a procession around the city on a well-decorated elephant, with a lot of fanfare and glory. Actually “Shishupala Vadha” as the name itself suggests, by naming itself is inauspicious named and does not pose the importance of Sri Krishna whereas it highlights importance for a villain.

But in Rukminisha Vijaya - Vaadirajaru has given a clear picture of Sri Krishna’s baalya, his childish behaviour, his plays with Gopika Streegalu. One must read the Kaavya or atleast hear the Kaavya – Rukminisha Vijaya to understand how fine it is. Normally a Kaavya gives us only story, sceneries, poems, etc., but Rukminisha Vijaya is not full of Story, sceneries, poems, explanations, but also gives as Tathva.

Rukminisha Vijaya Kaavya was completed in just 19 days with good poetic excellence, with tathwa. At that time Vaadirajaru was not so famous as “Maagha” - Magha was quoted as having all the 3 qualities of Kalidasa (Upamaa), Bhaaravi (Arthagowravam), and Dandi (Pada lalithya). Vaadirajaru’s work of Rukminisha Vijaya has defeated even MAGHA.

### **Dashavataara Stuti -**

Once he had visited Pandarapura and stayed in a temple there and served Panduranga Vittala. An angry man came and abused Vaadirajaru “that your horse is eating the entire crop every day and ruining his farms and that he is not able to catch it”. Then Vadirajaru told him that we are not having any horse with us. The complainant searched for the horse in the entire mutt but could not trace it. Vaadirajaru realized what has happened and asked the complainant to take him to his field. When they arrived at the field and examined the crop, the owner was astonished to see golden corn at all the places where the horse had eaten his crop. Vaadirajaru, explained to him that that the horse was Lord Hayavadana himself, and that he was very lucky to have seen him. The crop owner surrendered at the feet

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of Vaadiraajaru , and offered his land to the Matha. On the way back, Vaadiraaja composed the Dashaavataara Stuthi. This is set to Ashvadhhaati and sung sounds like a horse dancing.

**Ramesha Stuthi** - This is the Stotra which one has to do paarayana early in the morning.

**Vaikunta Varnane** - This is a Kannada Grantha written by Vaadirajaru about the Vaikunta. He has explained about the vaibhoga of Vaikunta.

**Lakshmi Shobhana** - Once Arasappa Nayaka approached Sri Vaadiraajaru, and told that the groom to whom his daughter had to be married has died and asked his blessings on the groom and his daughter. Then Sri Vaadiraajaru composed Sri Lakshmi Shobane on the spot and the groom got back to life. This is a Kannada composition of Vaadirajaru and it is very popular because it is believed that singing this on the occasion of a wedding blesses the bride and groom with a long and happy married life.

Lakshmi Shobhane describes the appearance of Lakshmi born out of the Samudra Mathana and her wedding with Srimannaarayana. Here Sri Lakshmi Devi before putting the garland on Srimannaraayana lists the demerits of each gods other than Naarayana. This is another Harisarvottama Prathipaadaka Grantha/Stotra.

**Nyaya sudha Guruvartha Deepika** - It is a commentary on Nyayasudha & Tathvaparakashika

**Sarasa Bharati Vilasa**- This is about the svarupa's of Lakshi, Brahma (& vayu) and Saraswati (& Bharati).

**Yukti-Mallika** (work on logical analysis of different philosophical systems) - This is his Magnum Opus with 5 Chapters called Sourabhas. They are "Guna Sourabha", "Shuddhi Sourabha", "Bheda Sourabha", "Sadhana Sourabha" and "Phala Sourabha". There is also a commentary on this by Late Sri Satya Pramoda Thirtha of the Uttaradi Mutt.

**Mahabharata-Prasthanana** (an independent view of Mahabharata by Veda Vyasa)- This work is called Mahabharata Lakshalankara an explanation of hundred thousand difficult words of the great epic Mahabharata.