

Śri Abhinava Ranganātha Brahmatantra Swatantra Parakāla Swāmi

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TANIYAN

श्रीवृक्ष श्रःमतन्तोत्तमगुश्रकश्रणाऽवाश्रचश्राश्रभाश्रम्
वैराश्राचारवाघश्र वरदपदमुखे लश्रणे श्रश्रभारम् ।
श्रीवागीशात्तुर्यं शठश्ररपुयतिराड्वेदचूडार्यमूर्तिं
नूलं श्रीरश्रगनाथं कलिश्ररपुमनघं श्रश्रतन्लं श्रयामः॥
श्री तुरगवदन पादू सन्ततपश्ररचरणमाश्र परमार्थः।
जयतु श्रीमानभिनवनरश्रश्र श्रश्रतंश्र परकालः॥३२॥

Śrīkṣṇabrahmatantrōttamagurukaruṇāvāptacakrānkabhāṣyam

Vairāgyācāravārgḥō varadapadamukhē lakṣmaṇē n'yastabhāram

Śrīvāgīśāttaturyam śaṭharipuyatirāḍvēcūḍāryamūrtim

Nūtnam śrīran'ganātham kaliripumanagham brahmatantram śrayāma:

Śrī turagavadana pādūsantataparicaraṇamātra paramārtha:

Jayatu śrīmānabhinavanraṅgēndrabrahmatantra parakāla:

Period of Adorning the Peetam:

1925-1967

Tirunakshatram:

Aashāda, Punarvasu

About Jeer Swami:

Maharaja Śri Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and Maharaja Śri Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur both receive Vaishnava deeksha and Panchasamskāra from this Jīyar

Born in Thaarana-Parthiva (Aashada – Punarvasu – 1884) as a result of the prayers of Sri Lakshmi Nrsimha, Sri Ramachandra, Rangacharya, a scion of the family of Hareetha to which Sri Bhagavadh Ramanuja belonged,early moved out to Mysore from his place of birth at the age of seventeen prompted by his unquenchable thirst for the knowledge to crown his knowledge of Shastras which he had already attained at an early age. Sri Krishna Brahmatantra Pakala Swami (31st Jiyar) discerned this legitimate greed for knowledge, and bestowed on him Sri Chakrankanam and Sri Bhasyartham and consigned him to the care of Sri 'Pandita-ratnam' Kasthuri Rangacharya Swami, who had already won for himself as great a name in India as his renowned teacher Sri Ranganatha Brahmatantra Parakala Swami(30th Jiyar). Along with the study of Darshanams,Nyaya, Sahithya,Mimamsa, Vaisheshika and Vishishtadvaita Vedantha,Sri Rangacharya conducted his regular studies of Sahitya, Alankara,Vyakarana.etc.under the respective teachers in Maharaja's Sanskrit College.

the rishes of the ancient times. On one occasion in Pushya-Makara,during a solar-eclipse in the early hours of the morning, when there was an unparalleled and terrible downpour accompanied by a biting chill, amidst the thousands who gathered on the banks of the Kaveri, in 'Gauthama Kshethra' , there was this solitary Grihastha with his grihini and the sacred fire in the pot ! protecting it with all his resources as a fond motherdoes her baby threatened by a ruffian for its jewels.Such has ever been the unwavering, unflinching appalling earnestness, devotion and detachment of this Acharya to the practice of Dharma.

Having been called upon to fill the position of the Trustee and guardian of Sri Hayagriva Samsthanam, he had naturally been devoting all his energies, all his physical and mental resources to Seva with unflinching resolve like 'Sri Varada Ramanuja Swami of Sri Rangam and Kanchi' —from whom as Sri Rangacharya, as a grihastha, received the 'Bharanyasam' , Srimadh Abhinava Ranganatha Swami had won renown all over the country,as 'Vairagya-Acharya-Vardhi', in addition to his being regarded as 'Jnanaamburashi',like 'Sri Maha Parakala Swami'(21st Jiyar), whose seat he had occupied.Like him too, Swami was engaged in the 'Jeernoddhara' kainkaryam of Sri Vedantha Deshika Sannidhis in various Divya Deshams and also acquiring centres from where the teachings of Sri Ramanuja may be carried forward, in Thirupathi, in distant Rewah (Rajasthan), Azhwar Thirunagari, Thiruvahindrapurametc.. To facilitate the propaganda of Sri Vedantha Deshikar , he himself started the 'Vedantha Vihara Sabha' under the auspices of which annual examinations were conducted on the model of ancient 'sadas', prizes awarded and extension lectures delivered in the Mut.

Removal of some of the disabilities of the 'Thirukkulattars', 'Harijans', also received the attention of this Great Sage as was exemplified when that stolid of Hinduism, the Late Pandit Sri Madana Mohana Malaviya, approached the Swami on one occasion during his visit to Mysore for the purpose.After a thorough discussion,for two days in succession, it was agreed that 'Manthra-Deeksha' was allowed by Shastras to the Harijans with some restrictions and Sri Malaviya went back satisfied with the verdict of Swami.On another Occasion (Dec 1927),when an earnest seeker of truth from Marburg,A European Gentleman,Rudolf Otto,"generally acknowledged as very few theologians of Germany",sought interview with Swami, the latter readily accorded him the interview and the worker went away supremely enlightened and acknowledged his obligation to the Swami in a book. 'India's Religion of Grace and Christianity Compared and Contrasted' (1930), which he subsequently published.

His Highness Sri Maharaja Marthanda Singhjee of Rewah visited the Mutt, and paid obeisance to the Acharya. It is no exaggeration to say that Srimadh Abhinava Ranganatha Brahmastra Swatantra Parakala Swami occupied a high position in the spiritual world of South India as his Great Predecessor Sri Maha Parakala Swami of the 16th Century ! The 'Raja-Guru' to the 'Royal Family' of Mysore, Swami blessed the Wodeyars, Sriman Maharaja Sri Nalvadi Krishnaraja Wodeyar and Sriman Maharaja Sri Jayachamarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur with Sri Vaishnava Dikha and Kalakshepams. Swami attained paramapadam during his age of 82. Swami adorned the Gadi of Sri Brahmastra Swatantra Parakala Swami Mutt for 40 years !! (1925-1966 Asthana Nirvaham) with an eternal kankaryam to Sri Lakshmi Narayana- Sri Lakshmi Hayavadana. Jayathu Sriman Abhinava Rangendra Brahmastra Parakala: !!!

Swami's Works:
Hayashiropakhyana
Tatvamuktakalapa -Commentaries in 3 volumes.
Gudantha Sangraha - His Magnum Opus on Sri Bhashya
Vedantha Sanjivanam
Thraiyantha Saramrtham
Hayavadana Rathnamala Sthothram

Aupanishad Manihara
Upanishaddhara
Ramanuja Matha Darsha
Paduka Sthuthi

Note: All Shaka years are given as 'current' shaka years.