

Sri Raghottama Thirtharu

Contributed by Sri S.K.Badirnath Bangalore.

Part -II

-Swamiji from then onwards stopped going to Acharya. Acharya, to his dismay was not able to reconcile himself that how swamiji could teach Nyaya Sudha which is such an intricate grantha which he himself was not able to comprehend some of the stanzas. To clear his doubt, one day when swamiji was teaching, he stood behind a pillar and started hearing the intricate aspects propounded by swamiji. Luckily, on that particular day, that portion of the Sudha which Acharya himself was not sure of the true interpretation was interpreted with eloquence and in a crystal clear way. Acharya's vanity vanished like a mist to the sun rays and Acharya prostrated before Sri Raghottama who was/ an embodiment of all uttama gunas and sought his grace and prayed for merage.

Swamiji lifted the Acharya and with all magnanimity pardoned him and asked the Acharaya to receive the "Thirtha" (sacred water) first before giving it to others, from thereafter.

Sri Raghottama Thirtha under took extensive tour (Sanchara).

Unlike now, snachara had to be done during those days either by walk, by carrying the pooja box on head or shoulders or by pallaki

(palanquin). As a odered by Sri Raghuvarya, to enhance the dignity,décor and status of the mutt, Swamiji under took reformation by employing elephants and horses and palanquins, to give a grandeur look while travelling as if the procession of a king.

Once Raghottama was on his sanchara, in the high way robberers wanted to rob precious articles and idols from him, but when they were about to attack they found themselves stuck by a conflagration, The robberers surrendered themselves before the Swamiji and prostrated and pleaded mercy.

Sri.Raghottama is known more by his famous works

“Bhavabodas” as Bhavabodhakavu. Raghottama has authored seven great sacred commentaries; they are

- Vishnu Tattva Nirnaya- Tika-Bhavabodha:- Consists of 1200 granthas and is a gloss on Vishnu Tattva Nirnaya.
- Tattava-Prakshika Bahva Bodha :- Is a super commentary on tattva Prakashika.
- Nyaya Vivarana – Tika:- Is a direct commentary on Nyaya Vivarana.
- Nyayaratna- Sambandha Dipika :- Is a commentary on the Anu- Vyakhyana.
- Vivaranoddhara:- Is a gloss on those pages in the Nyaya-Vivarana which have been commented upon by Sri Jayathirtha.
- Brahaddaranyakopanisad – Bhasya-Bhavabodha:- This is a magnum opus of Sri Raghottama consisting of 9000 granthas.
- Gita Bhasya-Prameyadipika-Bhavabodha :- Is a gloss Jayathirtha’s commentary on Madhva’s Geetha Bhasya (P.255 to 256 H.D.S.V by Sri B.N.K.Sharma)

It is being said that digplalaks used to be present when Sri Raghottama started performing Sri Moola Rama’s pooja, It appears once the mother of Sri Roghattama accidentally came while performing the pooja. She was frightened by seeing Yamadharma Lord of Mruthya. Swamiji was having highest reverence to his mother and he got her head inscribed in his brindavana.

Sri Raghottama after pontifying for a period of years attained the feet of Lord Sri Moola Rama on Pushya Suddha Ekadasi in Manmai nama samvatsava. He entered Brindavana on the river bank of south pinakini in Thirukoyilur. Brindavana is sufficiently big and devotees throng in thousands on Aradhana day to have the glimpse of Sri Raghattama in the form of

Brindavana. Sri Sathya Pramodha Thirtha's Brindavana is also here. He might have entered Brindavana liking the calm and peaceful atmosphere of the place. Like SriSathyanatha, Sri Sathya Pramoda possibly may be getting lessons from Sri Raghottama.

This may not be strange; for the reason Sri Satya Pramoda during his pontification had installed Mrittika Brindavana in Bangalore in the precincts of Uttaradhi mutt. Persons doing seva and penance of Sri Raghottama will be bestowed with wealth, health and what not. Pray Sri Raghottama and be happy with prosperity.

Chant "**Raghottama**" every day

Attain happiness and prosperity for ever.

"Sri Moola Rama Vijayatha"

Concluded