

Instructions for the Chanting of the Śrī Nṛsimha-kavaca-stotram

Ideally chant the Sanskrit verses of the Kavaca three times a day (morning, noon, and evening). At least once a day. If you're married, best together with your wife/husband.

Before you begin chanting, do the following:

1. Put on tilak and devotional clothes.
2. Sit down in front of a picture of Lord Nṛsimhadeva (or his deity form if available). You face south, Lord Nṛsimhadeva faces north.
3. Perform acamana.
4. Make a small puja to Lord Nṛsimhadeva (incense, ghee lamp, flower)

Chant the Kavaca.

After the chanting, read aloud from a chapter of the 7th Canto of Śrīmad-Bhāgavatam, Chapters 1-10 (Nṛsimha lila).

Śrī Nṛsimha-kavaca-stotram

(1)

*nṛsimha-kavacaṁ vaksye
prahlādenoditaṁ purā
sarva-rakṣa-karaṁ punyaṁ
sarvopadrava-nāśanam*

I shall now recite the Nṛsimha-kavaca, formerly spoken by Prahlāda Mahārāja. It is most pious, vanquishes all kinds of impediments, and provides one all protection.

(2)

*sarva-sampat-karaṁ caiva
svarga-mokṣa-pradāyakam
dhyātvā nṛsimhaṁ deveśaṁ
hema-simhāsana-sthitam*

It bestows upon one all opulences and can give one elevation to the heavenly planets or liberation. One should meditate on Lord Nṛsimha, Lord of the universe, seated upon a golden throne.

(3)

*vivṛtāsyam tri-nayanaṁ
śarad-indu-sama-prabham
lakṣmyālingita-vāmāṅgam
vibhūtibhir upāśritam*

His mouth is wide open, He has three eyes, and He is as radiant as the autumn moon. He is embraced by Lakṣmīdevī on his left side, and His form is the shelter of all opulences, both material and spiritual.

(4)

*catur-bhujam komalāṅgam
svarṇa-kuṇḍala-śobhitam
saroja-śobitoraskam
ratna-keyūra-mudritam*

The Lord has four arms, and His limbs are very soft. He is decorated with golden earrings. His chest is resplendent like the lotus flower, and His arms are decorated with jewel-studded ornaments.

(5)

*tapta-kāñcana-sankāsam
pīta-nirmala-vāsam
indrādi-sura-mauliṣṭhaḥ
sphuran māṇikya-dīptibhiḥ*

He is dressed in a spotless yellow garment, which exactly resembles molten gold. He is the original cause of existence, beyond the mundane sphere, for the great demigods headed by Indra. He appears bedecked with rubies which are blazingly effulgent.

(6)

*virājita-pada-dvandvam
śankha-cakrādi-hetibhiḥ
garutmatā ca vinayāt
stūyamānam mudānvitam*

His two feet are very attractive, and He is armed with various weapons such as the conch, disc, etc. Garuḍa joyfully offers prayers with great reverence.

(7)

*sva-hṛt-kamala-samvāsam
kṛtvā tu kavacam pathet
nṛsimho me śiraḥ pātu
loka-rakṣārtha-sambhavaḥ*

Having seated Lord Nṛsimhadeva upon the lotus of one's heart, one should recite the following mantra: May Lord Nṛsimha, who protects all the planetary systems, protect my head.

(8)

*sarvago 'pi stambha-vāsaḥ
phalam me rakṣatu dhvanim
nṛsimho me dṛṣau pātu
soma-sūryāgni-locanaḥ*

Although the Lord is all-pervading, He hid Himself within a pillar. May He protect my speech and the results of my activities. May Lord Nṛsimha, whose eyes are the sun, and fire, protect my eyes.

(9)

*smṛtaṁ me pātu nṛhariḥ
muni-vārya-stuti-priyaḥ
nāsaṁ me simha-nāśas tu
mukhaṁ lakṣmī-mukha-priyaḥ*

May Lord Nṛhari, who is pleased by the prayers offered by the best of sages, protect my memory. May He who has the nose of a lion protect my nose, and may He whose face is very dear to the goddess of fortune protect my mouth.

(10)

*sarva-vidyādhipaḥ pātu
nṛsimho rasanāṁ mama
vaktraṁ pātv indu-vadanāṁ
sadā prahlāda-vanditaḥ*

May Lord Nṛsimha, who is the knower of all sciences, protect my sense of taste. May He whose face is beautiful as the full moon and who is offered prayers by Prahlāda Mahārāja protect my face.

(12)

*nṛsimhaḥ pātu me kaṅṭhaṁ
skandhau bhū-bhṛd ananta-kṛt
divyāstra-śobhita-bhujāḥ
nṛsimhaḥ pātu me bhujau*

May Lord Nṛsimha protect my throat. He is the sustainer of the earth and the performer of unlimitedly wonderful activities. May He protect my shoulders. His arms are resplendent with transcendental weapons. May He protect my shoulders.

(13)

*karau me deva-varado
nṛsimhaḥ pātu sarvataḥ
hrdayaṁ yogi-sādhyas ca
nivāsaṁ pātu me hariḥ*

May the Lord, who bestows benedictions upon the demigods, protect my hands, and may He protect me from all sides. May He who is achieved by the perfect yogīs protect my heart, and may Lord Hari protect my dwelling place.

(14)

*madhyam pātu hiranyākṣa-
vākṣaḥ-kukṣi-vidāraṇaḥ
nābhim me pātu nṛhariḥ
sva-nābhi-brahma-saṁstutaḥ*

May He who ripped apart the chest and abdomen of the great demon Hiranyākṣa protect my waist, and may Lord Nṛhari protect my navel. He is offered prayers by Lord Brahmā, who has sprung from his own navel.

(15)

*brahmāṇḍa-koṭayaḥ kaṭyām
yasyāsau pātu me kaṭim
guhyaṁ me pātu guhyānām
mantrānām guhya-rūpa-dṛk*

May He on whose hips rest all the universes protect my hips. May the Lord protect my private parts. He is the knower of all mantras and all mysteries, but He Himself is not visible.

(16)

*ūrū manobhavaḥ pātu
jānuni nara-rūpa-dṛk
jaṅghe pātu dharā-bhara-
hartā yo 'sau nṛ-keśarī*

May He who is the original Cupid protect my thighs. May He who exhibits a human-like form protect my knees. May the remover of the burden of the earth, who appears in a form which is half-man and half-lion, protect my calves.

(17)

*sura-rājya-pradaḥ pātu
pādaḥ me nṛhariśvaraḥ
sahasra-śiṛṣā-puruṣaḥ
pātu me sarvaśas tanum*

May the bestower of heavenly opulence protect my feet. He is the Supreme Controller in the form of a man and lion combined. May the thousand-headed Supreme enjoyer protect my body from all sides and in all respects.

(18)

*manograh pūrvataḥ pātu
mahā-vīrāgrajo ḡgnitaḥ
mahā-viṣṇur dakṣiṇe tu
mahā-jvalas tu nairṛtaḥ*

May that most ferocious personality protect me from the east. May He who is superior to the greatest heroes protect me from the southeast, which is presided over by Agni. May the Supreme Viṣṇu protect me from the south, and may that person of blazing luster protect me from the southwest.

(19)

*paścime pātu sarveśo
diśi me sarvatomukhaḥ
nṛsimhaḥ pātu vāyavyām
saumyām bhūṣaṇa-vigrahaḥ*

May the Lord of everything protect me from the west. His faces are everywhere, so please may He protect me from this direction. May Lord Nṛsimha protect me from the northwest, which is predominated by Vāyu, and may He whose form is in itself the supreme ornament protect me from the north, where Soma resides.

(20)

*īśānyām pātu bhadro me
sarva-maṅgala-dāyakaḥ
saṁsāra-bhayataḥ pātu
mṛtyor mṛtyur nṛ-keśarī*

May the all-auspicious Lord, who Himself bestows all-auspiciousness, protect from the northeast, the direction of the sun-god, and may He who is death personified protect me from fear of death and rotation in this material world.

(21)

*idaṁ nṛsimha-kavacaṁ
prahlāda-mukha-maṇḍitam
bhaktimān yaḥ pathenaityaṁ
sarva-pāpaiḥ pramucyate*

This Nṛsimha-kavaca has been ornamented by issuing from the mouth of Prahlāda Mahārāja. A devotee who reads this becomes freed from all sins.

(22)

*putravān dhanavān loke
dirghāyur upajāyate
yaṁ yaṁ kāmāyate kāmān
taṁ taṁ prāpnoty asaṁśayam*

Whatever one desires in this world he can attain without doubt. One can have wealth, many sons, and a long life.

(23)

*sarvatra jayam āpnoti
sarvatra vijayī bhavet
bhūmy antarīkṣa-divyānām
grahānām vinivāraṇam*

He becomes victorious who desires victory, and indeed becomes a conqueror. He wards off the influence of all planets, earthly, heavenly, and everything in between.

(24)

*vṛścikoraga-sambhūta-
viṣāpaharaṇam param
brahma-rākṣasa-yakṣānām
dūrotsāraṇa-kāraṇam*

This is the supreme remedy for the poisonous effects of serpents and scorpions, and Brahma-rākṣasa ghosts and Yakṣas are driven away.

(25)

*bhuje vā tala-pātre vā
kavacaṁ likhitam śubham
kara-mūle dhṛtam yena
sidhyeyuḥ karma-siddhayaḥ*

One may write this most auspicious prayer on his arm, or inscribe it on a palm-leaf and attach it to his wrist, and all his activities will become perfect.

(26)

*devāsura-manuṣyeṣu
svam svam eva jayam labhet
eka-sandhyam tri-sandhyam va
yah pathen niyato narah*

One who regularly chants this prayer, whether once or thrice (daily), he becomes victorious whether among demigods, demons, or human beings.

(27)

*sarva-maṅgala-maṅgalyam
bhuktim muktim ca vindati
dvā-trimśati-sahasraṇi
pathet śuddhātmanām nṛṇām*

One who with purified heart recites this prayer 32,000 times attains the most auspicious of all auspicious things, and material enjoyment and liberation are already understood to be available to such a person.

(28)

*kavacasyāsyā mantrasya
mantra-siddhiḥ prajāyate
anena mantra-rājena
kṛtvā bhasmābhir mantrānām*

This Kavaca-mantra is the king of all mantras. One attains by it what would be attained by anointing oneself with ashes and chanting all other mantras.

(29)

*tilakam vinyased yas tu
tasya graha-bhayam haret
tri-varam japamānas tu
dattam vāryābhimantrya ca*

Having marked ones body with tilaka, taking acamana with water, and reciting this mantra three times, one will find that the fear of all inauspicious planets is removed.

(30)

*prasayed yo naro mantram
 nṛsimha-dhyānam ācaret
 tasya rogaḥ praṇāśyanti
 ye ca syuḥ kuḥṣi-sambhavāḥ*

That person who recites this mantra, meditating upon Lord Nṛsimhadeva, has all of his diseases vanquished, including those of the abdomen.

(31)

*garjantam gārjayantam nija-bhuja-patalam sphoṭayantam hatantam
 rūpyantam tāpayantam divi bhuvi ditijam kṣepayantam kṣipantam
 krandantam roṣayantam diśi diśi satatam saṁharantam bharantam
 vīkṣantam pūrṇayantam kara-nikara-śatair divya-simham namāmi*

Lord Nṛsimha roars loudly and causes others to roar. With His multitudes of arms He tears the demons asunder and kills them in this way. He is always seeking out and tormenting the demoniac descendants of Diti, both on this earth planet and in the higher planets, and He throws them down and scatters them. He cries with great anger as He destroys the demons in all directions, yet with His unlimited hands He sustains, protects, and nourishes the cosmic manifestation. I offer my respectful obeisances to the Lord, who has assumed the form of a transcendental lion.

iti śrī-brahmāṇḍa-purāṇe prahlādoktam śrī-nṛsimha-kavacam sampūrṇam.

Thus ends the Nṛsimha-kavaca as it is described by Prahlāda Mahārāja in the Brahmāṇḍa Purāṇa.