Adi Shankara was an Indian philosopher and theologian who expounded the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta. He renounced the worldly pleasures at a very young age. Shankaracharya amalgamated the ideologies of ancient ‘Advaita Vedanta’ and also explained the basic ideas of Upanishads. He advocated the oldest concept of Hinduism which explains the unification of the soul (atman) with the Supreme Soul (Nirguna Brahman). Though he is best known for popularizing ‘Advaita Vedanta’, one of Shankaracharya’s most important works is his efforts to synthesize the six sub-sects, known as ‘Shanmata.’ ‘Shanmata’, which literally translates to ‘six religions,’ is the worship of six supreme deities. Shankaracharya explained the existence of one Supreme Being (Brahman) and that the six supreme deities are part of one divine power. He also founded ‘Dashanami Sampradaya,’ which talks about leading a monastic life. While Shankaracharya was a firm believer in ancient Hinduism, he condemned the ‘Mimamsa school of Hinduism’ which was purely based on ritual practices. Throughout the course of his journey, Shankaracharya discussed his ideas with various other philosophers and fine-tuned his own teachings from time to time. Shankaracharya founded four monasteries (mathas) that continue to spread his teachings.

**Birth**

Shankara, as he was known before becoming a great teacher, was born into a poor Brahmin family at Kaladi, present day Kerala, India. His parents, Sivaguru and Aryamba, offered their prayers to Lord Shiva, requesting the deity to bless them with a child. Their prayers were soon answered in the form of a baby boy. A few theories suggest that Aryamba had a dream in which Lord Shiva himself promised her that he would be taking birth as her child. Hence, many consider Shankara as a reincarnation of Shiva. Shankara was educated by his mother as he lost his father when he was just seven. Aryamba played a key role in teaching Vedas and Upanishads to a young Shankara.

There is a lot of confusion regarding the birth-date of Shankara as different sources have proposed several different dates. The most accepted birth-date places him as a scholar from the first half of the 8th century CE.

**Life**

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Adi_shankara.jpg)

Murti of Shankara at his [Samadhi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sam%C4%81dhi) Mandir, behind [Kedarnath Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kedarnath_Temple" \o "Kedarnath Temple), in [Kedarnath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kedarnath" \o "Kedarnath), India

[](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Adi_Sankara_at_SAT_Temple.jpg)

Murti of Shankara at the [SAT Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SAT_Temple) in Santa Cruz, California

According to the oldest hagiographies, Shankara was born in the southern Indian state of [Kerala](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerala), in a village named [Kaladi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaladi" \o "Kaladi)[[214]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-245)[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMayeda20063%E2%80%935-60) sometimes spelled as Kalati or Karati.[[215]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-246)[[note 28]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-247) He was born to [Nambudiri Brahmin](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nambudiri_Brahmin" \o "Nambudiri Brahmin) parents.[[216]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-248)[[217]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-249) His parents were an aged, childless, couple who led a devout life of service to the poor. They named their child Shankara, meaning "giver of prosperity".[[218]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-250) His father died while Shankara was very young.[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMayeda20063%E2%80%935-60) Shankara's *[upanayanam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upanayanam" \o "Upanayanam)*, the initiation into student-life, had to be delayed due to the death of his father, and was then performed by his mother.[[219]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-251)

Shankara's hagiography describe him as someone who was attracted to the life of [Sannyasa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sannyasa" \o "Sannyasa) (hermit) from early childhood. His mother disapproved. A story, found in all hagiographies, describe Shankara at age eight going to a river with his mother, *Sivataraka*, to bathe, and where he is caught by a crocodile.[[220]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEIsaeva199374%E2%80%9375-252) Shankara called out to his mother to give him permission to become a *Sannyasin* or else the crocodile will kill him. The mother agrees, Shankara is freed and leaves his home for education. He reaches a Saivite sanctuary along a river in a north-central state of India, and becomes the disciple of a teacher named [Govinda Bhagavatpada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Govinda_Bhagavatpada" \o "Govinda Bhagavatpada).[[220]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEIsaeva199374%E2%80%9375-252)[[221]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPande201131%E2%80%9332,_also_6%E2%80%937,_67%E2%80%9368-253) The stories in various hagiographies diverge in details about the first meeting between Shankara and his *Guru*, where they met, as well as what happened later.[[220]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEIsaeva199374%E2%80%9375-252) Several texts suggest Shankara schooling with Govindapada happened along the river [Narmada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narmada) in [Omkareshwar](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Omkareshwar" \o "Omkareshwar), a few place it along river Ganges in Kashi ([Varanasi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varanasi)) as well as Badari ([Badrinath](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badrinath" \o "Badrinath) in the Himalayas).[[221]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPande201131%E2%80%9332,_also_6%E2%80%937,_67%E2%80%9368-253)

The hagiographies vary in their description of where he went, who he met and debated and many other details of his life. Most mention Shankara studying the [Vedas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vedas), [Upanishads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upanishads) and [Brahmasutra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahmasutra" \o "Brahmasutra) with Govindapada, and Shankara authoring several key works in his youth, while he was studying with his teacher.[[222]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEIsaeva199376%E2%80%9377-254) It is with his teacher Govinda, that Shankara studied Gaudapadiya Karika, as Govinda was himself taught by Gaudapada.[[51]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEMayeda20063%E2%80%935-60) Most also mention a meeting with scholars of the [Mimamsa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mimamsa" \o "Mimamsa) school of Hinduism namely Kumarila and Prabhakara, as well as Mandana and various Buddhists, in *[Shastrartha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shastrartha" \o "Shastrartha)* (an Indian tradition of public philosophical debates attended by large number of people, sometimes with royalty).[[221]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPande201131%E2%80%9332,_also_6%E2%80%937,_67%E2%80%9368-253) Thereafter, the hagiographies about Shankara vary significantly. Different and widely inconsistent accounts of his life include diverse journeys, pilgrimages, public debates, installation of yantras and lingas, as well as the founding of monastic centers in north, east, west and south India.[[37]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEIsaeva199369%E2%80%9382-44)[[221]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara#cite_note-FOOTNOTEPande201131%E2%80%9332,_also_6%E2%80%937,_67%E2%80%9368-253)

**Life**

Throughout the course of his early life, Shankara astounded many with his knowledge intelligence. He started writing his own analysis of the Upanishads, Brahma Sutras and the Bhagavad Gita at a young age. Right from his childhood, he was keen on becoming a monk. Though his idea of becoming a monk was opposed by his mother, Shankara knew exactly what he had to do. Once he accompanied his mother to a nearby river and took a plunge into the river. Suddenly, a crocodile appeared from beneath the river and caught hold of his leg. Shankara then cried out to his mother, saying that a crocodile was pulling him into the river. When his mother felt helpless, Shankara urged her to allow him to die as a monk. As soon as Aryamba gave her consent, the crocodile spared Shankara’s life and went back into the river. Shankara was miraculously unharmed and went on to become a monk as his mother had already given him the permission to do so.

He then went in search of a guru and according to a few ancient scripts, a young Shankara walked at least 2000 kilometers before meeting Govinda Bhagavatpada. Under Govinda Bhagavatpada’s guidance, Shankara studied ‘Gaudapadiya Karika’, ‘Brahmasutra’, Vedas, and Upanishads. To his teacher’s amazement, Shankara was able to master almost all the ancient scripts in a short time. He even started writing commentaries on major religious scripts. Once he had a clear understanding of the ancient Hindu scripts, he started traveling across India, propagating ‘Advaita Vedanta’ and ‘Dashanami Sampradaya.’ During the course of his journey, Shankara’s teachings were challenged by many philosophers and thinkers. He was even involved in a number of debates pertaining to Hinduism and its beliefs, but Shankara managed to astound all his doubters with his intelligence and clarity. He then went about propagating his ideas and was soon accepted as a guru by many.

**Disciples**

Shankara came to be known as Shankaracharya among his disciples. Though he had several disciples, four of them would go on to achieve great heights to be later considered as Shankaracharya’s main disciples. They were also entrusted with the responsibility of heading the four monasteries (mathas) founded by Shankaracharya. Here are Shankara’s four disciples:

* **Padmapada** – Padmapada was born Sanandana and later went on to become one of the most ardent followers of Adi Shankaracharya. According to the ancient texts, Sanandana was once drying his master’s clothes on the banks of Ganges. When Shankaracharya asked for his clothes from the other side of the river, Sanandana started crossing the mighty Ganges, holding his master’s clothes close to his chest. To the amazement of the onlookers, many lotuses emerged from the river and supported Sanandana’s weight, saving him from drowning. After crossing the river, Sanandana handed the clothes over to Shankaracharya who then bestowed him with the name ‘Padmapada’ which literally means ‘the one with lotus feet.’ Padmapada founded ‘Thekke Matham’, a monastery in Thrissur, Kerala.
* **Totakacharya** – Totakacharya was born Giri and became a disciple of Adi Shankaracharya at a very young age. Giri was considered a fool by Shankaracharya’s other disciples. He was hardly interested in learning but was completely devoted to his master. Once, when Shankaracharya held on to his teachings as he waited patiently for Giri to join the rest of his disciples, Padmapada urged his master to go ahead as he thought teaching anything to Giri was a sheer waste of time. Shankaracharya then decided to reward Giri for his devotion and mentally transferred all his knowledge to Giri. Giri then went on to compose a poem named ‘Totakashtakam’ and came to be known as Totakacharya. Totakacharya founded a monastery named ‘Vadakke Modam’ in Thrissur.
* **Hasta Malaka** – When Shankaracharya visited a village near Kollur (Karnataka), a Brahmin named Prabhakara came forward, along with his son, to meet him. Prabhakara told him that his son is a lunatic and that he is good for nothing. Shankaracharya looked at his son and asked him a few questions. The boy then replied in verses which explained Advaita philosophy. Amazed by his knowledge, Shankaracharya named him Hasta Malaka and accepted him as his disciple. Hasta Malaka founded ‘Idayil Matham’ in Thrissur.
* **Sureshvara** – Sureshvara was born Mandana Misra and was leading the life of an average householder. Misra was a brilliant exponent of ‘Karma Mimamsa’ and was considered Shankaracharya’s contemporary. When Shankaracharya finally met the famous Mandana Misra, he challenged him to a debate. After a furious debate which went on for months, Mandana Misra finally accepted defeat and agreed to become Shankaracharya’s disciple. He came to be known as Sureshvara and founded 'Naduvil Matham' in Thrissur.

**Death**

At the age of 32, Adi Shankaracharya retired to the Himalayas and is believed to have entered a cave near Kedarnath. He was never seen again and the cave that he entered is considered as his final resting place.

**Works**

Adi Shankaracharya is renowned for his spectacular commentaries on ancient texts. His review of ‘Brahma Sutra’ is known as ‘Brahmasutrabhasya’, and it is the oldest surviving commentary on ‘Brahma Sutra’. It is also considered as his best work. He also wrote commentaries on Bhagavad Gita, and the ten principal Upanishads. Adi Shankaracharya is also well-known for his ‘stotras’ (poems). He composed many poems, praising gods and goddesses. The ones dedicated to Krishna and Shiva are considered most important among his ‘stotras’. He also composed the famous ‘Upadesasahasri’ which literally translates to ‘a thousand teachings.’ ‘Upadesasahasri’ is one of his most important philosophical works.

**Philosophy**

Adi Shankaracharya’s philosophy was simple and straightforward. He advocated the existence of the soul and the Supreme Soul. He believed that the Supreme Soul alone is real and unchanging while the soul is a changing entity and that it does not have absolute existence.

**Influence on Hinduism**

Adi Shankaracharya became a key figure in restoring belief in the Vedas and Upanishads. Smartism, a subsect of Hinduism, was formed based on his teachings. He is also credited with making Hindus understand the existence of one Supreme Being. He explained that all other deities are just different forms of the Supreme Being. The monasteries founded by Shankaracharya had a great influence in reforming Hinduism.

**Mathas**  
Adi Shankaracharya founded four monasteries (mathas) - one each at the four cardinal points in India. Here are the four mathas founded by Shankara:

* **Sringeri Sharada Peetham** – This was the first monastery founded by Adi Shankaracharya. It is located at the southern part of India, along the banks of Tunga. Sureshvara was made the head of this matha as Shankaracharya moved on to establish other mathas. Sringeri Sharada Peetham advocates ‘Aham Brahmasmi’ (I am Brahman) and was formed on the basis of Yajur Veda.
* **Dvaraka Pitha** - Dvaraka Pitha is located in the western part of India. Hasta Malaka, who came to be known as Hastamalakacharya, was made the head of this matha. Dvaraka Pitha advocates ‘Tattvamasi’ (That thou art) and was formed on the basis of Sama Veda.
* **Jyotirmatha Peetham** – This monastery is located in the northern part of India. Totakacharya was made the head of this matha which advocates ‘Ayamatma Brahma’ (This Atman is Brahman). Jyotirmatha Peetham was formed on the basis of Atharva Veda.
* **Govardhana matha** - Govardhana matha is located at the eastern part of India. The matha is a part of the famous Jagannath temple. Padmapada was made the head of this monastery which advocates ‘Prajnanam Brahma’ (Consciousness is Brahman). It was formed on the basis of Rig Veda.

[Adi Shankara](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara), a [Hindu philosopher](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_philosophy) of the [Advaita Vedanta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advaita_Vedanta" \o "Advaita Vedanta) school, composed a number of commentarial works. Due to his later influence, a large body of works which are central to the Advaita Vedanta interpretation of the [Prasthanatrayi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prasthanatrayi" \o "Prasthanatrayi)—the canonical texts consisting of the [Upanishads](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upanishad), the [Bhagavad Gita](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagavad_Gita) and the [Brahma Sutras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahma_Sutras) are also attributed to him.[[note 1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-1) While his own works mainly consist of commentaries, the later works summarize various doctrines of the [Advaita Vedanta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Advaita_Vedanta" \o "Advaita Vedanta) tradition, including doctrines diverging from Adi Shankara.



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## Overview[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=1" \o "Edit section: Overview)]

### Methodology[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=2" \o "Edit section: Methodology)]

Shankara formulates the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta by validating his arguments on the basis of quotations from the [Vedas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vedas) and other [Hindu scriptures](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_scriptures).

A large portion of his works is [polemical](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Polemic) in nature. He directs his polemics mostly against the [Sankhya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sankhya" \o "Sankhya), [Bauddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Buddhist_philosophy" \o "Buddhist philosophy), [Jaina](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jainism" \o "Jainism), [Vaisheshika](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vaisheshika" \o "Vaisheshika) and other non-vedantic [Hindu philosophies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu_philosophy).

### Authorship[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=3" \o "Edit section: Authorship)]

Many works thought to be of his authorship are debated and questioned as to their authorship today,[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-2) including some of his best-known and important works, the *[Vivekacūḍāmaṇi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viveka_Chudamani" \o "Viveka Chudamani)*[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-FOOTNOTEShah-Kazemi20064-3)[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-FOOTNOTESinghBarauh20041315-4) Maniratnamala, Para-puja and the *[Māṇḍūkya Upaniṣad](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandukya_Upanishad" \o "Mandukya Upanishad)* *Bhāṣya*.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-FOOTNOTENakamura2004262-265-5) Other scholars [[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-FOOTNOTEIsaeva199394-6) say that Shankaracharya's authorship of the commentaries on the Brahman Sutra, the ten principal Upanishads as well as the Bhagavad Gita are beyond doubt.

## Classification[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=4" \o "Edit section: Classification)]

Traditionally, his works are classified under

* [*Bhāṣya*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bh%C4%81%E1%B9%A3ya), *commentary*
* *Prakaraṇa grantha*, *philosophical treatise*
* [Stotra](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stotra), *devotional hymn*

The commentaries serve to provide a consistent interpretation of the scriptural texts from the perspective of Advaita Vedanta. The philosophical treatises provide various [methodologies](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Methodology) to the student to understand the doctrine. The devotional hymns are rich in poetry and piety, serving to highlight the helplessness of the [devotee](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhakti) and the glory of the [deity](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Deva_(Hinduism)). A partial list of his works is given below.

### *Bhāṣya*[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=5" \o "Edit section: Bhāṣya)]

Adi Shankara wrote *Bhāṣya* (*commentaries*) on

* [*Brahmasūtra*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brahma_Sutra)
* [*Aitareya Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aitareya_Upanishad) ([Rigveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rigveda" \o "Rigveda))
* [*Bṛhadāraṇyaka Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brihadaranyaka_Upanishad) ([Śukla Yajurveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajurveda" \o "Yajurveda))
* [*Īśa Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Isha_Upanishad)*([Śukla Yajurveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajurveda" \o "Yajurveda))*
* [*Taittirīya Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Taittiriya_Upanishad)*([Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajurveda" \o "Yajurveda))*
* [*Śvetāśvatara Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shvetashvatara_Upanishad)*([Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajurveda" \o "Yajurveda))*[[note 2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-8)
* [*Kaṭha Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Katha_Upanishad)*([Kṛṣṇa Yajurveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajurveda" \o "Yajurveda))*
* [*Kena Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kena_Upanishad) ([samaveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samaveda" \o "Samaveda))
* [*Chāndogya Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chandogya_Upanishad) ([samaveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Samaveda" \o "Samaveda))
* [*Māṇḍūkya Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandukya_Upanishad)[[note 3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-13)*([Atharvaveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atharvaveda" \o "Atharvaveda)) and Gauḍapāda Kārika*
* [*Muṇḍaka Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mundaka_Upanishad) ([Atharvaveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atharvaveda" \o "Atharvaveda))
* [*Praśna Upaniṣad*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prashna_Upanishad) ([Atharvaveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atharvaveda" \o "Atharvaveda))
* [*Bhagavadgīta*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhagavad_Gita) ([Mahabhārata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahabharata" \o "Mahabharata))
* [*Vishnu Sahasranama*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vishnu_Sahasranama) ([Mahabhārata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahabharata" \o "Mahabharata))
* [*Sānatsujātiya*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanatsujatiya) ([Mahabhārata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahabharata" \o "Mahabharata))
* [*Gāyatri Mantraṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gayatri)

### *Prakaraṇa grantha*[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=6" \o "Edit section: Prakaraṇa grantha)]

The following treatises are written by, or attributed to, Adi Shankara:[*[citation needed](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed" \o "Wikipedia:Citation needed)*]

* [*Vivekacūḍāmaṇi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Viveka_Chudamani) (*Crest-Jewel of Wisdom*)[[note 4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-14)
* [*Upadeśasāhasri*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upadesasahasri) (*A thousand teachings*)
* [*Śataśloki*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Satasloki&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Daśaśloki*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Dasasloki&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Ekaśloki*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Ekasloki&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Pañcīkaraṇa*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panchikarana)
* [*Ātma bodha*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Atma_bodha)
* [*Aparokṣānubhūti*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aparoksanubhuti)
* [*Sādhana Pañcakaṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Sadhana_Pancakam&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Nirvāṇa Ṣaṭkam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nirvana_Shatkam)
* [*Manīśa Pañcakaṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manisha_Panchakam)
* [*Yati Pañcakaṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Yati_Pancakam&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Vākyasudha*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Vakyasudha&action=edit&redlink=1) ([Dṛg-Dṛśya-Viveka](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/D%E1%B9%9Bg-D%E1%B9%9B%C5%9Bya-Viveka" \o "Dṛg-Dṛśya-Viveka))
* [*Tattva bodha*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Tattva_Bodha&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Vākya vṛtti*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vakya_Vritti)
* [*Siddhānta Tattva Vindu*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Siddhanta_Tattva_Vindu&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Nirguṇa Mānasa Pūja*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Nirguna_Manasa_Puja&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Prasnottara Ratna Malika*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Prasnottara_Ratna_Malika&action=edit&redlink=1) (*The Gem-Garland of Questions and Answers*)Satasloki|Śataśloki
* [*prabodhasudhakara*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Prabodhasudhakara&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*svatma prakasika*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Svatma_prakasika&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*AtmajnAnopadeshavidhi*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=AtmajnAnopadeshavidhi&action=edit&redlink=1) see - <http://www.easterntradition.org/article/Bibliographic%20Guide%20-%20Sankaracarya's%20Original%20Works.pdf>

Also <https://archive.org/details/PRAKARANADVADASHI/page/2/mode/1up>

### *Stotra*[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=7" \o "Edit section: Stotra)]

Many hymns on [Shiva](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shiva), [Vishnu](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vishnu), [Devi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Devi), [Ganesha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganesha" \o "Ganesha) and [Subrahmanya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Subrahmanya" \o "Subrahmanya) are attributed to Adi Shankara:[[11]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-15)

* [*Ganesha Pancharatnam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ganesha_Pancharatnam)
* [*Annapurnashtakam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Annapurnashtakam&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Kalabhairavashtakam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kalabhairavashtakam)
* [*Dakshinamurthy Stotram*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dakshinamurthy_Stotram)
* [*Krishnashtakam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Krishnashtakam&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Bhaja Govindaṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bhaja_Govindam), also known as *Mohamuḍgara*
* [*Śivānandalahari*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shivanandalahari)
* [*Saundaryalahari*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saundaryalahari)
* [*Jeevanmuktanandalahari*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Jeevanmuktanandalahari&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Śrī Lakṣmīnṛsiṃha Karāvalamba Stotraṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%C5%9Ar%C4%AB_Lak%E1%B9%A3m%C4%ABn%E1%B9%9Bsi%E1%B9%83ha_Kar%C4%81valamba_Stotra%E1%B9%83&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Śāradā Bhujangaṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%C5%9A%C4%81rad%C4%81_Bhujanga%E1%B9%83&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Kanakadhāra Stotraṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanakadh%C4%81ra_Stotra%E1%B9%83)
* [*Bhavāni Aṣṭakaṃ*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Bhav%C4%81ni_A%E1%B9%A3%E1%B9%ADaka%E1%B9%83&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Śiva Mānasa Pūja*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%C5%9Aiva_M%C4%81nasa_P%C5%ABja&action=edit&redlink=1)
* [*Pandurangashtakam*](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Pandurangashtakam&action=edit&redlink=1)
* *Subramanya Bhujangam*
* *Kashi Panchakam*
* *Suvarnamala*
* *Mahishasura Mardini stotram*
* *Meenakshi Pancha Ratnam*
* [Nirvana Shatakam](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nirvana_Shatakam) also known as Atma Shatakam
* Sabarigiri Ashtakam

## Editions[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=8" \o "Edit section: Editions)]

A lot of editions of the works of Adi Shankara are available. A few of them are given below:[[12]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography" \l "cite_note-16)

### Collections of Works[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=9" \o "Edit section: Collections of Works)]

* Sri Sankara Granthavali - Complete Works of Sri Sankaracarya in the original Sanskrit, v. 1-10, revised ed., Samata Books, Madras, 1998. (Originally published from Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, 1910ff., under the direction of the [Sringeri matha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sringeri_Sharada_Peetham" \o "Sringeri Sharada Peetham).)
* Sankaracaryera Granthamala, v. 1-4, Basumati Sahitya Mandira, Calcutta, 1995. (complete works with Bengali translation and commentary)
* Upanishad-bhashya-sangraha, Mahesanusandhana Samsthanam, Mt. Abu, 1979-1986. Sankara's bhashyas on the Katha, Mandukya, Taittiriya, Chandogya and Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, with Anandagiri's Tīkas and other sub-commentaries.
* Prakarana-dvadasi, Mahesanusandhana Samsthanam, Mt. Abu, 1981. A collection of twelve prakarana granthas, with commentaries.
* A Bouquet of Nondual Texts, by Adi Sankara, Translated by Dr. H. Ramamoorthy and [Nome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nome,_Spiritual_Teacher), [Society of Abidance in Truth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Abidance_in_Truth), 2006. A collection of eight texts. This volume contains the Sanskrit original, transliteration, word-for-word meaning and alternative meanings, and complete English verses.[[13]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-17)
* Svatmanirupanam: The True Definition of One's Own Self, Translated by Dr. H. Ramamoorthy and [Nome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nome,_Spiritual_Teacher), [Society of Abidance in Truth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Abidance_in_Truth), 2002[[14]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-18)
* Nirguna Manasa Puja: Worship of the Attributeless One in the Mind, Translated by Dr. H. Ramamoorthy and [Nome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nome,_Spiritual_Teacher), [Society of Abidance in Truth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Abidance_in_Truth), 1993[[15]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-19)
* Hastamalakiyam: A Fruit in the Hand or A Work by Hastamalaka, Translated by Dr. H. Ramamoorthy and [Nome](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nome,_Spiritual_Teacher), [Society of Abidance in Truth](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Society_of_Abidance_in_Truth), 2017[[16]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Adi_Shankara_bibliography#cite_note-20)

### Brahmasutra Bhashya[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=10" \o "Edit section: Brahmasutra Bhashya)]

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* Selections translated into English, by S. K. Belvalkar, Poona Oriental Series no. 13, Bilvakunja, Pune, 1938.
* Edited with Adhikarana-ratnamala of Bharatitirtha, Sri Venkatesvara Mudranalaya, Bombay, 1944.
* Translated into English, by V. M. Apte, Popular Book Depot, Bombay, 1960.
* Translated into English, by George Thibaut, Dover, New York, 1962. (reprint of Clarendon Press editions of The [Sacred Books of the East](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sacred_Books_of_the_East) v.34, 38)
* Sri Sankaracarya Granthavali, no. 3, 1964.
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* Critically edited by Dinkar Vishnu Gokhale, Oriental Book Agency, Pune, 1931.
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* Alladi Mahadeva Sastri, The Bhagavad Gita : with the commentary of Sri Sankaracharya, Samata Books, Madras, 1977.
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* Translated into English, by [Swami Gambhirananda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Swami_Gambhirananda), Advaita Ashrama, Kolkata, 1984.
* Trevor Leggett, Realization of the Supreme Self : the Bhagavad Gita Yogas, (translation of Sankara's commentary), Kegan Paul International, London, 1995.

### Upadeshasahasri[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=12" \o "Edit section: Upadeshasahasri)]

* Sitarama Mahadeva Phadke, Sankaracaryakrta Upadesashasri, Rasikaranjana Grantha Prasaraka Mandali, Pune, 1911. (with Marathi translation)
* Paul Hacker, Unterweisung in der All-Einheits-Lehre der Inder: Gadyaprabandha, (German translation of and notes on the Prose book of the upadeSasAhasrI) L. Röhrscheid, Bonn, 1949.

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* Edited with English translation, by Mohini Chatterjee, Theosophical Publishing House, Madras, 1947.
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* Swami Prabhavananda and Christopher Isherwood, Shankara's Crest-jewel of Discrimination, with A Garland of Questions and Answers, Vedanta Press, California, 1971.
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### [Panchikarana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panchikarana)[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Adi_Shankara_bibliography&action=edit&section=14)]

* Edited with Sureshvara's varttika and varttikabharana of Abhinavanarayanendra Sarasvati (17th century), Sri Vani Vilas Press, Srirangam, 1970.
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