Achyutashtakam

About these texts

Sources	Each text is printed with its source, tradition and version. Wording may differ slightly in other traditions and editions.
Transliteration	The Roman line is IAST transliteration derived from the Devanagari (ā = long a, ṃ = anusvara, ḥ = visarga, ś/ṣ = sh sounds, c = ch as in “church”). In Hindi, Awadhi and Braj texts the silent final “a” is dropped. Transliteration does not show Vedic accents.

Achyutashtakam

Type	Ashtakam
Deity	Vishnu
Version	Verified text
Tradition	Vaishnava
Source	Sanskrit Wikisource (sa.wikisource.org) — अच्युताष्टकम्, revision 369168
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अच्युतं केशवं रामनारायणं

acyutaṃ keśavaṃ rāmanārāyaṇaṃ

कृष्णदामोदरं वासुदेवं हरिम् ॥

kṛṣṇadāmodaraṃ vāsudevaṃ harim ||

श्रीधरं माधवं गोपिकावल्लभं

śrīdharaṃ mādhavaṃ gopikāvallabhaṃ

जानकीनायकं रामचन्द्रं भजे ॥ १ ॥

jānakīnāyakaṃ rāmacandraṃ bhaje || 1 ||

अच्युतं केशवं सत्यभामाधवं

acyutaṃ keśavaṃ satyabhāmādhavaṃ

माधवं श्रीधरं राधिकाराधितम् ॥

mādhavaṃ śrīdharaṃ rādhikārādhitam ||

इन्दिरामन्दिरं चेतसा सुन्दरं

indirāmandiraṃ cetasā sundaraṃ

देवकीनन्दनं नन्दनं संदधे ॥ २ ॥

devakīnandanaṃ nandanaṃ saṃdadhe || 2 ||

विष्णवे जिष्णवे शङ्खिने चक्रिणे

viṣṇave jiṣṇave śaṅkhine cakriṇe

रुक्मिणीरागिणे जानकीजानये ॥

rukmiṇīrāgiṇe jānakījānaye ||

वल्लवीवल्लभायाऽर्चितायात्मने

vallavīvallabhāyā'rcitāyātmane

Traditional texts with source notes. No guaranteed results are claimed.

कंसविध्वंसिने वंशिने ते नमः ॥ ३ ॥

kaṃsavidhvaṃsine vaṃśine te namaḥ || 3 ||

कृष्ण गोविन्द हे राम नारायण

kṛṣṇa govinda he rāma nārāyaṇa

श्रीपते वासुदेवाजित श्रीनिधे ॥

śrīpate vāsudevājita śrīnidhe ||

अच्युतानन्त हे माधवाधोक्षज

acyutānanta he mādhavādhokṣaja

द्वारकानायक द्रौपदीरक्षक ॥ ४ ॥

dvārakānāyaka draupadīrakṣaka || 4 ||

राक्षसक्षोभितः सीतया शोभितो

rākṣasakṣobhitaḥ sītayā śobhito

दण्डकारण्यभूपुण्यताकारणः ॥

daṇḍakāraṇyabhūpuṇyatākāraṇaḥ ||

लक्ष्मणेनान्वितो वानरैः सेवितोऽ

lakṣmaṇenānvito vānaraiḥ sevito'

गस्त्यसंपूजितो राघवः पातु माम् ॥ ५ ॥

gastyasaṃpūjito rāghavaḥ pātu mām || 5 ||

धेनुकारिष्टकोऽनिष्टकृद्द्वेषिणां

dhenukāriṣṭako'niṣṭakṛddveṣiṇāṃ

केशिहा कंसहृद्वंशिकावादकः ॥

keśihā kaṃsahṛdvaṃśikāvādakaḥ ||

पूतनाकोपकः सूरजाखेलनो

pūtanākopakaḥ sūrajākhelano

बालगोपालकः पातु माम् सर्वदा ॥ ६ ॥

bālagopālakaḥ pātu mām sarvadā || 6 ||

विद्युदुद्योतवत्प्रस्फुरद्वाससं

vidyududyotavatprasphuradvāsasaṃ

प्रावृडम्भोदवत्प्रोल्लसद्विग्रहम् ॥

prāvṛḍambhodavatprollasadvigraham ||

वन्यया मालया शोभितोरःस्थलं

vanyayā mālayā śobhitoraḥsthalaṃ

लोहितांघ्रिद्वयं वारिजाक्षं भजे ॥ ७ ॥

lohitāṃghridvayaṃ vārijākṣaṃ bhaje || 7 ||

कुञ्चितैः कुन्तलैर्भ्राजमाननं

kuñcitaiḥ kuntalairbhrājamānānanaṃ

रत्नमौलिं लसत् कुण्डलं गण्डयोः ॥

ratnamauliṃ lasat kuṇḍalaṃ gaṇḍayoḥ ||

हारकेयूरकं कङ्कणप्रोज्ज्वलं

hārakeyūrakaṃ kaṅkaṇaprojjvalaṃ

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किङ्किणीमञ्जुलं श्यामलं तं भजे ॥ ८ ॥

kiṅkiṇīmañjulaṃ śyāmalaṃ taṃ bhaje || 8 ||

अच्युतस्याष्टकं यः पठेदिष्टदं प्रेमतः प्रत्यहं पूरुषः सस्पृहम् ।

acyutasyāṣṭakaṃ yaḥ paṭhediṣṭadaṃ prematāḥ pratyahaṃ pūruṣaḥ saspṛham |

वृत्ततः सुंदरं कर्तृ विश्वंभरस्तस्य वश्यो हरिर्जायते सत्वरम् ॥ ९ ॥

vṛttataḥ suṃdaraṃ kartṛ viśvaṃbharastasya vaśyo harirjāyate satvaram || 9 ||

Meaning

The verses string together names of Vishnu — Achyuta, Keshava, Narayana, Damodara, Madhava — and scenes from the lives of Rama (Sita, Lakshmana, the Dandaka forest) and Krishna (Yashoda's child, the flute, the slaying of Kamsa and the demons), asking him for protection. The last verse says Hari soon comes under the loving sway of one who reads it daily.

Traditional texts with source notes. No guaranteed results are claimed.

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