
**CONTRIBUTIONS AND INFLUENCES OF ADISHANKARACHARYA ON
SANATANA DHARMA AND INDIAN CULTURE**

Pirtibha Sharma*

* Teerthanker Mahaveer Institute of Management and Technology,
Teerthanker Mahaveer University, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh, INDIA

Email id: ica.pratibha.pdp@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2249-7315.2021.00193.3

ABSTRACT

AdiShankaracharya is widely regarded as a religious reformer, the formulator and codifier of the Advaita Vedanta philosophy, the non-dualistic doctrine based on the Upanishads, and one of the most prominent philosophers and religious leaders in Indian history and the Hindu Sanatan religion. In the year 788 A.D., he was born into a poor Brahmin family in the village of Kaladi, six miles east of Alwaye, Kerala. "He was a Nambudiri Brahmin", says the narrator. Shankara is the most brilliant mind and the most powerful soul that Mother India has created. AdiShankara's arrival represents a watershed moment in Indian philosophy and religion, as well as in everyone's personal spiritual development. Shankara is regarded as one of the greatest philosophers and theologians in India's Vedic literature. Shankara's scholarly erudition and masterful presentation of complex philosophical problems has attracted the respect of all philosophical schools around the world at this time.

KEYWORDS: *AdiShankaracharya, Advaita, Brahman, Philosophy, Upanishads, Vedanta.*

REFERENCES

1. B. A. Kinkhabwala and R. Gor, "Jagadguru adi shankaracharya – a source of learning leadership traits and skills for sustainable management practices," *Purushartha*, 2018, doi: 10.21844/pajmes.v11i1.14613.
2. T. E. Wood and N. Isayeva, "Shankara and Indian Philosophy," *J. Am. Orient. Soc.*, 1994, doi: 10.2307/604984.
3. B. A. Kinkhabwala, "A research study on Jagadguru Adi Shankaracharya with specific reference to the principles and practices of management and relevance in modern times with lessons to be learnt for managers/ CEOs," *Purushartha*, 2016, doi: 10.21844/pajmes.v9i2.6938.
4. R. B. Locklin, "Integral 'Samnyasa'? Adi Shankaracharya and Liberation Hermeneutics," *J. Hindu-Christian Stud.*, 2007, doi: 10.7825/2164-6279.1387.
5. H. P. Blavatsky, *The Secret Doctrine, Vol. V.* 1888.
6. D. L. Berger, "The Vivekacudamani of Sankaracarya Bhagavatpada: An Introduction and Translation (review)," *Philos. East West*, 2005, doi: 10.1353/pew.2005.0032.
7. E. G. and K. K. Klostermaier, "A Survey of Hinduism," *J. Am. Orient. Soc.*, 2002, doi: 10.2307/3087754.
8. D. S. Taware, S. Kumari, K. B. Akhilesh, and H. R. Nagendra, "Conceptual exploration of leadership phenomenon through 'Vedanta Model of Leadership,'" *Purushartha*, 2016, doi: 10.21844/pajmes.v9i2.6945.

9. P. Gaeffke and W. Halbfass, "Philology and Confrontation: Paul Hacker on Traditional and Modern Vedanta," *J. Am. Orient. Soc.*, 1997, doi: 10.2307/605528.
10. K. Maclean, *Pilgrimage and Power: The Kumbh Mela in Allahabad, 1765-1954*. 2008.