

Manjunath.R



GOD

GOD

G = Generator **O** = Operator **D** = Destroyer

"Through his perceptions, Universe shapes itself. Through his thoughts, the Universe is delivering its glories. He is the medium through which the Universe becomes conscious of its existence. We call Him GOD. And His Work

THE BOOK OF GENESIS."

"The only true wisdom is in knowing you know nothing."

— Socrates

Edited By

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This book will engage you with its provocative Tales, Symbols, Rituals and information about some fascinating aspects related to the Supreme Being, creator deity and principal object of faith [who is neither circumscribed by space, nor touched by time and usually conceived as being omniscient (all- knowing), omnipotent (all-powerful), omnipresent (all-present) and as having an eternal and necessary existence] and a social-cultural system of designated behaviors and practices, morals, worldviews, texts, sanctified places, prophecies, ethics, or organizations, that relates humanity to supernatural, transcendental, or spiritual elements.

If you comprehend, it is not God.

– Augustine of Hippo, Sermon 52, 16

He said: Do you then understand what you worship -- You and your forefathers? --

Surely they are abhorrence to me, **except the Lord of the worlds,**

Who created me, then He guides me the way,

And Who provides me sustenance to eat and to drink,

And when I am sick, it is He who heals me,

And Who will cause me to die, and will resurrect me,

And Who, I hope, will forgive me my mistakes on the Day of Judgment.

– Abraham, Quran 26:75-82

The glory of God is not contingent on man's good will, but all existence subserves his purposes. The system of the universe is as a celestial poem, whose beauty is from all eternity, and must not be marred by human interpolations. **Things proceed as they were ordered, in their nice, and well-adjusted, and perfect harmony; so that as the hand of the skilful artist gathers music from the harp-strings, history calls it forth from the well-tuned chords of time.** Not that this harmony can be heard during the tumult of action. Philosophy comes after events, and gives the reason of them, and describes the nature of their results. The great mind of collective man may, one day, so improve in self-consciousness as to interpret the present and foretell the future; but as yet, the end of what is now happening, though we ourselves partake in it, seems to fall out by chance. **All is nevertheless one whole; individuals, families, peoples, the race, march in accord with the Divine will; and when any part of the destiny of humanity is fulfilled, we see the ways of Providence vindicated. The antagonisms of imperfect matter and the perfect idea, of liberty and necessary law, become reconciled. What seemed irrational confusion, appears as the web woven by light, liberty and love.** But this is not perceived till a great act in the drama of life is finished. The prayer of the patriarch, when he desired to behold the Divinity face to face, was denied; but he was able to catch a glimpse of Jehovah, after He had passed by; and so it fares with our search for Him in the wrestlings of the world. **It is when the hour of conflict is over, that history comes to a right understanding of the strife, and is ready to exclaim: "Lo! God is here, and we knew it not."**

– **George Bancroft** Literary and Historical Miscellanies (1855), p. 491

Only what is fated to die is capable of living. Only what dies lives. Why do you think Christ was killed? They killed him to prove that he wasn't a god. But in killing him, they immortalized the perishable and transformed man into a god.

– **Giannina Braschi** in "Empire of Dreams"

I do not make any clear distinction between mind and God. God is what mind becomes when it has passed beyond the scale of our comprehension. God may be either a world-soul or a collection of world-souls. So I am thinking that atoms and humans and God may have minds that differ in degree but not in kind. **We stand, in a manner of speaking, midway between the unpredictability of atoms and the unpredictability of God.** Atoms are small pieces of our mental apparatus, and we are small pieces of God's mental apparatus. Our minds may receive inputs equally from atoms and from God. This view of our place in the cosmos may not be true, but it is compatible with the active nature of atoms as revealed in the experiments of modern physics. **I don't say that this personal theology is supported or proved by scientific evidence. I only say that it is consistent with scientific evidence.**

– **Freeman Dyson**, in "Progress In Religion: A Talk By Freeman Dyson"

If God is as real as the shadow of the Great War on Armistice Day, need we seek further reason for making a place for God in our thoughts and lives? We shall not be concerned if the scientific explorer reports that he is perfectly satisfied that he has got to the bottom of things without having come across either.

– **Arthur Eddington**, Science and the Unseen World (1929)

I believe in God, not in a Catholic God, there is no Catholic God, there is God and I believe in Jesus Christ, his incarnation. Jesus is my teacher and my pastor, but God, the Father, Abba, is the light and the Creator. **This is my Being.**

– **Pope Francis**, interviewed in "**How the Church will change**" by Eugenio Scalfari in La Repubblica (1 October 2013), as translated from Italian to English by Kathryn Wallace

The hypothesis of God is a peculiar one, in that it supposes an infinitely incomprehensible object, although every hypothesis, as such, supposes its object to be truly conceived in the hypothesis. This leaves the hypothesis but one way of understanding itself; namely, as vague yet as true so far as it is definite, and as continually tending to define itself more and more, and without limit. The hypothesis, being thus itself inevitably subject to the law of growth, appears in its vagueness to represent God as so, albeit this is directly contradicted in the hypothesis from its very first phase. But this apparent attribution of growth to God, since it is ineradicable from the hypothesis, cannot, according to the hypothesis, be flatly false. Its implications concerning the Universes will be maintained in the hypothesis, while its implications concerning God will be partly disavowed, and yet held to be less false than their denial would be. Thus the hypothesis will lead to our thinking of features of each Universe as purposed; and this will stand or fall with the hypothesis. Yet a purpose essentially involves growth, and so cannot be attributed to God. Still it will, according to the hypothesis, be less false to speak so than to represent God as purposeless.

– **Charles Sanders Peirce**, in "A Neglected Argument for the Reality of God" (1908)

All matter originates and exists only by virtue of a force which brings the particle of an atom to vibration and holds this most minute solar system of the atom together. We must assume behind this force the existence of a conscious and intelligent mind. **This mind is the matrix of all matter.**

– **Max Planck**, as he accepted the Nobel Prize (1919)

The Wisdom of God Manifested in the Works of the Creation.

– **John Ray**, title of a book (1691)

In the presence of infinite might and infinite wisdom, the strength of the strongest man is but weakness, and the keenest of mortal eyes see but dimly.

– **Theodore Roosevelt's Christian Citizenship** Address before the Young Men's Christian Association, Carnegie Hall, New York (30 December 1900)

I think the destiny of all men is not to sit in the rubble of their own making but to reach out for an ultimate perfection which is to be had. At the moment, it is a dream. But as of the moment we clasp hands with our neighbor, we build the first span to bridge the gap between the young and the old. At this hour, it's a wish. But we have it within our power to make it a reality. If you want to prove that God is not dead, first prove that man is alive.

– **Rod Serling** speech at Moorpark College, Moorpark, California (3 December 1968)

God is that infinite All of which man knows himself to be a finite part. God alone exists truly. Man manifests Him in time, space and matter. The more God's manifestation in man (life) unites with the manifestations (lives) of other beings, the more man exists. This union with the lives of other beings is accomplished through love. God is not love, but the more there is of love, the more man manifests God, and the more he truly exists...

We acknowledge God only when we are conscious of His manifestation in us.

– **Leo Tolstoy** in his diary (1 November 1910)

The word God has become empty of meaning through thousands of years of misuse... I mean that people who have never even glimpsed the realm of the sacred, the infinite vastness behind that word, use it with great conviction, as if they knew what they are talking about. Or they argue against it, as if they knew what it is that they are denying. This misuse gives rise to absurd beliefs, assertions, and egoic delusions, such as "My or our God is the only true God, and your God is false," or Nietzsche's famous statement "God is dead." The word God has become a closed concept. The moment the word is uttered, a mental image is created, no longer, perhaps, of an old man with a white beard, but still a mental representation of someone or something outside you, and, yes, almost inevitably a male someone or something. Neither God nor Being nor any other word can define or explain the ineffable reality behind the word, so the only important question is whether the word is a help or a hindrance in enabling you to experience That toward which it points. Does it point beyond itself to that transcendental reality, or does it lend itself too easily to becoming no more than an idea in your head that you believe in, a mental idol?

– **Eckhart Tolle** in *The Power of Now: A Guide to Spiritual Enlightenment* (1997) p. 14

No human being escapes the necessity of conceiving some good outside himself towards which his thought turns in a movement of desire, supplication, and hope. Consequently, the only choice is between worshipping the true God or an idol. Every atheist is an idolater — unless he is worshipping the true God in his impersonal aspect. **The majority of the pious are idolaters.**

– **Simone Weil**, *Last Notebook* (1942)

God is the great mysterious motivator of what we call nature and it has been said often by philosophers, that nature is the will of God. And, I prefer to say that nature is the only body of God that we shall ever see. **If we wish to know the truth concerning anything, we'll find it in the nature of that thing.**

- **Frank Lloyd Wright**, quoted in Truth Against the World : Frank Lloyd Wright speaks for an organic architecture (1987) edited by Patrick J. Meehan

We conclude that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law. Is he the God of the Jews only? is he not also of the Gentiles? Yes, of the Gentiles also: Seeing it is one God, which shall justify the circumcision by faith, and uncircumcision through faith.

Do we then make void the law through faith? God forbid: yea, we establish the law.

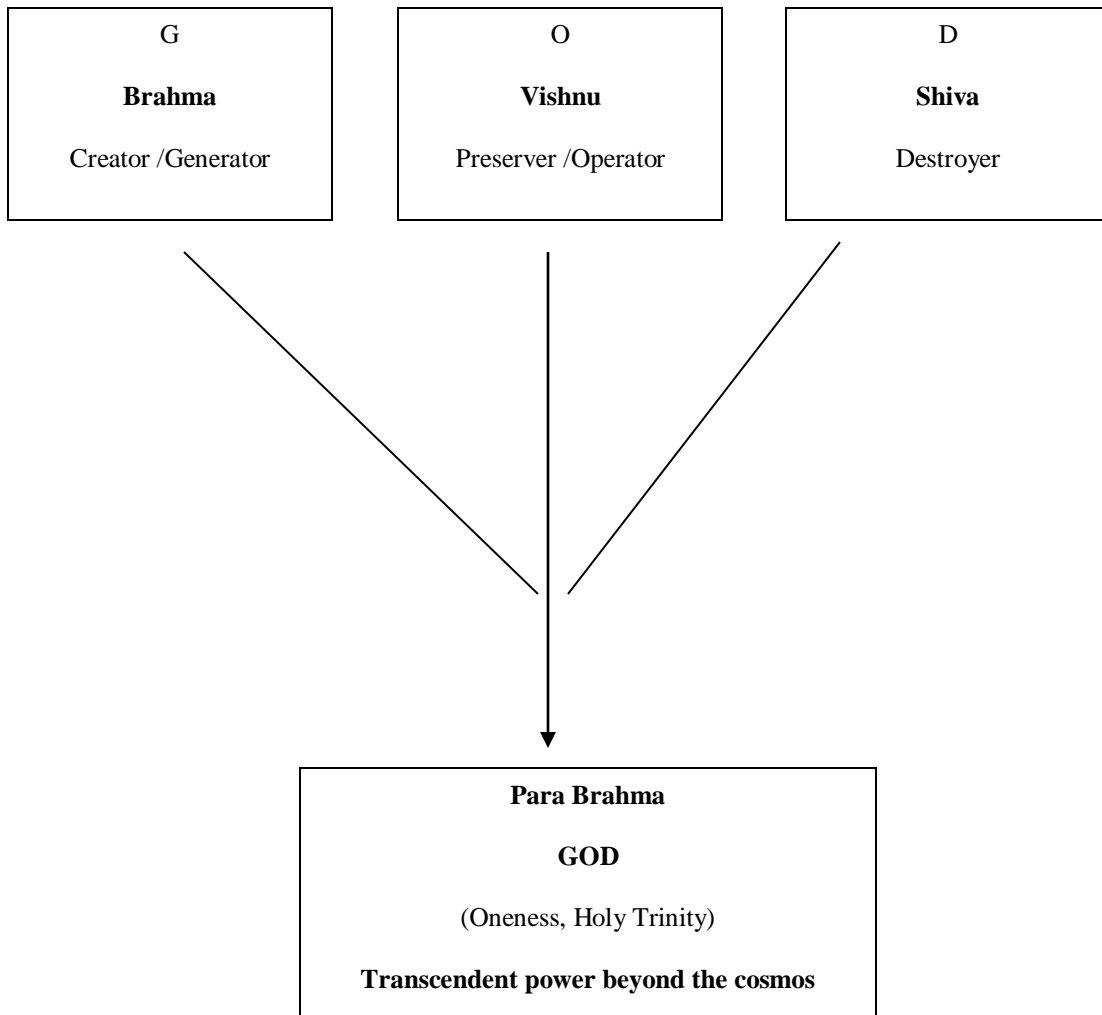
– **Paul of Tarsus**, Romans 3:19-31

They that deny a God destroy man's nobility; for certainly man is of kin to the beasts by his body; and, if he be not of kin to God by his spirit, he is a base and ignoble creature.

– **Francis Bacon**, Essays, Of Atheism

But will God really dwell with mankind on the earth? Look! The heavens, yes, the heaven of the heavens, cannot contain you; how much less, then, this house that I have built!

– **Solomon**, 2 Chronicles 6:18, NWT



Brahma → Creator

Vishnu holds the
cosmos in balance,
acting as the Preserver

Shiva → Destroyer

- **Brahma** → **First divine** godhead in the Trinity (Brahma + Vishnu + Shiva) whose **four heads** symbolize four Vedas (*Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda, Atharvaveda*) and **four hands** symbolize four directions (*North, South, West, East*).

- **Vishnu** → **Second divine** godhead in the Trinity (Brahma + Vishnu + Shiva) who is depicted with a crown and reclining on a multi-headed serpent (**Sheshanaga** – the king of all the Nagas or **Adishesha** (the foremost of snakes) – which is one of the primal beings of creation – also known as **Ananta Shesha** (*Endless Sesha*, as it is known to remain in existence even after the whole universe is destroyed) which when uncoils, time moves forward and creation takes place. When it coils back, the universe ceases to exist) with a lotus flower emerging from his navel. He is the one who preserves and protects the humankind from natural disasters or from tyranny and restores Dharma (**Mortal Order**).
- **Shiva** → **Third divine** godhead in the Trinity (Brahma + Vishnu + Shiva) who keeps the cycle of death and rebirth going and is generally portrayed with three lines drawn horizontally across the forehead in white burnt cow dung ash (**vibhuti** – which symbolizes a reminder of the temporary existent nature of the physical body and the importance of spiritual attainment and also represents Shiva's all-pervading nature, his superhuman power, glory, wealth and prosperity) over up his powerful third eye, crescent moon, Rudraksha (**Rudra** → Shiva, **aksha** → Teardrop, **Rudra + aksha** → **Tear of Lord Shiva**) beads, Trishul (**the long-handled trident weapon that he carries with him** to destroy the world of the mind " *ego* "), snake coiled round his neck and hair (which represents Shiva's power of destruction and recreation), a small hourglass shape drum (**damru** – which represents recreation as it symbolizes yoni while **Trishul** represents death) and three eyes (**trinetra**) which signify truth, conscience and happiness. The third eye is the symbol of enlightenment and the eye of spiritual wisdom and knowledge. It is believed that Lord Shiva uses the third eye to destroy the imperfections of the world, paving the way for beneficial change. The destruction is not arbitrary, but without destruction, there can be no recreation. Shiva's third eye (spiritual eye or **ajna chakra**) also represents the rejection of desire, wish or longing. It is the eye that killed Kama (**the God of desire**). Shiva is sometimes represented as half man, half woman [**Ardhanarishvara** (*Ardha* → half, *Nari* → woman, *Ishwara* → lord) – one half showing his body and the second half that of Parvati's – which illustrates how the female principle of God "**Shakti**" is inseparable from the male principle of God "Shiva". It also represents **union** of spiritual and material principles].

- Consort of Brahma → **Saraswati** [*saras* → flow and *wati* → a woman] is depicted as the goddess of knowledge, music and poetry – holding a musical instrument [**veena**] on the upper side with her left hand and the lower side with her right hand – which symbolizes expressing knowledge that creates harmony.
- Consort of Vishnu → **Lakshmi** [the Goddess of Wealth] is depicted as the goddess who leads to one's goal – whose four hands represents the four ends of human life:
 - ❖ Dharma (righteousness)
 - ❖ Kama (genuine desires)
 - ❖ Artha (wealth)
 - ❖ Moksha (liberation) from the cycle of birth and death
- Consort of Shiva → **Parvati** [the *Warrior Goddess* or the daughter of the Himalayan Mountains and the divine sister of Goddess Ganga] is depicted as the source of Lord Shiva's divine energy and the unified symbol of all divine forces – with eighteen arms, carrying many fierce weapons in her hands – representing that goddess possesses unattainable energy to destroy evil forces and maintain moral order and righteousness in the universe.

Brahma + Vishnu + Shiva → **Trimurthi** (creation, sustenance, destruction)

Saraswati + Lakshmi + Parvati → **Tridevi** (knowledge, bounty, power)

Ganesha Symbolism:

Ganesha [**gana** → a group, **isha** → lord or master] is the Remover of Obstacles and the lord of a troop of semi-divine beings that form part of the retinue of Shiva, **Ganesha's father**.

- **Elephantine head** → strength and power
- **Large ears** → Listen more
- **Big head** → Think big
- **Small mouth** → listen more and talks less
- **Trunk** → High efficiency and adoptability
- **Broken tusk** → Sacrifice for good cause
- **Unbroken tusk** → retain good and throw away bad
- **Small eyes** → one-pointed focus
- **Large stomach** → consume and digest all the good and bad in life
- **Mouse** → Desire, unless under control can cause devastation – ride the desire but keep it in under control and do not allow it to take you for a ride

In his three hands, he holds various objects:

- ❖ **Rope** → To pull humanity towards ultimate goal of realisation and liberation
- ❖ **Axe** → To cut off all bonds of attachment with the impermanent and material world
- ❖ **Sweet bowl** → Rewards for spiritual development

Fourth hand (**Blessing palm**) → Blessings for those in right path

A snake wrapped around his big fat belly → regeneration of prosperity

Creation of Ganesha (Elephant-headed son of Gauri)

- Vinayaka blocks Shiva's entry while Parvati is bathing
- Shiva beheads Vinayaka
- Shiva replaces Vinayaka's head with that of an elephant
- Ganesha salutes his parents

Ganesha created by Parvati and completed by Shiva

Consorts of Ganesha

- Siddhi → the goddess of spiritual growth
- Riddhi → the goddess of material growth

Children of Ganesha

- Shubh → the god of auspiciousness
- Laabh → the god of profit
- Santoshi → the goddess of satisfaction

These metaphors indicate that **Lord Ganesha** removes all obstacles to wealth, peace, auspiciousness, growth and happiness.

Shiva embodies the human need for contentment

Ganesha embodies the human desire for food

Shiva Lingam Symbolism:

The Shiva lingam consists of three parts:

- The lowest part → **Brahma-Pitham** – which represents creation
- The middle part → **Vishnu-Pitham** – which represents sustenance
- The uppermost part → **Shiva-Pitham** – which represents dissolution

Shiva lingam → Trinity (Brahma + Vishnu + Shiva)
(an expression of pure, unadulterated bliss, or ananda)

Shiva lingam is represented with the yoni

- Linga → male power of Nature (**Purusha**)
- Yoni → female power of Nature (**Prakriti**)

Purusha + Prakriti → the fundamental creation of life and of Nature itself

Shiva Symbolism:

- **Crescent Moon** → peace and calmness
- **Matted Hair** → unison of mind, body, and spirit
- **River Ganga flowing from his Head** → The end of ignorance and the dawn of spiritual knowledge and wisdom
- **Ash on his body** → everybody has to end their life in fire
- **Serpent rounded on his neck** → ego which once mastered can be worn as an ornament
- **Rudraksha beads** → Purity.
- **Tiger skin** → The tiger is symbolic of power, strength, force, and lust. Sitting on the tiger skin is a sign that Lord Shiva (**Pashupati, lord of animals**) has the unobtainable ability to conquer power, strength, and lust and is beyond any kind of inevitable strength.
- **Damru** → the Cosmos is always expanding and collapsing. From an expansion it collapses and then it re-expands, this is the process of creation.
- **Damru sound** → the words from the Vedas
- **Third eye** → Alertness, knowledge and wisdom
- **Meditative pose** → calmness
- **Blue throat** → suppression of evil
- **Kamandalam** → removal of all the evil from the body, yogic nature of the Shiva
- **Trishul** → 3 powers – knowledge, desire and implementation

- **Bull (Nandi)** → dharma (**righteousness**). Lord Shiva (**Rudra**) is the eternal companion of righteousness.
- **Shiva Tandav** → infinite creation
- **Half-open eyes** → the cycle of life is in process.
- **Open eyes** → the beginning of the creation
- **Closed eyes** → the destruction of the creation.
- **Mount Kailash** → the centre of the universe (*central point of the cosmos' rotation*)
- **Two earnings (Kundalas):**
 - ❖ **Alakshya** (meaning "which cannot be shown by any sign")
 - ❖ **Niranjan** (meaning "which cannot be seen by mortal eyes")

Lord Shiva (**Yogeshwara, lord of yoga**) is beyond **perception** in which the sense organs come into contact with the objects in an **ordinary** way.

- **Three prongs of Trishul represent:**
 - Trinity
 - Brahma + Vishnu + Shiva → *Trimurthi*
 - Saraswati + Lakshmi + Parvati → *Tridevi*
 - Three modes of nature [creation, sustenance and destruction]
 - Three **kaala** (time) [past, present and future]
 - Three **gunas** – **Sattva** (*purity, knowledge and harmony*), **Rajas** (*passion, action, energy and motion*) and **Tamas** (*impurity, laziness and darkness*)

"When one rises above the **three gunas** that originate in the body; one is freed from birth, old age, disease, and death; and attains enlightenment" (**Bhagavad Gita 14.20**)

- Three **lokas** (worlds) – **swarg** (heaven) , **bhu** (earth) and **patal** (hell)
- Three phases of life – young age, middle age and old age
- Three types of miseries – physical, mental and spiritual
- Three powers – will (**iccha**), action (**kriya**) and wisdom (**gyana**)
- Three paths to **self realization** – path of knowledge, path of love and path of action
- Three layers of nature – Light, fire and darkness

Significance of 'Om Namah Shivaya'

- **Om** → the sound of the universe – which represent peace and love
- **Na** → earth
- **Ma** → water
- **Shi** → fire
- **va** → Air
- **ya** → Ether

Five elements of nature (**Pancha Bhoota**)

Three characteristics of matter: inertia, agitation and harmony

	Tamas Guna (dark, heavy)	Rudra
	Rajas Guna (royal, rich)	Vishnu
	Sattva Guna (pure, light)	Brahma

Nataraj Symbolism:

The Dance of Lord Shiva (**Nataraj** – *The Lord of Dance*) represents his five activities:

- **Shrishti** (creation)
- **Sthiti** (sustenance)
- **Laya** (destruction)
- **Maya** (illusion)
- **Anugraha** (revelation)

Goddess of River Ganga, which flows from Nataraj's hair → removal of ignorance

Drum → beating of the creation rhythm

Snake → the cosmic energy

Lotus pedestal → the creative forces of the universe

Demon dwarf → the man's ego and ignorance – defeated by Shiva, reaching the true wisdom

Ring of fire → the divinity of creation – births and deaths of the world

Crown and the moon → constant attributes of Shiva

- **Crescent moon** → the time cycle through which creation unfolds, perfect control over the mind

Flames of fire → the destruction of the world in order to build again from new

Arch of Flames → the continual cycle of birth and rebirth of the cosmos (*the basis of all existence and of all natural phenomena*)

Hand pointing to the raised foot signifies salvation

Upraised foot, coming forward from the circle, represents salvation (*the refuge of the soul*)

Clothing made from the skin of the leopard → Fearlessness

The snake (**Naga**), which coils three times around his neck → past, present and future

Right anterior hand with supinated palm → Abhaya mudra (*gesture of fearlessness*)

Nataraj's unkempt hair → Lord of Wind (Vayu) who is the subtle form of breath present in all living beings

Right eye represents the sun (energy)

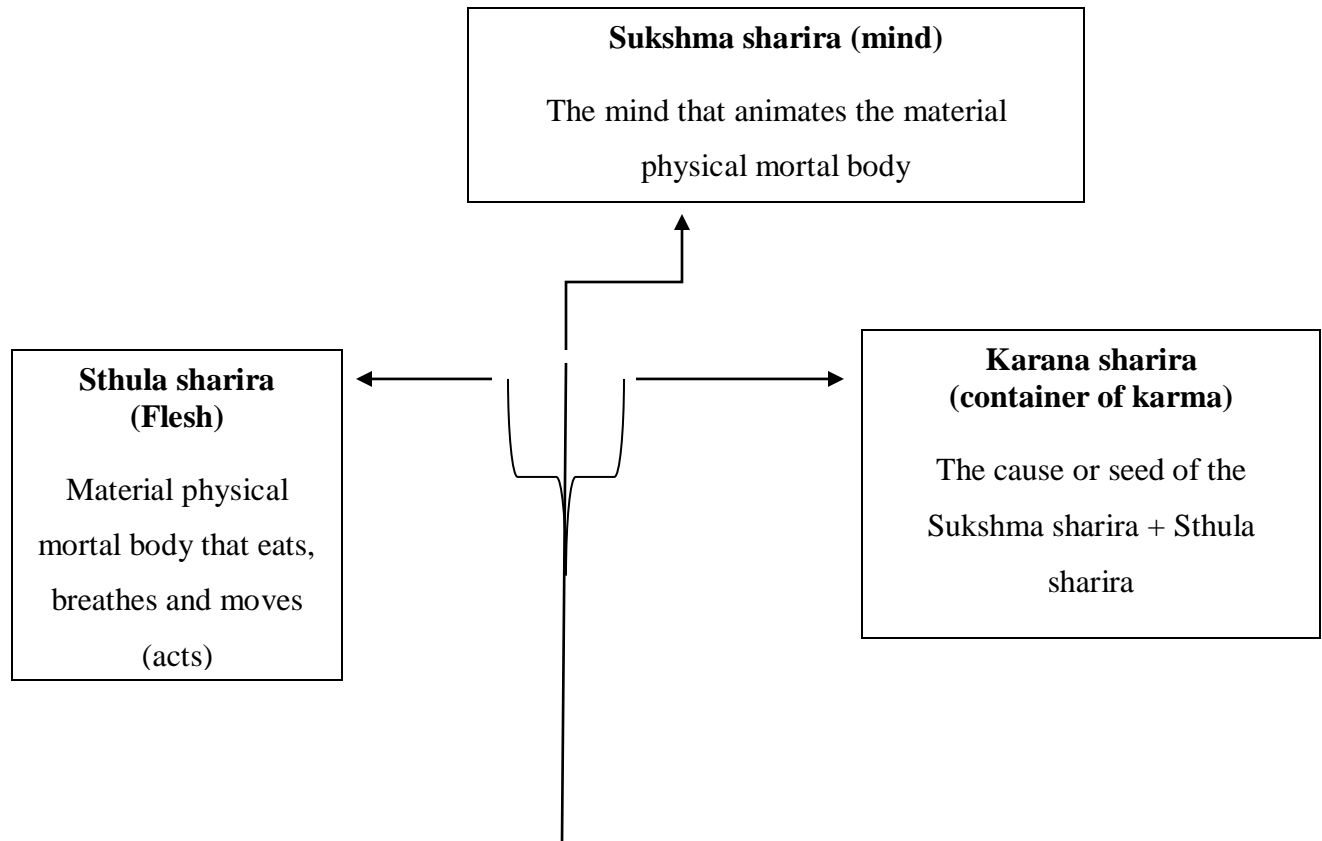
Left eye represents the moon (matter)

Third eye → omniscience, insight, and enlightenment

Lord Nataraj (*medium of enlightenment*) performs:

- **Lasya** (creation dance)
- **Tandava** (destruction dance)

Shiva, who is **Purusha**, acknowledges the role of food in sustenance of flesh
Shakti, who is **Prakriti**, is the sustainer of flesh by providing food



- **Sthula sharira** is made up of five subtle senses (**tanmatras**):

- ❖ **Eye** (vision)
- ❖ **Ear** (hearing)
- ❖ **Tongue** (taste)
- ❖ **Nose** (smell)
- ❖ **Skin** (touch)

and five organs of action (**karmendriyas**): hands, legs, mouth, anus and genitals

- **Sukshma sharira** is made up of **manas** (mind), **buddhi** (intelligence) and **ahankara** (ego) – which houses the intellect, the ego, learning, memories and desires
- **Karana sharira**, which keep possession of all memories of actions (**Kriya**) performed by the jiva (**born**)

Lakshmi represents wealth and prosperity

Saraswati represents knowledge and brings peace

Ganesha (**both a creator and remover of obstructions**) represents intelligence and makes peace and prosperity meaningful

Skanda (**Murugan or hypermasculine boy-god**) represents strength

Hanuman (**Monkey god who serves Rama**) represents character, strength and ability

I am not mind, nor intellect, nor ego, nor the reflections of inner self.
I am not the five senses. I am beyond that.
I am not the ether, nor the earth, nor the fire, nor the wind.
I am indeed, That eternal knowing and bliss, Shiva, love and pure consciousness.

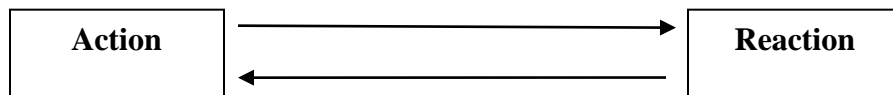
- **Adi Shankaracharya**

The theory of creation is that matter is subject to five conditions: ether, luminous ether, gaseous, liquid, and solid. They are all evoked out of one primal element, which

is very finest ether. The name of the energy in the universe is Prana, which is the force residing in these elements. Mind is the great instrument for using the Prana. Mind is material. Behind the mind is Atman which takes hold of the Prana. Prana is the driving power of the world, and can be seen in every manifestation of life. The body is mortal and the mind is mortal; both, being compounds, must die. Behind all is the Atman which never dies. The Atman is pure intelligence controlling and directing Prana

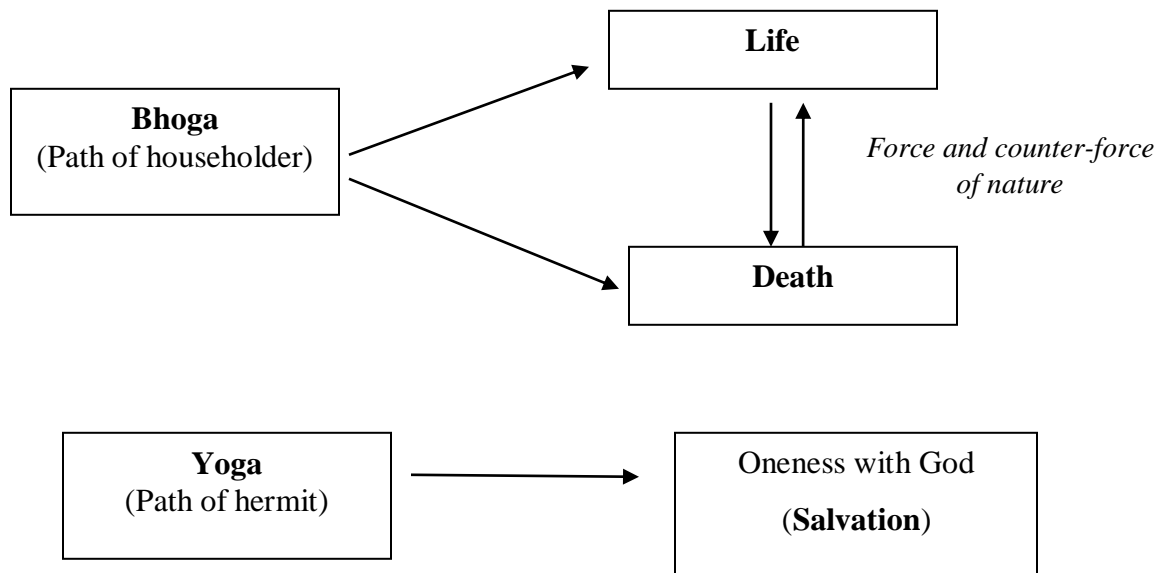
- Swami Vivekananda

Nothing in the material world happens spontaneously.



Law of karma

All events are reactions to actions done in the past.



Brahma Symbolism:

- **Four faces** → the **four Vedas** (Rig, Yajur, Sama, and Atharva), the **four yugas** {Krita (innocence), Treta (maturity), Dvapara (struggle), and Kali (decay)}, the **four varnas**:
 - ❖ **Shudras (serve society)**: laborers and service providers. → (**Tamas guna**)
 - ❖ **Vaishyas (feed society)**: agriculturalists and merchants. ————— (Rajas guna)
 - ❖ **Kshatriyas (protect society)**: rulers, warriors and administrators. —————
 - ❖ **Brahmins (advise society)**: priests, scholars and teachers. → (**Sattva guna**)
- **Four hands** → the four directions, **the four aspects of human personality** (mind, intellect, ego, and conditioned consciousness)
- **Lotus** → nature and the living essence of all things
- **Book** → knowledge and Vedas
- **Water pot (Kamandalam)** → the cosmic energy by which he brings the universe into existence.
- **Golden clothing** → color gold symbolizes activity and creation
- **Golden face** → Lord Brahma is active when involved in the process of creation.
- **White beard** → wisdom
- **Long beard** → creation is an eternal process.
- **Crown on his head** → Lord Brahma has supreme power and authority over the process of creation.
- **Mediating on the lotus** → Lord Brahma is rooted in the infinite reality.
- **Rosary (Aksamala or Prayer beads)** → concentration and control of the mind
- **White swan (Brahma's vahana)** → the power of discrimination
- **Lord Brahma wearing white (Shwetamber) clothes** → purity, honesty and simplicity
- **Lord Brahma wearing clothes that are off-white** → the dual nature of creation (purity and impurity)
- **Abhaya mudra** → assuring protection
- **Varada mudra** → granting boons
- **Sruk (ladle)** → act of performing sacrifices

Snow-capped mountain, Meditation

Animal skin, nonfragrant bilva

Ash, Poison and narcotics

Snakes and Rudraksha beads

Carries Brahma's skull as his begging bowl

Lord Shiva
(Cosmic hermit)

Ocean of milk, embodiment of wealth

Silk robes, fragrant tulsi

Sandal paste

Flowers and gold Jewellery

The lotus that rises from his navel gives birth to Brahma

Lord Vishnu
(Cosmic king)

Vishnu Symbolism:

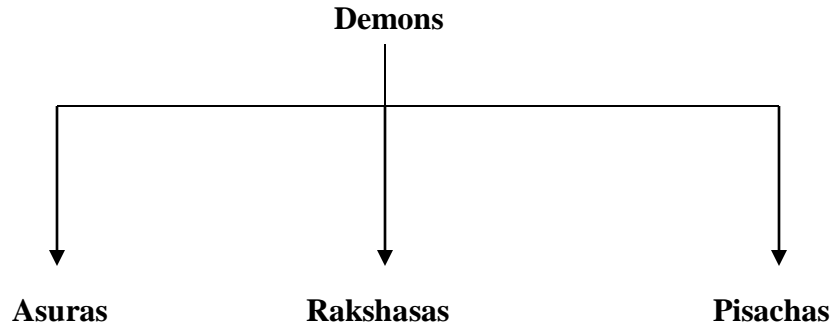
- **Crown on his head** → Supreme authority, sovereignty and lordship over the entire world
- **Four arms** → Lord **Vishnu's** omnipresence and omnipotence
 - ❖ **Two front arms** → his activity in the physical world
 - ❖ **Two back arms** → his activity in the spiritual world
- **Chakra (Sudarshana)** → mind and revolving creativity, weapon of destruction of evil forces and protection of Dharma (**righteousness**) and moral order in the universe, destruction of one's ego
- **Shankh** → power or illusion from which the universe arises
- **Gada** → elemental force from which all mental and physical powers are derived
- **Padma (lotus) in his hand** → purity, compassion and beauty

- **Stands upon a white lotus** → Lord Vishnu is rooted in the supreme truth.
- **Vaijayanti garland** → five rows of flowers denote the five senses and indicates Lord Vishnu's mastery over the senses
- **Sesha Serpent** → Manifest consciousness of complex universe
- **Milk ocean** → ocean of consciousness
- **Blue body** → Lord Vishnu (**who viewed as embodiment of the entire pantheon of Hindu gods**) has infinite attributes. He is nameless, formless, and immeasurable
- **Yellow clothes** → He Himself incarnates on this earth to uphold righteousness and destroy evil and unrighteousness (**Adharma**).
- **Two earrings** → the dual nature of creation (**knowledge and ignorance**, happiness and unhappiness, and **pleasure and pain**).
- **The right side of his body** → the creative activities of the mind and the intellect.
- **The left side of his body** → the activities of the heart (**love, kindness, and compassion**).
- **Garuda** (Vishnu's vahana) → wisdom and incredible speed

Ten incarnations of Lord Vishnu:

- Matsya (fish) _____
 - Kurma (tortoise: **Amphibian**) _____
 - Varaha (boar: **Animal with four legs but no arms**) _____
 - Narasimha (man-lion) → **half-human and half-animal**
 - Vamana (dwarf) _____
 - Parasurama (the warrior with an axe: **restore social order**) _____
 - Rama (overthrow **savagery**, supports sages, and respects women) _____
 - Sri Krishna (perpetuates material life, but with detachment) _____
 - Buddha (teaches us no physical or mental object is permanent) _____
 - Kalki (a man on a white horse) _____
- Animal form**
- Human form**

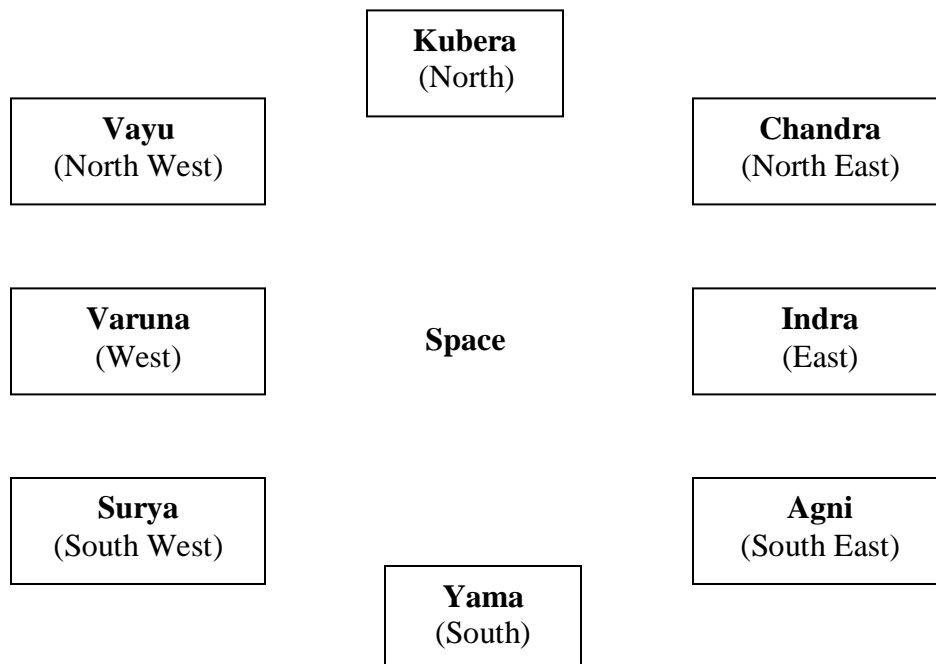
relate to human evolution from aquatic life to human life, and are consistent with the modern theory of evolution suggested by **Charles Darwin**.



- **Asuras:** power-seeking clans who fight gods.
- **Rakshasas:** man-eaters (**nri-chakshas, kravyads, wild forest spirits**) who fight humans.
- **Pisachas:** flesh-eating demons in Hindu theology. Departed souls who have not received proper funerary rites.

Guardian Angels in Hinduism

Ashtadikpalas (The Gods of 8 directions)



- **Kubera:** The Lord of Wealth and the god-king of the semi-divine **Yakshas** (potbellied forest spirits who love riddles and guard treasures) in Hindu culture.
- **Chandra:** God of the Moon, Lord of Night, Plants and Vegetation
- **Vayu:** The lord of the winds and the spiritual father of Hanuman (Monkey god who serves Rama) and Bhima (One of Five Pandavas)
- **Varuna:** The Vedic God of the Oceans
- **Indra (Vedic god of the sky, rain, and thunder):** The lord of Heavens, The king of the gods. He is one of the main gods of the Rigveda
- **Surya:** God of The Sun, Lord of Light and Day
- **Yama:** The God of death, King of Ghosts, King of Justice
- **Agni:** The God of fire

Agni (fire-god of Hinduism) is depicted as having two heads. One head signifies immortality, and the other is a symbol of life.

Navagraha (nava → nine, graha → planet)

Nine astral bodies

5 Gods:

- **Surya** (Sun)
- **Chandra** (Moon)
- **Budha** (Mercury): The God of intelligence, communication, fine arts, humor and wit, son of **Soma** (moon god, Chandra)
- **Mangala** (Mars): The god of war
- **Shani** (Saturn): Son of Lord Surya and his wife Chhaya (**goddess of shadow**), God of Justice

2 rishis:

- **Guru** (Jupiter): The guru of the gods (Brihaspati – god of wisdom)
- **Shukra** (Venus): The guru of the demons

2 asuras:

- **Rahu** (Uranus): King of meteors who causes eclipses
- **Ketu** (Neptune): Indicator of Spiritual Intelligence

The Four Varnas (4 social classes)

Brahmanas (Priests, Teachers, and Intellectuals)	Head of the Human body	Spirituality
Kshatriya (Warriors and Administrators)	Arms of the Human body	Administration and Protection
Vaishya (Farmers, Merchants, and Business People)	Thighs of the Human body	Wealth and Prosperity
Shudras (Artisans and Workers)	Feet of the Human body	Service

The Four Ashrams (4 stages of life)

<p>Brahmacharya (Student Life)</p>
<p>Grihasta (Household Life)</p>
<p>Vanaprashta (Retired Life) Retiring from society</p>
<p>Sannyasa (Renounced Life) Detached from society</p>

<p>Rama (pursuit of perfection)</p>	<p>Krishna (pursuit of pragmatism)</p>
<p>The epitome of religious, moral, and social code</p>	<p>The epitome of love</p>
<p>Intended to create a ideal civilized society among uncivilized people or evil people</p>	<p>Intended to restore moral order (Dharma) in an anarchic civilized society</p>

Demons (Daityas) practice hard penance, win a blessing from Lord Brahma (**Creator**), and become powerful



Demons defeat celestial beings associated with various aspects of the cosmos (devas or stellar angels) and gain control of the three worlds (**Swarg Lok, Martya Lok and Patal**), thereby causing lack of harmony and prosperity



Defeated angles seek the help of Lord Brahma (**the creator of the four Vedas**) who asks them to invoke either Vishnu (**Sustainer**) or Shiva (vairagi, the **Destroyer of evil**) or Shakti (**Warrior manifestation of the mother goddess**)



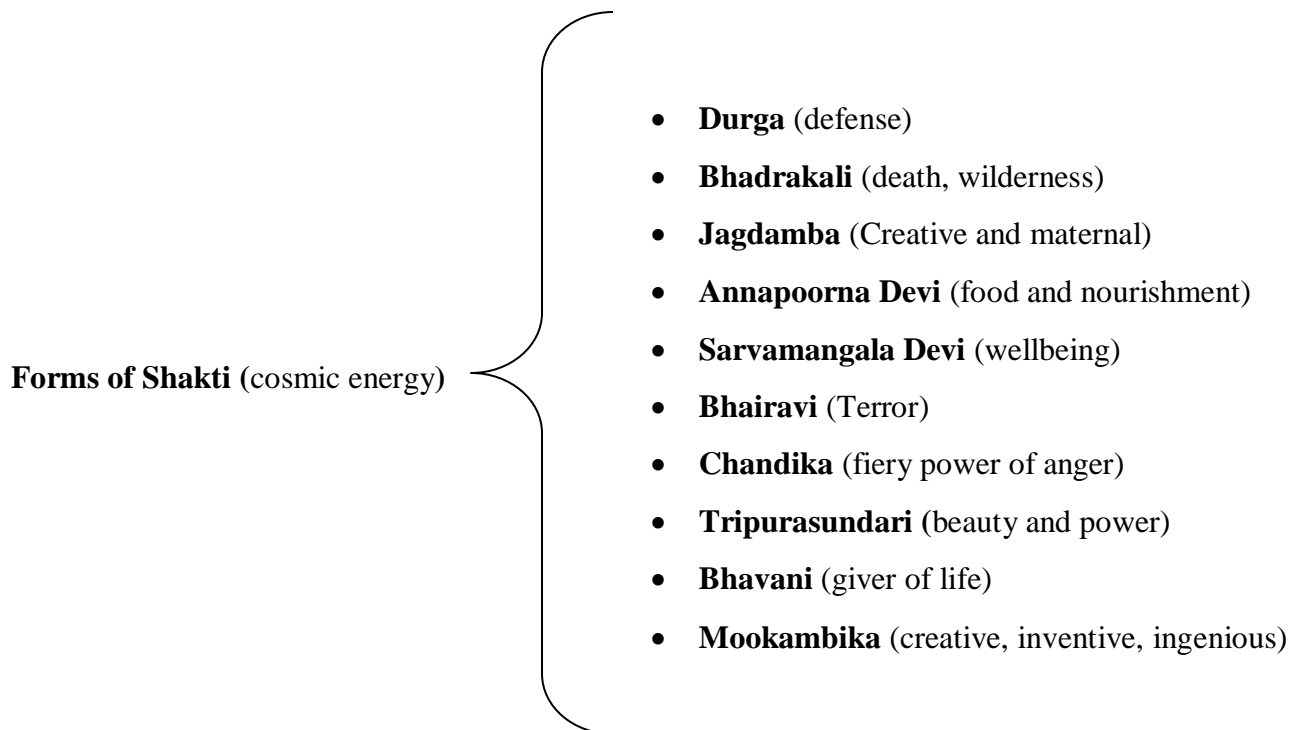
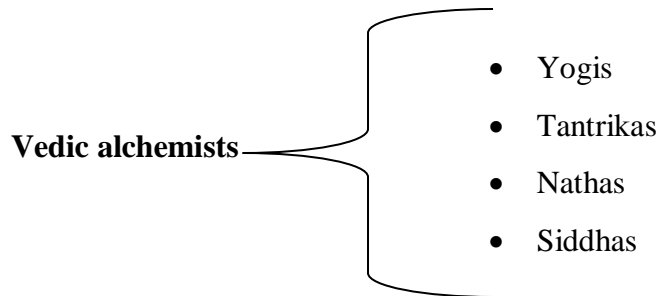
An incarnation of Vishnu, or **Lord Shiva** or Shakti (**Kali, the dark goddess**) defeats the Daityas (**wrongdoers**) so that the harmony and the moral order (**Dharma**) is restored

	Abode
Lord Brahma	Brahma-loka
Lord Vishnu	Vaikuntha
Lord Shiva	Kailasa
Lord Krishna (the dark-skinned god of herdsmen)	Go-loka (paradise of cows)
Lord Indra	Swarga
Lord Yama	Naraka

- **Vaishnavism** → considers Vishnu as the Supreme Lord
- **Shaivism** → considers Shiva as the Supreme Lord
- **Shaktism** → considers Shakti as the Supreme godhead

The 4 Paths of Yoga to achieve union with Supreme entity (**Parabrahma**)

- **bhakti-yoga** – Path of Devotion and Humility
- **karma-yoga** – Path of selfless action
- **jnana-yoga** – Path of spiritual knowledge and Intellectual activity
- **hatha-yoga** – Path of Physical austerities



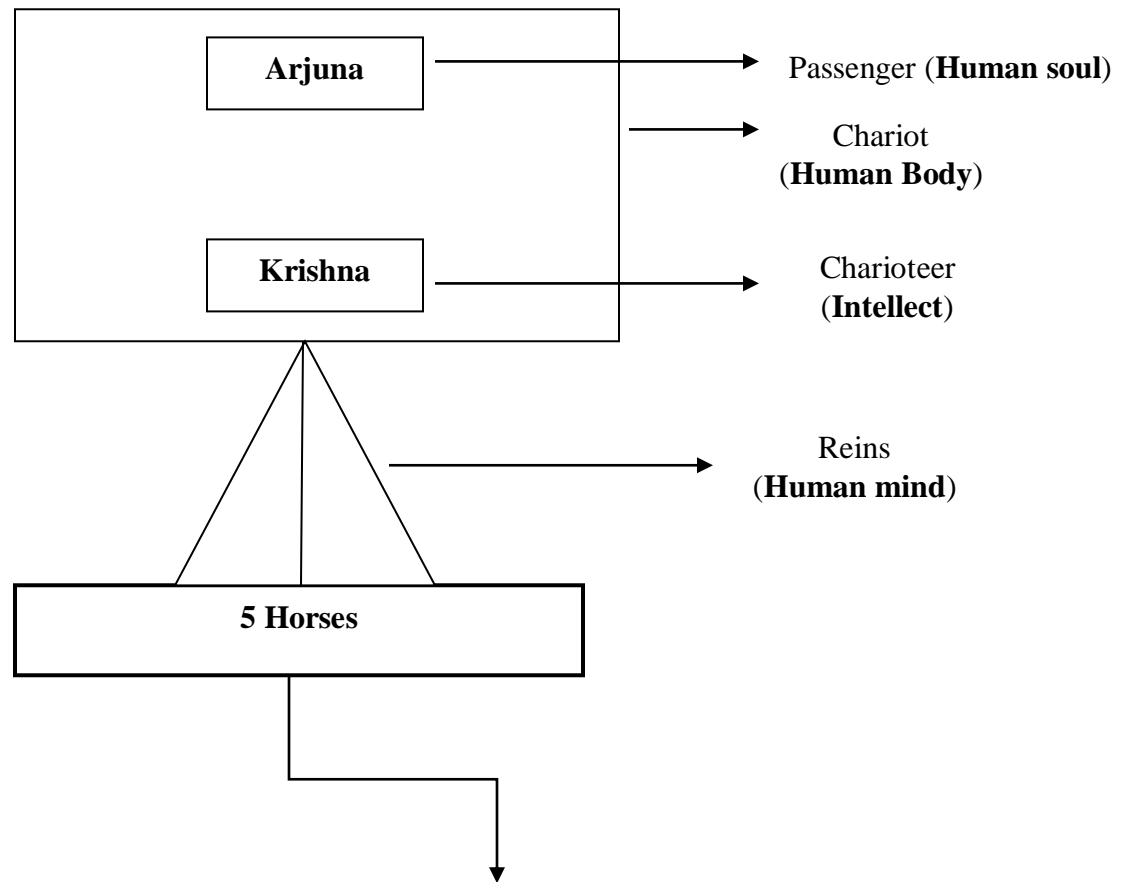
Forms of Lakshmi (**Goddess of wealth and fortune**)

- **Adi-Lakshmi** (Purity, happiness, prosperity, good health, knowledge, strength, progeny, and power)
- **Dhana-Lakshmi** (Prosperity and Wealth)
- **Dhanya-Lakshmi** (Food)
- **Gaja-Lakshmi** (wealth, prosperity, grace, abundance and royalty)
- **Santana-Lakshmi** (Progeny)
- **Dhairya Lakshmi** (Valor and Courage)
- **Vidya-Lakshmi** (Knowledge)
- **Vijaya-Lakshmi** (Victory)

Devi Durga (awaken Defensive Feminine power) **Symbolism:**

- **Trident (trishul):** symbol of three gunas the mankind is made of:
 - sattwa (**purity**)
 - rajas (**desires**)
 - tamas (**inactivity**)
- **Sudarshan Chakra (Discus):** the symbol of righteousness (**Protecting and Upholding Dharma**) and that Goddess of power (**a principal form of the Goddess Shakti**) 'Durga' is at the center of creation and the cosmos revolves around her.
- **Conch shell:** the symbol of the primordial sound 'aum' (believed to be the source of creation) and trumpet to warn wrongdoers to return to the path of **dharma** (moral order)
- **Sword:** Symbol of intellect and wisdom
- **Bow and arrows:** represents energy
- **Lotus:** the awakening of spiritual consciousness in a soul to attain salvation (**moksha: liberation from the cycle of birth and death**)

- **Flame:** the Symbol of wisdom and knowledge that one requires to balance worldly attainments
- **Snake:** portrays the upward movement of intellect
- **Thunderbolt (vajra):** represents the firmness of spirit, character, determination, and supreme power
- **Spear:** represents auspiciousness, pure and fiery power.
- **Club or axe:** represents the power to destroy as well as create.
- **Tiger:** represents unlimited power. The Goddess of war ' **Durga** ' riding a tiger indicates that she possesses unlimited power and uses it to protect virtue (goodness) and destroy wicked for the liberation of the oppressed.



5 Senses: Sight, Hearing, Smell, Taste, and Touch

Arjuna's Chariot Symbolism

Number 3 in Shiva Tales

- Three eyes of Lord Shiva
- Three horizontal ash lines on his forehead
- Three forked Bilva leaf offered to Lord Shiva
- Three blades of Trishul
- Remover of sins of three births (**tri janma papa samhara**)

Union of Shiva and Shakti → creation

Separation of Shiva and Shakti → destruction

Four Sanat Kumars

- Sanaka (**ancient**)
- Sanatana (**joyful**)
- Sanandana (**eternal**)
- Sanatkumara (**ever young**)

First mind-born creations of the
Lord Brahma

Fifth head of Lord Brahma represents ego

Lord Shiva (**the god of the yogis**) commits Brahma-hatya-paap (**for the sake of dharma**) by cutting Brahma's Fifth Head

Lord **Mahadev** (Shankara) is the destroyer of the ego

The Symbolism of **Nagas** (Serpent beings who live in subterranean realms):

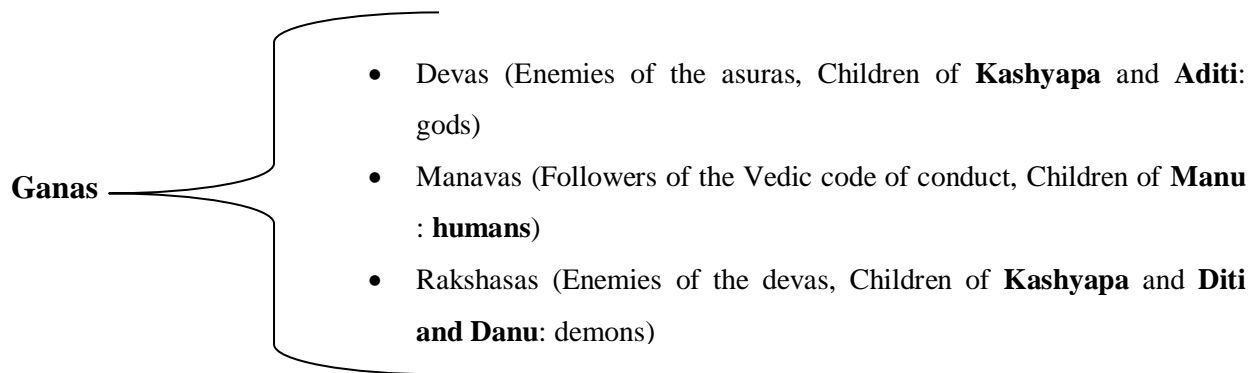
Serpents renew their skin by replacing it with new

Nagas represent change, renewal and regeneration (rejuvenation of power).

Forms of Lord Ganesha (the Elephant-headed son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati)

- **Bala Ganesha** (plentiful harvest)
- **Taruna Ganesha** (youthfulness)
- **Bhakti Ganesha** (obedience)
- **Veera Ganesha** (valor and courage)
- **Shakthi Ganesha** (power)
- **Dvija Ganesha** (urgency for disciplined striving)
- **Siddhi Ganesha** (intellect and success)
- **Uchista Ganesha** (guardian of culture)
- **Vighna Ganesha** (clear the way for progress and success)
- **Kshipra Ganesha** (quickness and immediacy)
- **Heramba Ganesha** (protector of the weak and the helpless)
- **Lakshmi Ganesha** (prosperity and well-being)
- **Maha Ganesha** (intellect, prosperity and protection from evil)
- **Vijaya Ganesha** (victory)
- **Nritya Ganesha** (exuberant activity and joy)
- **Urdhva Ganesha** (elevator and benefactor)
- **Ekakshara Ganesha** (control over mind and senses)
- **Varada Ganesha** (boon-giver)
- **Tryakshara Ganesha** (spiritual knowledge and self-realization)
- **Kshipra prasada Ganesha** (prosperity, success, and peace)
- **Haridra Ganesha** (good health, wealth and success)
- **Ekadanta Ganesha** (selfless love and sacrifice)

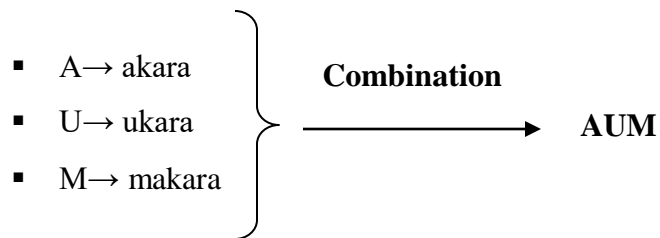
- **Shristi Ganesha** (good clarity of thoughts and sound sense of discrimination)
- **Uddanda Ganesha** (righteousness)
- **Rinamochana Ganesha** (the power to overcome difficulties and proceed in the path of success)
- **Dhuddhi Ganesha** (spiritual advancement)
- **Dwimukha Ganesha** (protection against all harmful forces and dangers)
- **Trimukha Ganesha** (victorious endeavours)
- **Sinha Ganesha** (fearless, strength and boldness)
- **Yoga Ganesha** (immense yogic power)
- **Durga Ganesha** (destroyer of sins)
- **Sankatahara Ganesha** (remover of difficulties, misery and distress)



Shiva Ganas

- **Nandi** (vehicle of Lord Shiva, bearer of truth and righteousness)
- **Bringi** (the ardent devotee of Lord Shiva, one of the main attendants of **Lord Shiva (Kapalika – Skull-Bearer)**, bearer of sincere service to Shiva-Parvati)
- **Chandikeshwara** (ferocious staunch supporter and devotee of Lord Shiva, Care taker of Lord Shiva's Properties)

- **Zero (Shunya)** → nothingness
- **One** → Para Brahma (**oneness**)
- **Two** → (Purusha and Prakriti), (Shiva and Shakti), (Vishnu and Lakshmi), (Brahma and Saraswati), (cause and effect), (good and evil), (right and wrong), (knowledge and ignorance), (light and darkness), (life and death), (mortality and immortality), (heaven and hell), (the knower and the known)
- **Three** → (**Trimurthi**: Brahma + Vishnu + Shiva), (**Tridevi**: Saraswati + Lakshmi + Parvati), (**Three Gunas**: Sattva, Rajas and Tamas), (**Three divisions of time**: Past, Present and Future), (**Tri-loka** or three worlds: Heaven, Earth and Hell), (**Trikal Sandhya**: worshipping god three times a day – morning, afternoon and night), (**Three phases of life**: young age, middle age and old age), (**Three paths to self-realization**: the path of knowledge, the path of love and the path of action), (**Three duties of a Brahmin**: sacrifice, Vedic study and charity)



- **Four** →

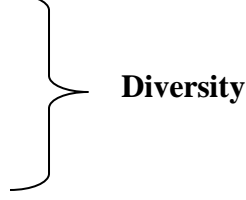
Four proper goals of a human life (**Purusharthas** – which makes human life meaningful):

- Dharma (**righteousness, moral values**)
- Artha (**prosperity, economic values**)
- Kama (**pleasure, love, psychological values**)
- Moksha (**liberation, spiritual values**)

Four stages of a human life (**four ashramas**):

- Brahmacharya (student)
- **Grihastha** (householder)
- **Vanaprashtha** (retired)
- Sannyasa (renunciate)

Four **Varnas**:

- Brahman (**pursuit of knowledge**)
 - Kshatriya (**pursuit of selfless action**)
 - Vaishya (**pursuit of selfish action**)
 - Shudra (**pursuit of ignorance**)
- 
- Diversity**

Four **Vedas**: Rigveda (**hymn**), Yajurveda (**ritual**), Samaveda (**melody**) and Atharvaveda

Four means of **accomplishment**: Desire, Energy, Consciousness and Investigation

Four directions (**Chaturdisa**):

- Uttara (**north**)
- Dakshina (**south**)
- Poorva (**east**)
- Paschima (**west**)

Four corners (**Chaturmoola**):

- **Eesaanya** (north-east)
- **Aagneya** (south-east)
- **Nirrruthi** (south-west)
- **Vaayavya** (north-west)

• **Five** →

Five prime elements of nature (**Pancha Bhoota**):

- earth (**prithvi tattva** – Greed)
- water (**jala tattva** – Lust)
- fire (**Agni tattva** – Anger)
- wind (**vayu tattva** – Attachment)
- space (**akasha tattva** – Pride or Negative Ego)

In Shaivism (**Hindu tradition that reveres Shiva as the Supreme Being**), we have the five-fold manifestation of God (the primal being):

- Brahma (**creator**)
- Vishnu (**sustainer**)
- Rudra (**destroyer**)
- Maheswara (**concealer**)

- Sadasiva (**revealer**)

In Vaishnavism (**Hindu tradition that reveres Vishnu as the Supreme Being**), we have the five aspects of God:

- para (**transcendent**)
- vyuha (**emanating**)
- vibhava (**incarnating**)
- antaryami (**immanent**)
- archavatara (**consecrated image**)

In the Vedanta (**a Hindu philosophy based on the doctrine of the Upanishads**) we have the five qualities of Supreme Being:

- truth (**satyam**)
- knowledge (**jnanam**)
- infinity (**anantam**)
- bliss (**anandam**)
- purity (**amalatvam**)

Hindu calendar (**Panchaanga**) consists of 5 parts:

- thithi (**date or position of the sun**)
- vara (**day of the week**)
- nakshatra (**position of the stars**)
- karan (**position of the moon**)
- yoga (**auspicious moment**)

Most of the Hindu deities are shown as having 5 faces (**Panchamukha**). These five faces represent the five ways of praying to God in Hindu philosophy. These five ways are:

- naman (**bend**)
- smaran (**remembrance**)
- keerthanam (**praise**)
- yacham (**beg**)
- arpanam (**surrender**)

Five actions of the Divine (**Panchakrtya**):

- **Shrishti** (creation)
- **Sthiti** (maintenance)
- **Laya** (dissolution)
- **Tirobhava** (concealment)
- **Anugraha** (grace)

Five fundamental powers of Shakti (**Pancha-Shakti**):

- **Cit** (consciousness spirit, mind)
- **Ananda** (bliss, tranquillity, serenity)
- **Ichha** (wish)
- **Jnana** (knowledge)
- **Kriya** (action)

Panchaloha (**five-metal alloy of sacred significance**): Combination of five metals: gold, silver, copper, brass and iron that is generally used for making Hindu temple murti and jewelry

Panchamrita (used in puja and abhisheka): It is a mixture of five substances: cow milk, curd, honey, jaggery, and ghee

Panchakosha: Five layers the soul is covered with

- Annamaya (food)
- Praanamaya (air the vital force)
- Manomaya (**mind-emotions**)
- Vignaanamaya (knowledge)
- Aanandamaya (**happiness**)

Pancha-Prana (The 5 Vayus (**Vital winds**) required for the physiological functioning of the body):

- **Prana** (reception)
- **Apana** (excretion)
- **Vyana** (circulation)
- **Udana** (mind)
- **Samana** (digestion)

- **Six** →

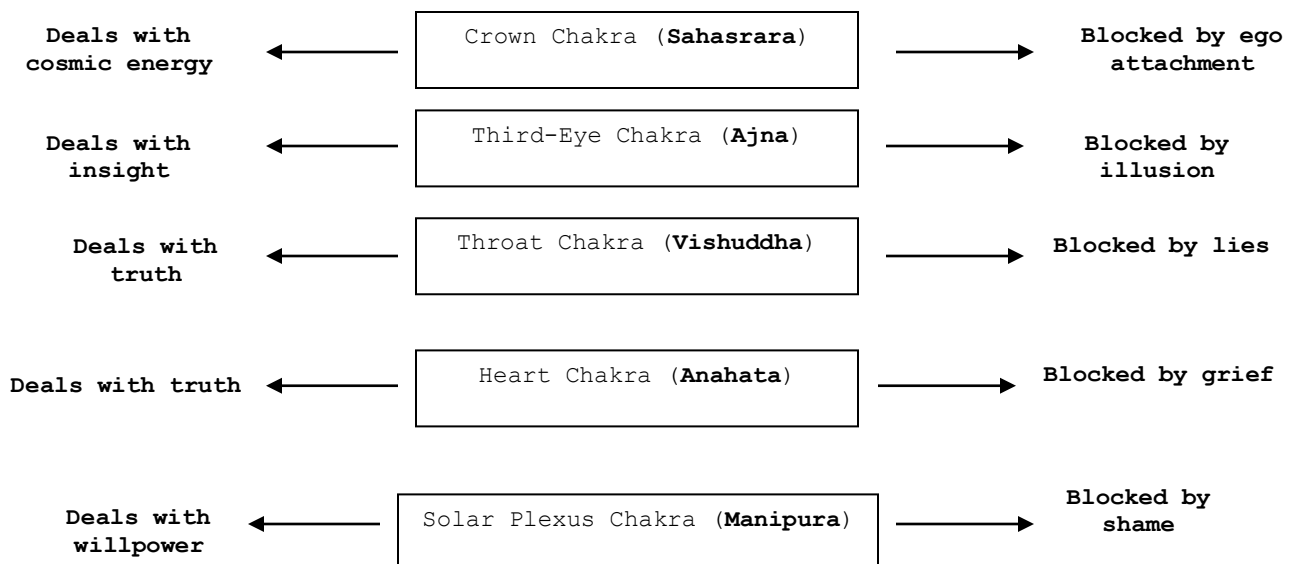
Six enemies of the mind (**Arishadvargas**):

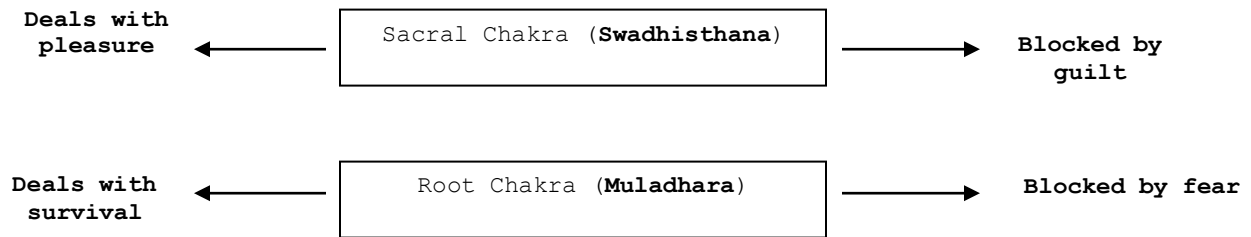
- **kama** (lust)
 - **krodha** (anger)
 - **lobha** (greed)
 - **mada** (pride)
 - **moha** (attachment)
 - **matsarya** (jealousy)
- Prevent human from attaining
moksha or **salvation**

- **Seven** →

Saptarishi (Seven Great Sages): **Bharadwaja** (the father of Guru Dronacharya), **Vishwamitra** (Brahmarishi who discovered the Gayatri Mantra), **Vasishtha** (author of Vasistha Samhita - a treatise on event astrology), **Gautama** (author of Rig and Sama Vedic mantras), **Atri** (the father of Lord Dattatreya - "who is believed to be the incarnation of all of the three great divines (Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva) in one"), **Kashyapa** (author of Kashyapa Samhitha which is a classical reference book in the field of Ayurvedic Paediatrics, Gynecology and Obstetrics) and **Jamadagni** (the father of Lord Parashurama, the sixth avatar of Lord Vishnu).

Seven chakras (energy centers):





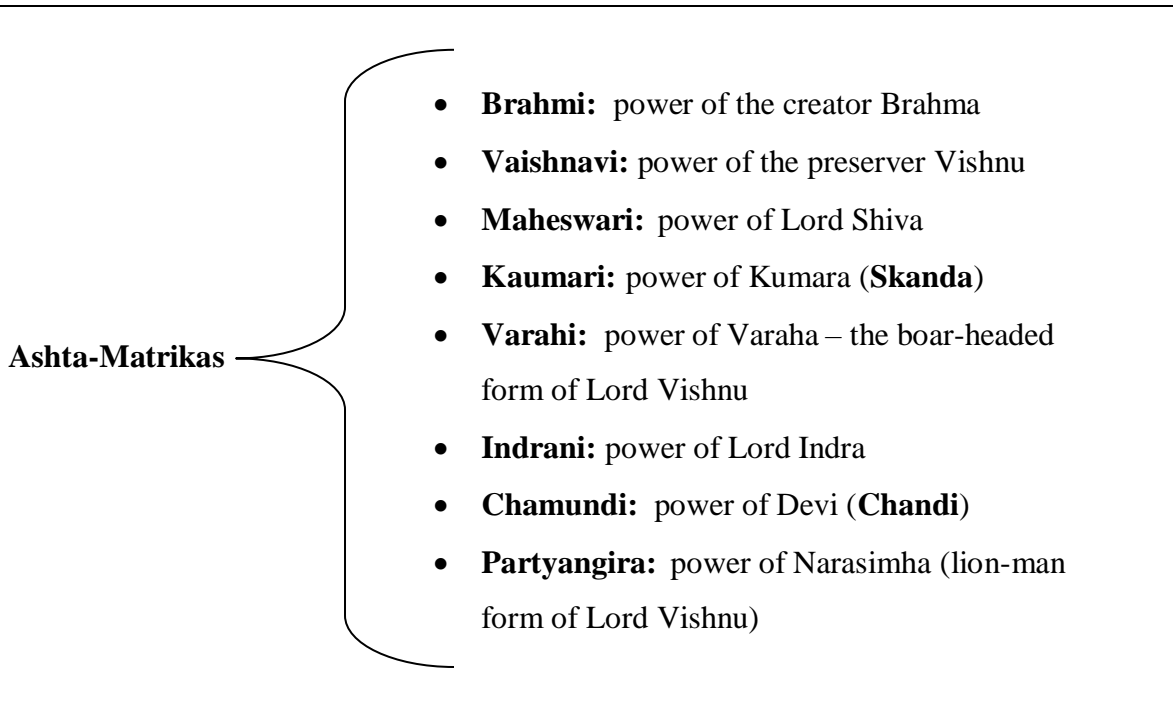
- **Eight** →

Eight Siddhis (Mystical powers that enable an individual to manipulate cosmic forces):

- **Anima** (the ability to become smaller than the smallest)
- **Mahima** (the ability to become infinitely large)
- **Garima** (the ability to become infinitely heavy)
- **Laghima** (the ability to become weightless)
- **Prapti** (the ability to instantaneously travel)
- **Prakamya** (the ability to achieve or realize whatever one desires)
- **Iṣṭva** (the ability to control nature)
- **Vasitva** (the ability to control all material elements or natural forces)

Eight attendants of Indra (Vasus):

- Dhara (**the earth**)
- Anala (**the fire**)
- Apa (**water**)
- Anila (**wind**)
- Dhruva (**north star**)
- Soma (**the moon**)
- Prabhasa (**the dawn**)
- Pratyusa (**the light**)



- **Nine** →

Nine planets (**Navagraha**): the Sun (**Surya**), the Moon (**Chandra**), Mars (**Mangala**), Mercury (**Budha**), Jupiter (**Brihaspathi**), Venus (**Sukra**), Saturn (**Sani**), Rahu (**depicted as having a serpent's head**) and Ketu (**depicted as having a serpent's tail**)

Nine forms of devotion:

- **sravanam** (hearing about God)
- **kirtanam** (singing the praise of God)
- **mananam** (remembering God)
- **padaseva** (serving the feet of God)
- **archanam** (worshipping God)
- **mantram** (offering prayers to God)
- **seva** (serving the cause of God)
- **maitri** (friendship with God)
- **saranam** (surrender to God)

Navaratna (nine gems):

- **Ruby** – represents the sun
- **Diamond** – represents the Venus
- **Pearl** – represents the moon
- **Red Coral** – represents the Mars
- **Hessonite** – represents the ascending moon
- **Blue Sapphire** – represents the Saturn
- **Cat's Eye** – represents the descending moon
- **Yellow Sapphire** – represents the Jupiter
- **Emerald** – represents the Mercury

	Symbol of
Sri Chakra	Unity between the masculine and the feminine divinity
卐	Peace, honesty, truth, purity of the soul, and stability
Snake	Energy and healing
Aum (Om)	Essence of the universe
Shiva Lingam	Cosmic creation
Nandi	Lord Shiva's strength
Lotus (Padma)	detachment
Veena	Icon of all knowledge (religious, secular, spiritual and worldly)
Conch Shell	purity, brilliance and auspiciousness
Homakunda	the ancient Vedic rites
Trishula	irresistible force of transcendental reality
Yajnopavita (Sacred Thread)	spiritual awakening
Dancing Peacock	unfolded glory
Cow	power, nurturing, dharma, and fertility
Ghanta (Bell)	peace and freedom

Gopuram	<p>several planes of existence</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Gopuram</p> <p style="text-align: center;">↓</p> <p style="text-align: center;">gawa + puram</p> <p>(meaning the place from which all the energy that exists in all living beings comes inside)</p>
Sacred Pot (Kalasha)	creation, divinity and immortality
Water Vessel (Kamandalam)	prosperity, peace, grace, happiness and austerity
Breaking of a coconut	breaking one's ego and humbling oneself before God
Standing Oil Lamp	dispelling of ignorance and the awakening of the divine light within us
Peacock	beauty, freedom, nobility, purity, integrity, vision, refinement, protection, self-expression, and watchfulness
Elephant	Prosperity
Grass	regenerative ability of the earth (prithvi) to produce more food
Halahala	Poison that comes with nectar
Kalpataru	wish-fulfilling tree
Kamadhenu	wish-fulfilling cow

The five faces of **Panchamukha Hanuman** (incarnation of Lord Rudra) are:

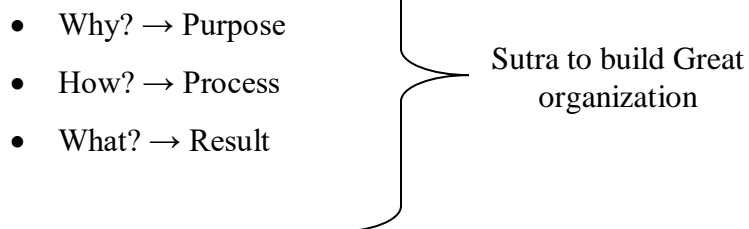
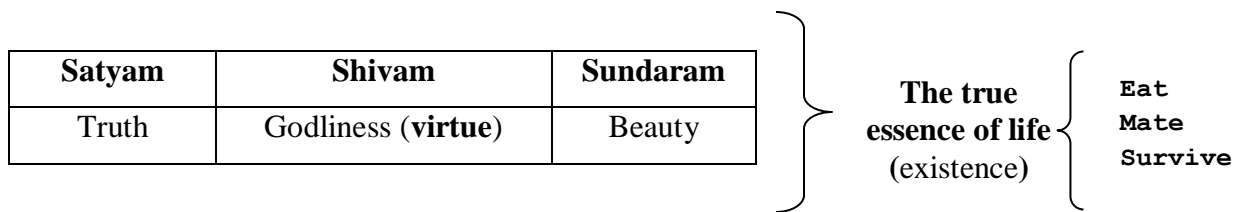
- Garudamukha – facing the west (**removal of evil charms, black magic effects and negative spirits**)
- Varahamukha – facing the north (**prosperity and wealth**)
- Hayagrivamukha – facing the sky (**knowledge and children**)
- Narasimhamukha – facing the south (**victory and fearlessness**)

- Kapimukha (Lord Hanuman's original form, the monkey face) – facing the east
(purity of mind and success)

Forms of Lord Bhairava (**fierce manifestation of Gajantaka — one (Lord Shiva) who kills an elephant demon, Gajasura and dances with its skin– associated with annihilation**):

- **Asithaanga Bhairava** (creative ability)
- **Ruru Bhairava** (victorious)
- **Chanda Bhairava** (self-confidence)
- **Krodha Bhairava** (power to take initiatives)
- **Unmatha Bhairava** (control over ego and arrogance)
- **Kapaala Bhairava** (productivity)
- **Bheeshana Bhairava** (overcome negativity)
- **Samhaara Bhairava** (complete dissolution of negative karmas of the past)

Vedic era	Era of rituals and ceremonies
Upanishadic era	Era of speculation
Bhakti era	Era of worship of a deity with flowers, incense and food



One God
Monotheism
(One ideology)
Orderliness

Many God
Polytheism
(Many ideologies)
Chaos

Laws change with:

- **desha** (place)
- **kala** (time)
- **patra** (people)

What matters is **moral order of the universe**

Righteousness (**Dharma**) – which prevents code of the barbarians from taking over society.

Force	Counterforce
Devas	Asuras
Garuda	Nagas
Rakshasas	Yakshas

Surendra → **Sura** (devas) + **Indra** (leader)

Narendra → **Nara** (humans) + **Indra** (leader)

Dharmendra → **Dharma** (religion) + **Indra** (leader)

- Royalty
- Kingship
- Leadership

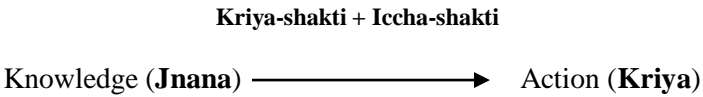
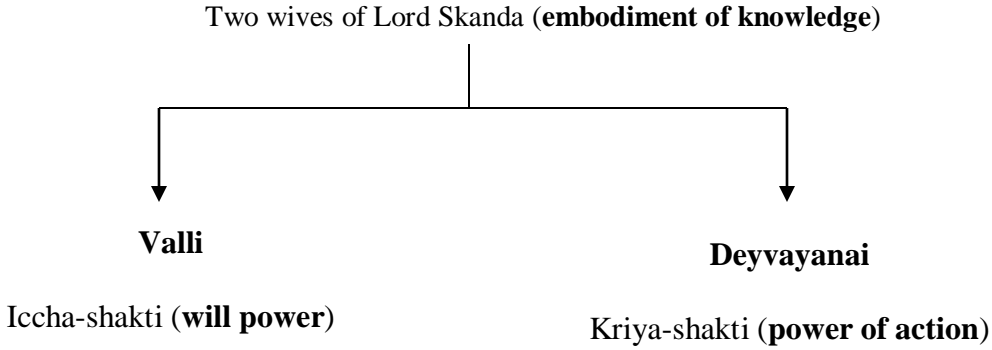
satisfied by

Flesh Hunger → Food

satisfied by

Soul Hunger → Knowledge

Food chain – a remainder that food which sustains life is produced by taking life
 The rat (**mushika**) is eaten by the serpent (**Naga**), which is eaten by the eagle (**Garuda**)

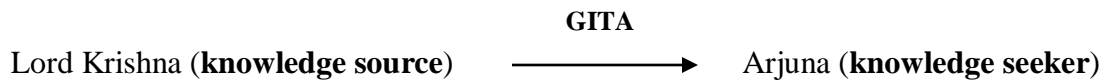
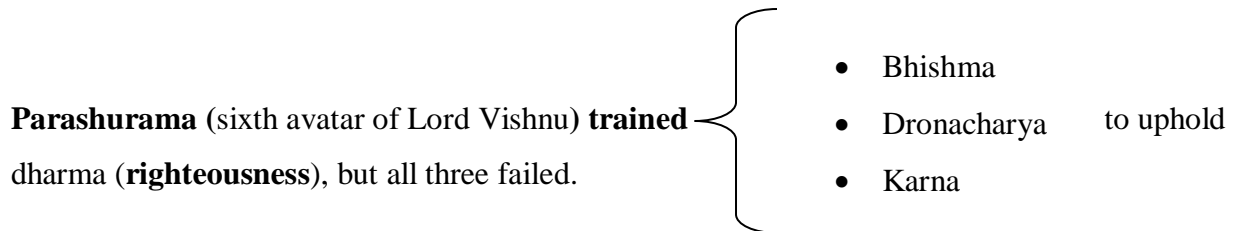
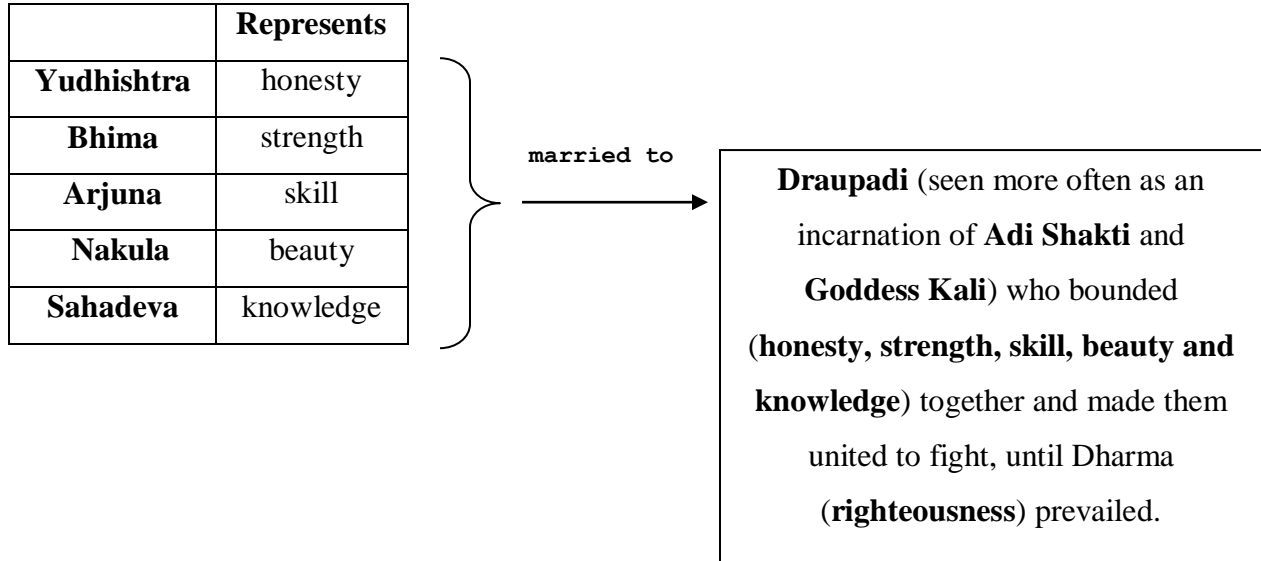


- Krishna's**
- **Conch shell:** reminds us that Lord Krishna was not only the flute-playing romantic cowherd but a warrior.
 - **Stick (Crook):** reminds us that Lord Krishna (the **Supreme consciousness**) was a charioteer not a warrior.
 - **Wheel (Chakra):** reminds us that Lord Krishna was the protector of **Dharma** (uprightness).
 - **Flute:** reminds us that Lord Krishna was the ideal of divine love (**the God of** compassion, tenderness, love).
 - **Peacock's feather:** reminds us that Lord Krishna was completely pure and free from any sensual desire.

- Four forms of Lord Krishna**
- Cowherd
 - Warrior
 - Charioteer
 - Strategist

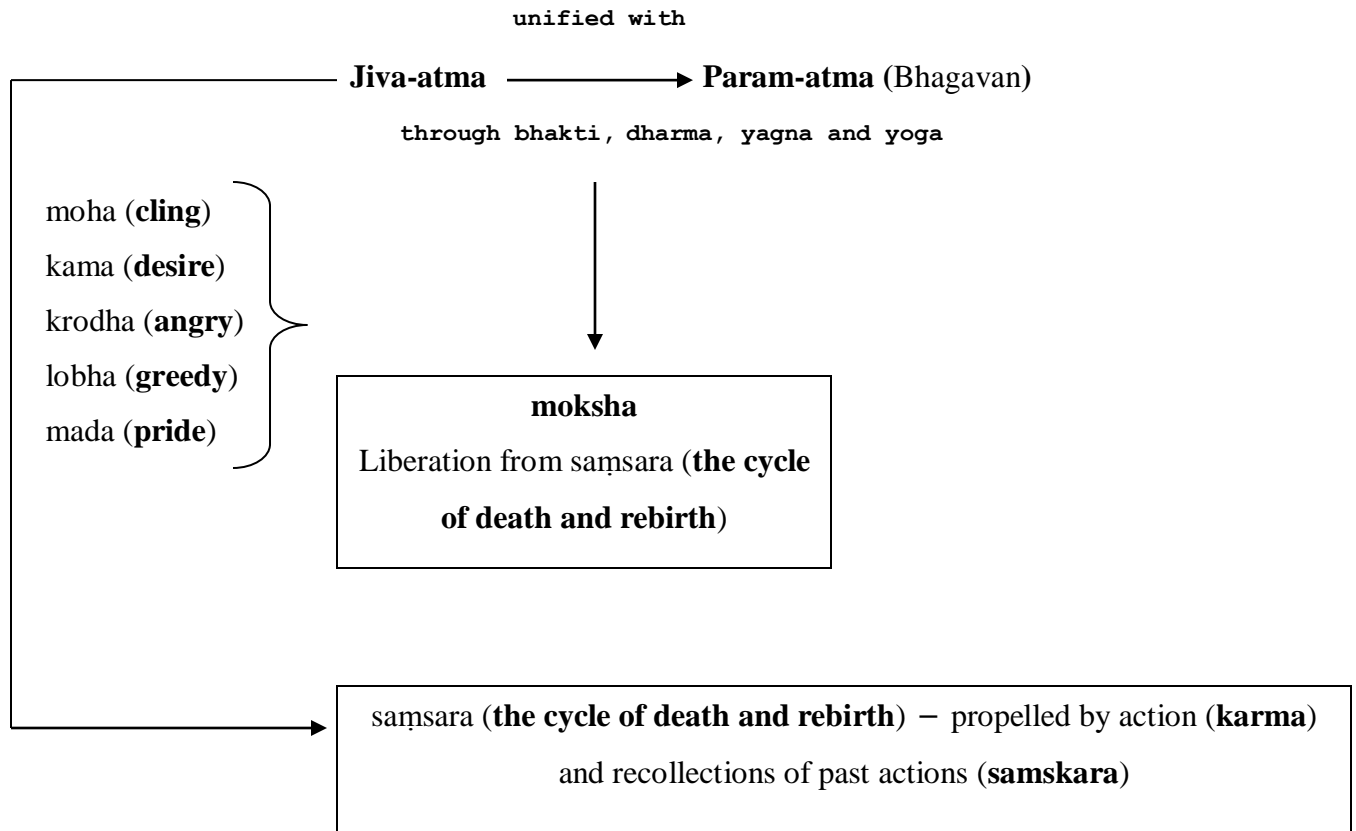
Radha (**Prakriti**) + Krishna (**Divine**) → Radha Krishna (God and nature are attached to each other)

Panchapandavas (enemies of the **Kauravas** in the Mahabharata epic who believed they had a greater right to the **throne of Hastinapur** because their father, Pandu, though the younger son of **Vichitravirya**, was crowned king):



Jiva-atma (the individual soul)

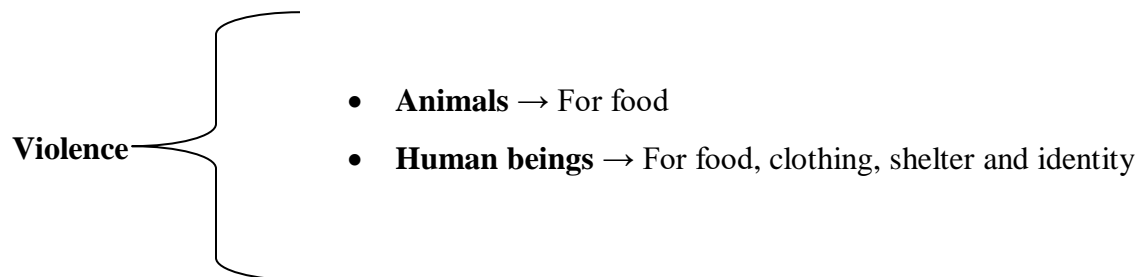
Param-atma (the Supreme Lord)

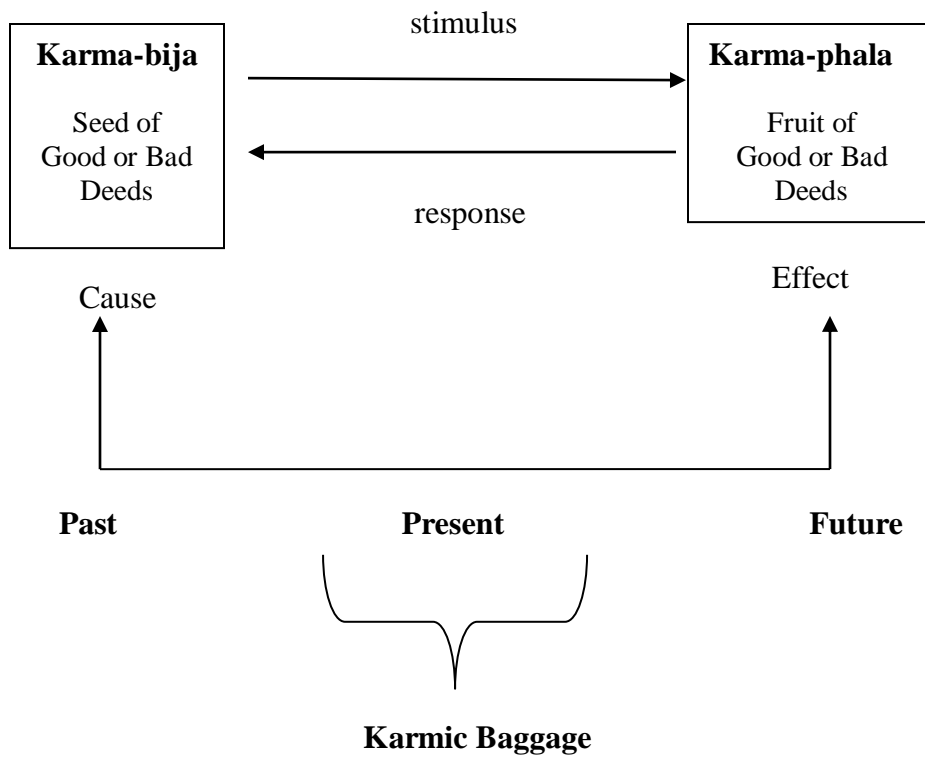
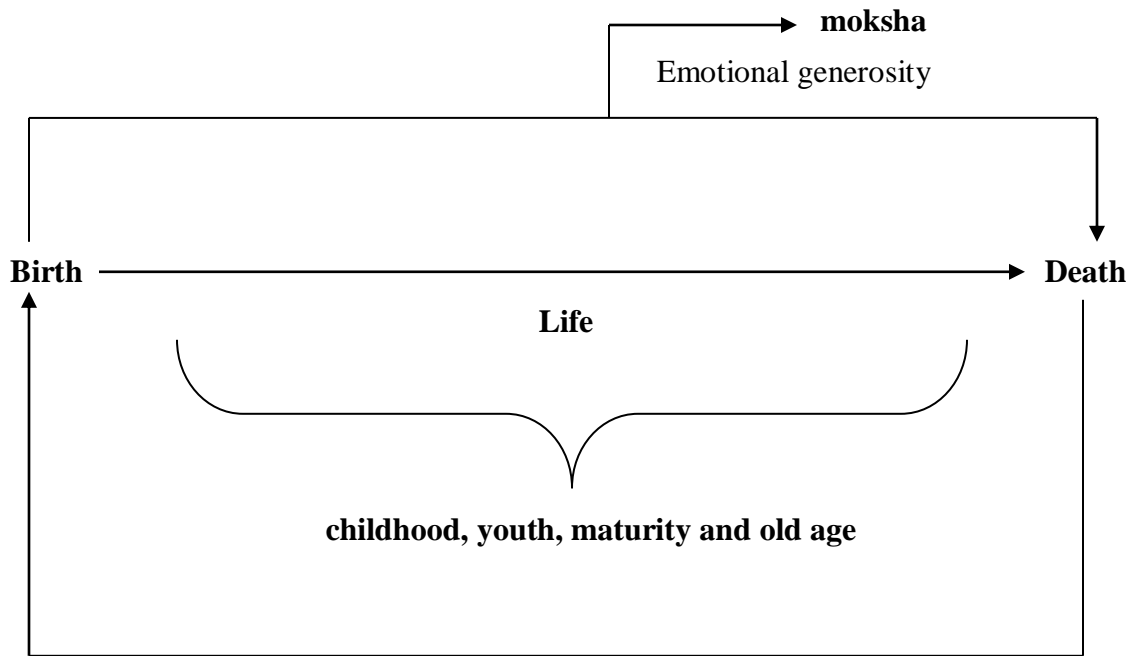


- Jiva-atma = Param-atma (**Advaita philosophy**)
- Jiva-atma ≠ Param-atma (**Dvaita philosophy**)

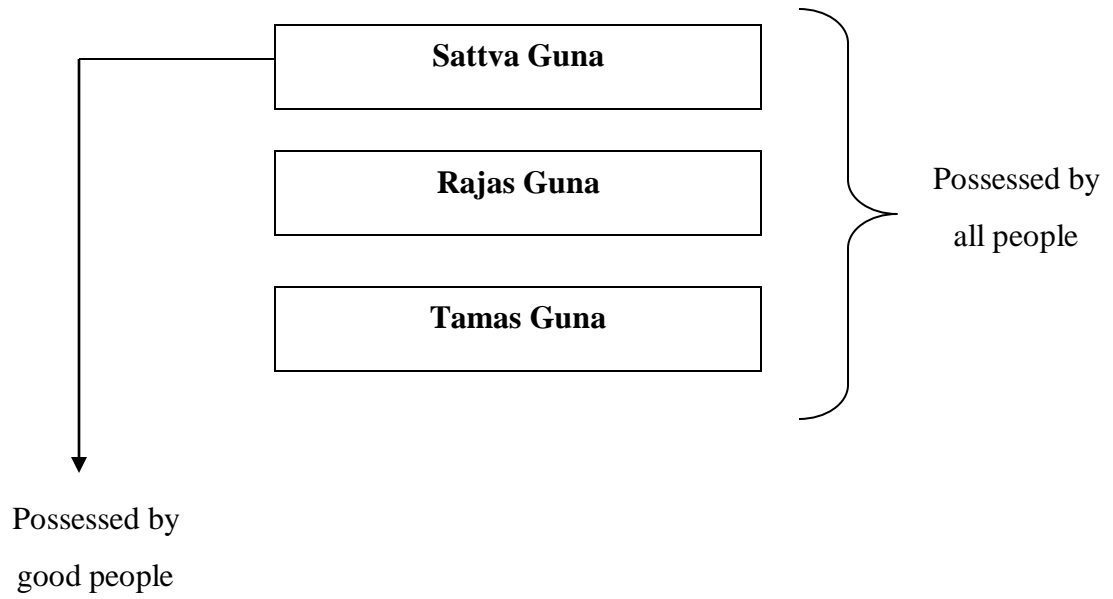
Three Types of Knowledge:

- Shruti Gyan (**Eternal Wisdom**, Divine revelations)
- Smriti Gyan (**Contextual Knowledge**, Scriptures based on human memory that inform mankind how to live wholesome lives)
- Riti Gyan (**Practice**)





Brah (expansion) + manas (mind) → Brahmanas (Expansion of Mind)



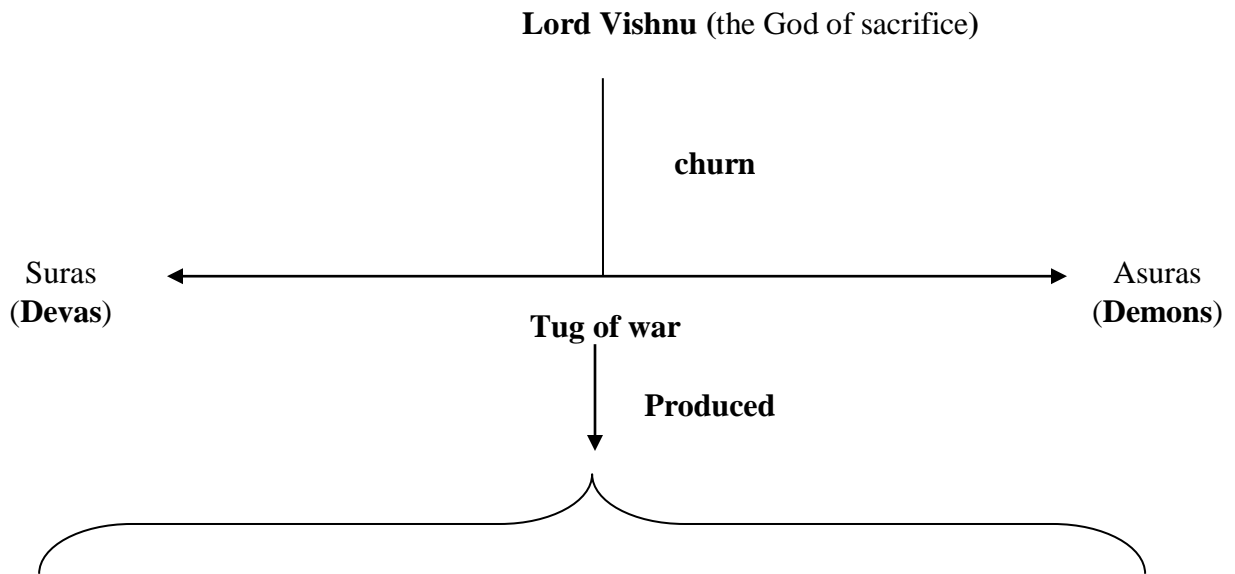
	Symbol of
Swarga	Prosperity
Naraka	Hardship
Kailasa	Peace
Vaikuntha	(Prosperity + Peace)

- Names of **Goddess Saraswati**
- Vanidayini (**Bestower of speech**)
 - Swaradayini (**Bestower of the note of music**)
 - Dnyanadayini (**Bestower of Divine Knowledge**)

Name	Meaning
Saraswati	Goddess of Knowledge
Mahabhadra	The Supremely Auspicious one
Mahamaya	The one who envelops the universe with illusion

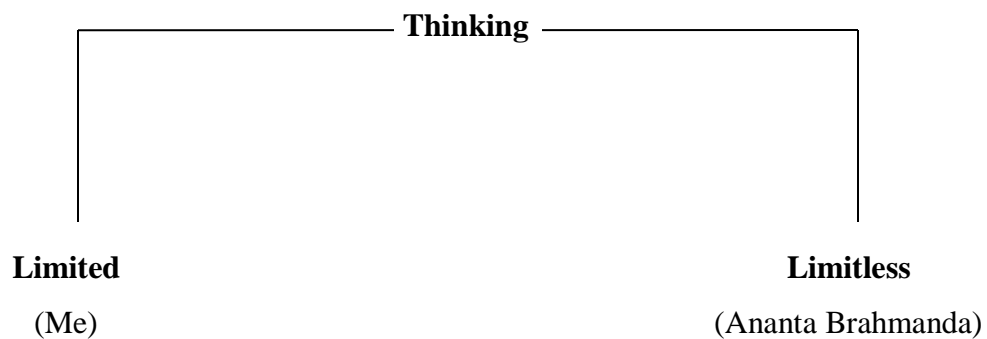
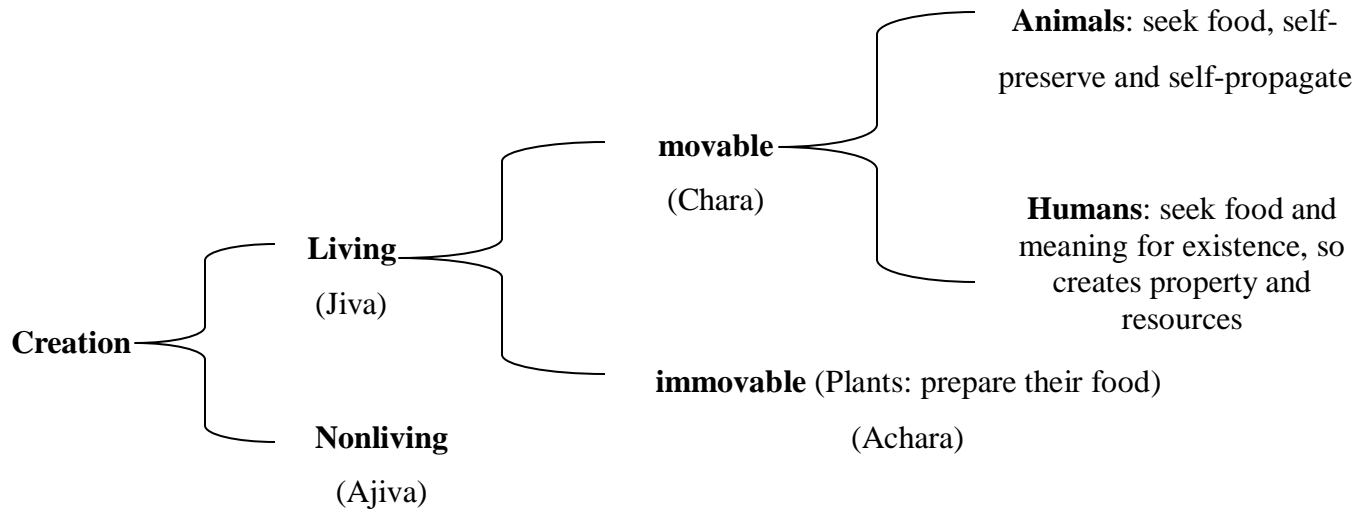
Varaprada	The merciful one who gives boons
Padmakshi	The lotus eyed one
Padmavaktraga	The one with a lotus like face
Shivanuja	The one who is the sister of Lord Shiva
Pustakabhrita	One who holds a book in her hands
Jnanamudra	The one who shows the symbol of wisdom in her fingers
Kamarupa	The one who assumed different forms as desired
Mahavidya	The one who gives all forms of knowledge
Mahapataka Nashini	One who destroys all sufferings
Mahashraya	One who gives the ultimate refuge to the beings
Malini	One who wears a beautiful garland
Mahotsaha	The most enthusiastic one
Divyanga	One with an auspicious body
Suravandita	One who is adored by the gods
Mahankusha	One who carries a goad
Pita	One with a yellow complexion
Vimala	the blemishless one
Vishwa	The one with a universal form
Vidyunmala	One with a resplendent garland
Chandrika	One with a bright moonlight
Chandravadana	One whose face is resplendent like a moon
Chandralekha Vibhushita	One who wears a crescent moon on her forehead
Savitri	The ray of Light
Surasa	The most charming one
Divyalankarabhushita	One with adorable ornaments
Vagdevi	The Goddess of speech
Vasudha	One who is the embodiment of earth
Mahabala	One with a supreme strength
Bharati	The Goddess of Speech
Bhama	The personification of perfection

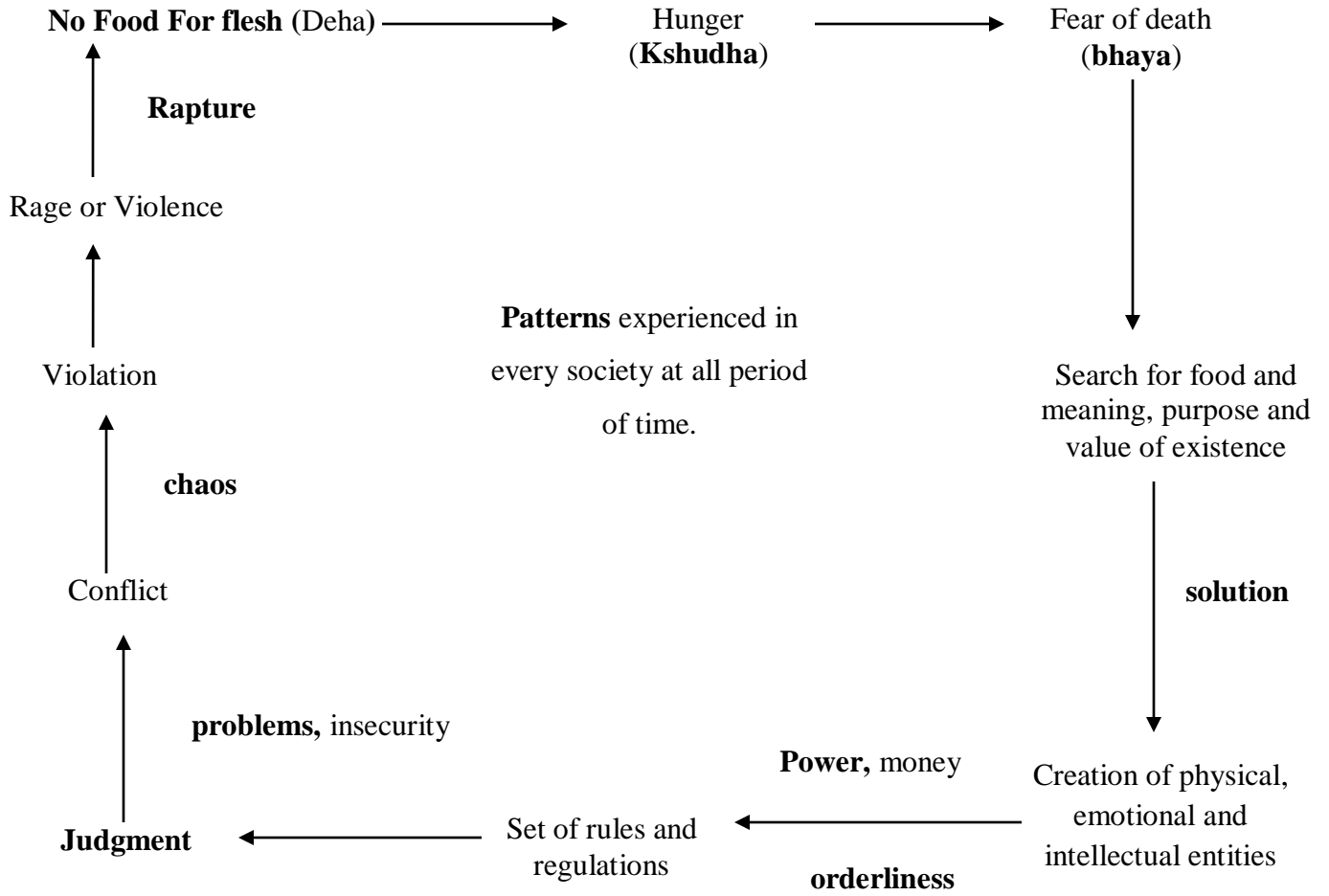
Brahmi	The consort of Brahma
Brahmajnanaikasadhana	The means to attain wisdom
Saudamini	The one resplendent like lightening
Subhadra	One who is extremely beautiful
Surapujita	One who is fondly worshipped by the gods
Suvasini	One who fills the cosmos with auspiciousness
Vinidra	One who is sleepless
Mahaphala	One who distributes the fruits of actions
Trikalajna	One with a knowledge of past, present and future
Triguna	One who is the embodiment of the three qualities
Shastrarupini	The personification of all knowledge and books
Shubhada	One who bestows auspiciousness
Swaratmika	The one who is at the soul of music
Sarvadevastuta	The one adored by all the gods
Saumya	The gentle and cheerful one
Surasura Namaskrita	One worshipped by the gods and demons
Kaladhara	One who supports all forms of art
Rupasubhagayadayini	The one who blesses with beauty and luck
Varijasana	The one seated on a white lotus
Chitragandha	The one with a diverse kinds of fragrances
Kanta	The resplendent one
Shwetanana	The one with a very attractive face
Nilabhujja	The one with blue color arms
Chaturanana Samrajya	The Goddess who rules the empire made by the four heads of Lord Brahma
Niranjana	The most dispassionate one
Hamsasana	The one seated on a swan
Brahmavishnushivatmika	The one who is the soul of the trinity named Brahma, Vishnu and Maheshwara.



- **Halahala** – A Poison (**Kalakuta**) which was consumed by **Lord Shiva** (enlightened cosmic hermit who outgrows hunger) and held it in his throat. Lord Shiva (the god of **devastation** – who wears tiger skins, smears his body with cinder (**Bhasma**), meditates on Himalayas, dances in graveyards (**Masana**), smokes bhang, carries a trident weapon (**Trishula**), and rides a bull (**Nandi**, the gate-guardian deity of Kailasa)) therefore became '**Neelakanta (Neela – blue, Kanta – throat)**'
- **Jyestha (Alakshmi)** – the goddess of misfortune and disharmony (the elder sister of **Goddess Lakshmi**) who was ordered to dwell in inauspicious places.
- **Parijat** – Kalpataru or Parijat tree (**wish-fulfilling tree**)
- **Airavata** – a multi-tusked white elephant (**abhra-Matanga** – the king-god of elephants and the mount of King of the devas (**Lord Indra**))
- **Kamadhenu** – the mother of all cows (**Gou Mata**), the wish-fulfilling cow
- **Uchchaisravas** – a seven-headed flying white horse (**the prince of horses**)
- **Sankha** – the conch shell of Lord Vishnu (**Panchajanya**)
- **Chandra** – the moon which adorned Lord Shiva's head
- **Lakshmi** – the principle goddesses of wealth and fortune, who accepted **Lord Vishnu** as her eternal consort.
- **Apsaras** – the **celestial** beautiful, supernatural female beings (the **paragon** of feminine beauty, elegance and refinement), who chose the **Gandharvas** (the **Celestial** musicians) as their companions.

- **Kaustubh Mani** – a divine jewel or "**Mani**" or "**ratnam**" said to be the most valuable jewel in the whole world and a symbol of divine authority. **Lord Vishnu** (preserver god who sustains the world by instituting and maintaining Dharma (**moral order**) and rests on a serpent (**Adisesha**) and rides an eagle (**Garuda**)) took it and placed it in his neck.
- **Sharanga** – the celestial bow of Lord Vishnu
- **Varuni** (Jaldevi) – **the Goddess of Wine** (Madira) who was married to Varuna (**Vedic god of morality**)
- **Dhanwantari** – the God of medicine (**the physician of gods**) carrying the pot of Amrita (**the nectar of immortality**) and a book of medicine called **Ayurveda**.





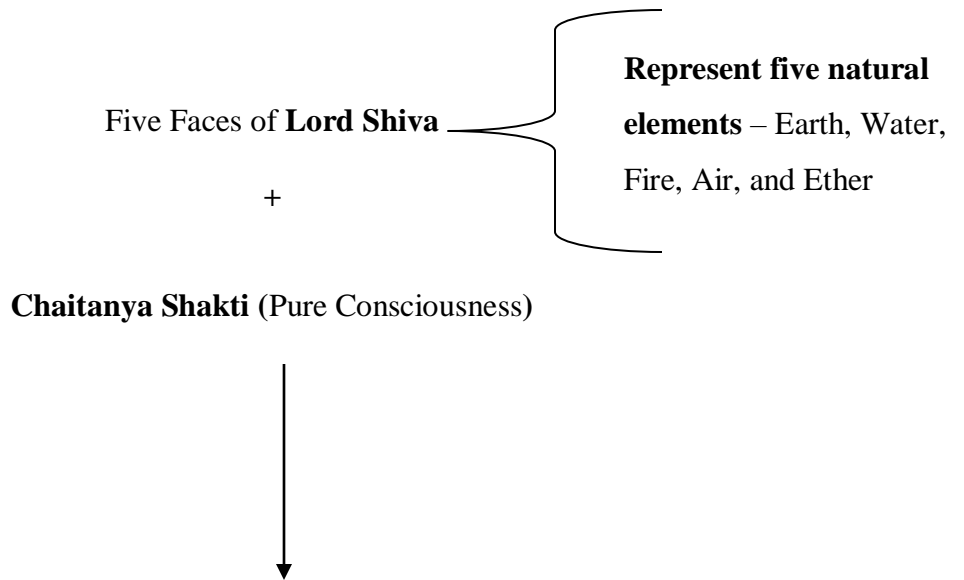
Plants → hunger
 Animals (vanaras) → hunger + fear
 Human beings (naras) → hunger (**Kshudha**) + fear (**bhaya**) + desire (**kama**)

Ramas mentioned in Indian Mythology

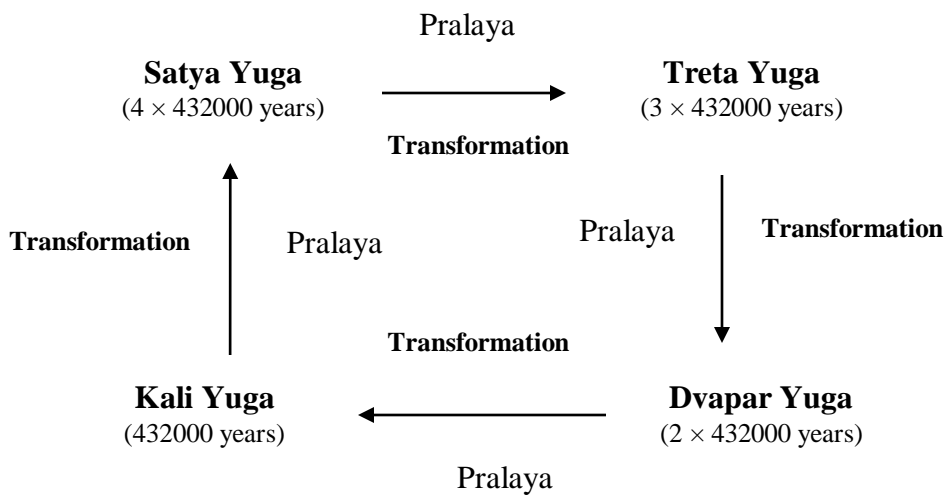
- **Rama** (Justice)
- **Parashurama** (Protection)
- **Balarama** (Great Strength)

The Five Faces of **Lord Shiva**:

- **Ishana** (**Citta Shakti**: the power of the individual consciousness to realize the supreme consciousness)
- **Tatpuruasha** (**Ananda Shakti**: the power of bliss)
- **Aghora** (**jnana Shakti**: the power of knowledge)
- **Vamadeva** (**Sthiti Shakti**: the power of sustenance)
- **Sadyojatha** (**Ichha Shakti**: will power)



6 Faces of Lord Skanda (**Murugan**: the god of war and victory, **the General** of Gods army)



Satya Yuga (The Era of Truth)
(Golden Age)

- Matsya (**Fish**)
- Kurma (**Tortoise**)
- Varaha (**Boar**)
- Narasimha (**body of a man, head of a lion**)

Treta Yuga (The Age of Mankind)
(Silver Age)

- Vamana (**Dwarf**)
- Parashurama
- Rama

Dvapara Yuga (The Era of Struggle)
(Bronze Age)

- Balarama
- Sri Krishna

Kali Yuga (The Era of Decay)
(Iron Age)

- Gautama Buddha
- Kalki (**Destroyer of darkness**)

24 Forms of Maa Gayatri

- Tejas (**radiance**)
- Yashas (**victory**)
- Varchas (**brilliance**)

- **Adi Shakti** (First Supreme-energy)
- **Brahmi** (the power of Lord Brahma)
- **Vaishnavi** (the power of Lord Vishnu)
- **Shambhavi** (the power of auspicious transformation)
- **Vedamata** (the mother of the Vedas)
- **Devamata** (the celestial mother)
- **Vishvamata** (the Universal Mother)
- **Ganga** (the Cleanser of All Sins)
- **Ajapa** (the unuttered mantra)
- **Riddhi** (the giver of spiritual attainments)
- **Siddhi** (the giver of physical endowments)
- **Rtambhara** (the goddess on the side of intuition)
- **Savitri** (the Divine Mother, the **feminine principle** in creation)
- **Lakshmi** (the goddess who leads to one's goal)
- **Durga** (the inaccessible feminine energy or power, **protector of Dharma**)
- **Saraswati** (the giver of knowledge **and wisdom**)
- **Kundalini** (the Serpent Power)
- **Annapurna** (the giver of food and nourishment)
- **Mahamaya** (the divine power of illusion)
- **Payasvini** (the provider of the essence of **immortality** in the form of self-realisation)
- **Pranagni** (the fire of the breath)
- **Tripura** (the manifestation of the most profound wisdom of the Self)
- **Bhavani** (the evil-destroying power)
- **Bhuvaneshwari** (the divine **sustainer-force** of the universal harmony and well-being)

पतंगमक्तमसुरस्य मायया हृदा पश्यन्ति मनसा विपश्चितः ।

समुद्रे अन्तः कवयो वि चक्षते मरीचीनां पदमिच्छन्ति वेधसः ॥१॥

पतंगो वाचं मनसा बिभर्ति तां गन्धर्वोऽवदद्गर्भे अन्तः ।

तां द्योतमानां स्वर्ग्यं मनीषामृतस्य पदे कवयो नि पान्ति ॥२॥

अपश्यं गोपामनिपद्यमानमा च परा च पथिभिश्चरन्तम् ।

स सध्रीचीः स विषूचीर्वसान आ वरीवर्ति भुवनेष्वन्तः ॥३॥

The wise behold with their mind in their heart the Sun, made manifest by the illusion of the Asura; The sages look into the solar orb, the ordainers desire the region of his rays. The Sun bears the word in his mind; the Gandharva has spoken it within the wombs; sages cherish it in the place of sacrifice, brilliant, heavenly, ruling the mind. I beheld the protector, never descending, going by his paths to the east and the west; clothing the quarters of the heaven and the intermediate spaces. He constantly revolves in the midst of the worlds.

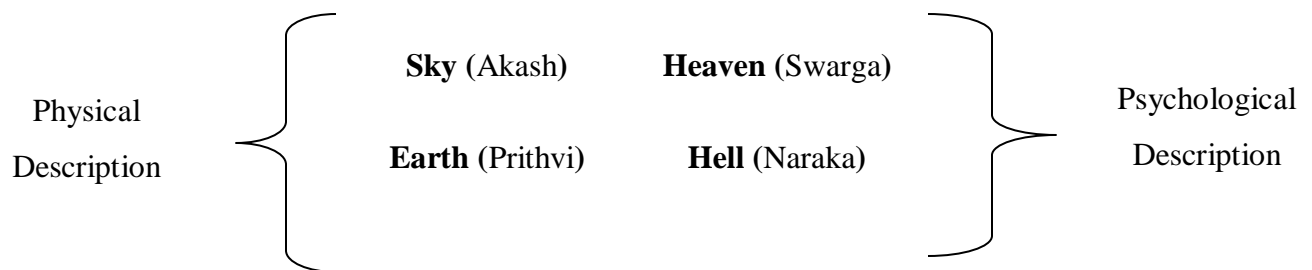
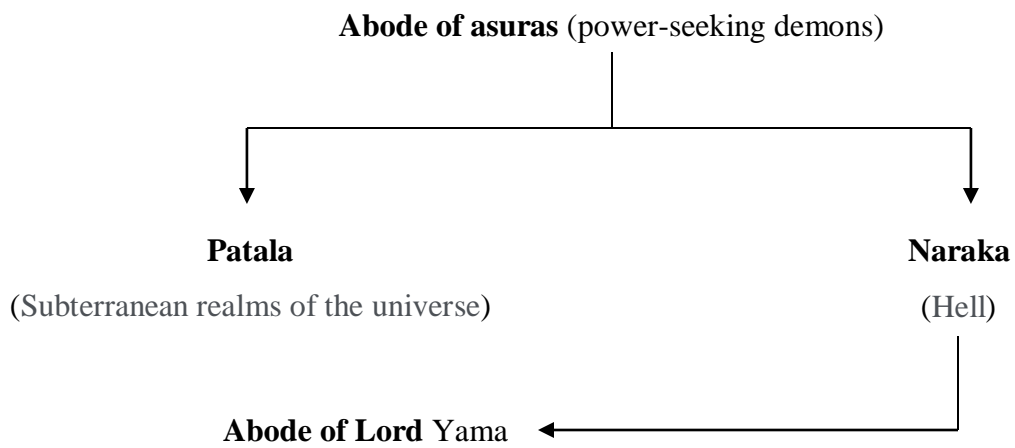
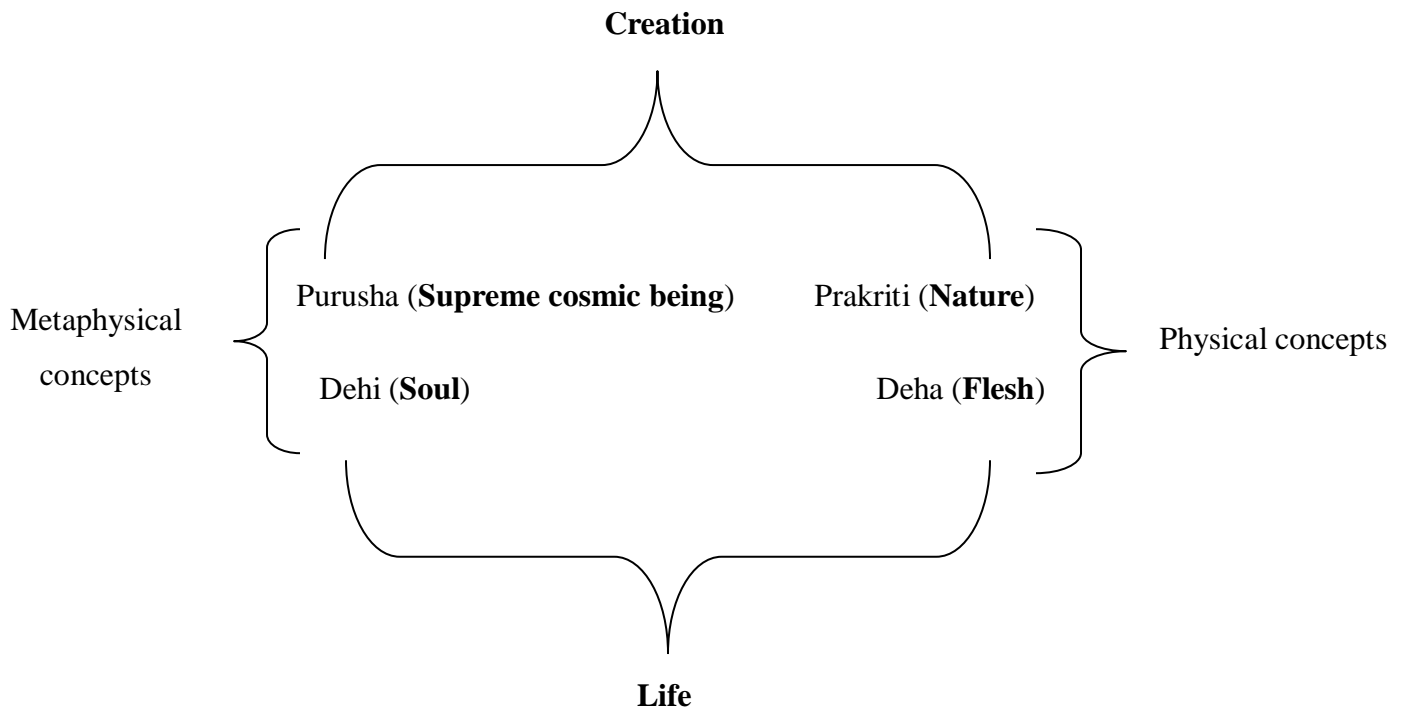
– Rig Veda X.177.1-3, Translated by Laurie Patton

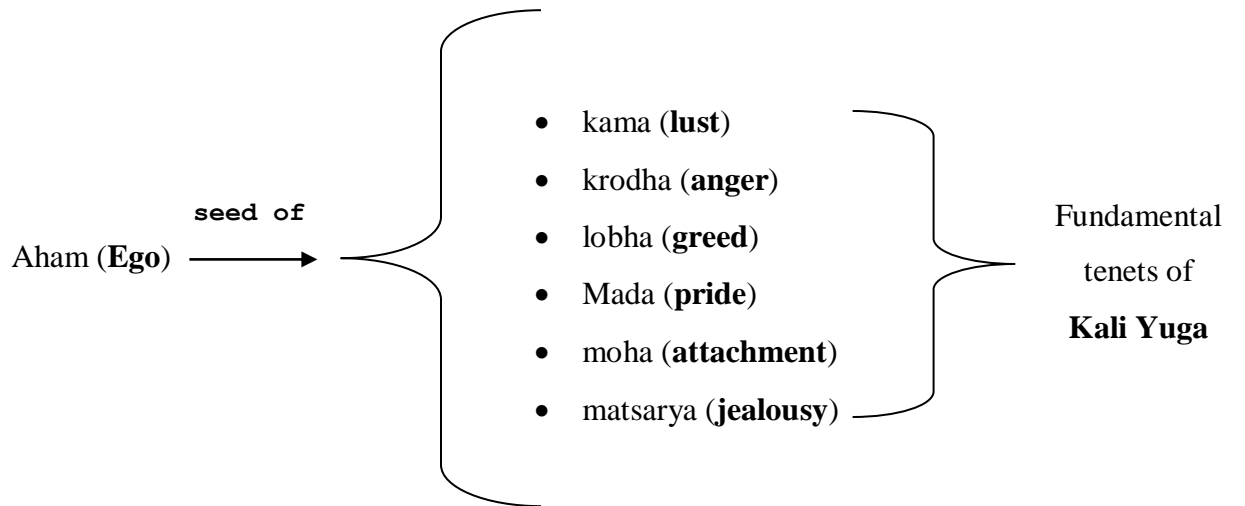
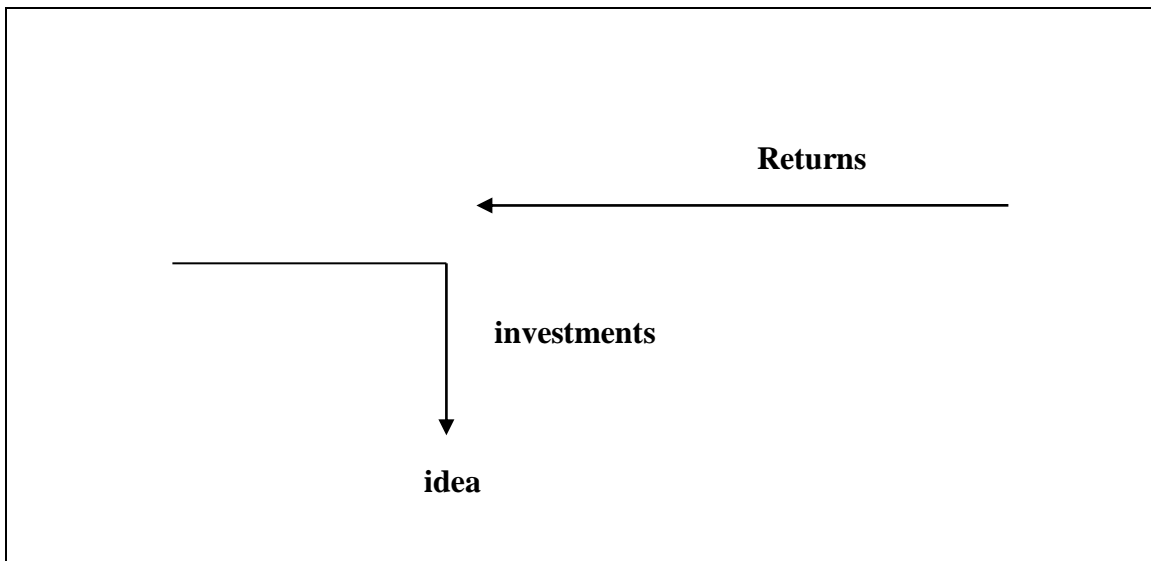
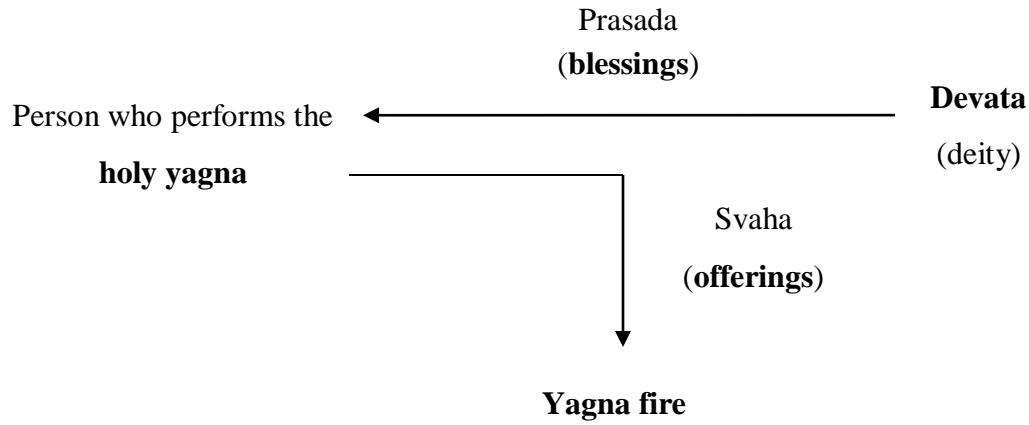
Deha (**flesh**) + Dehi (**soul**) → **Life**

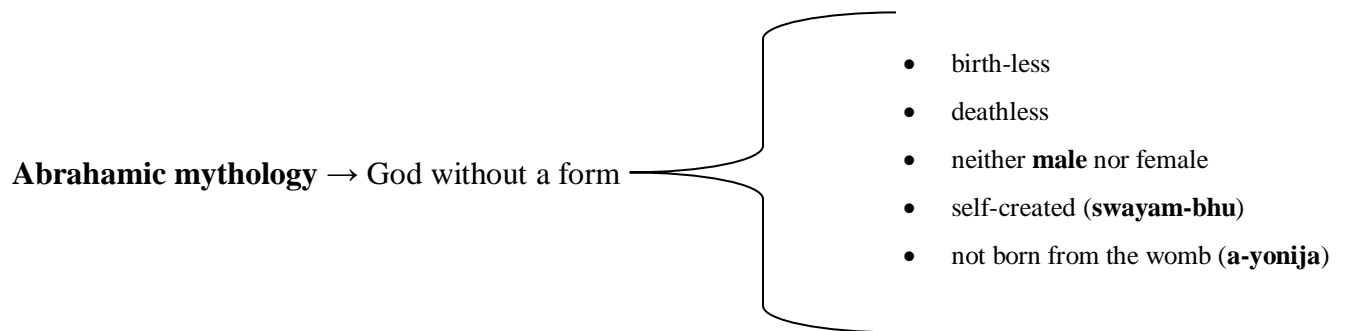
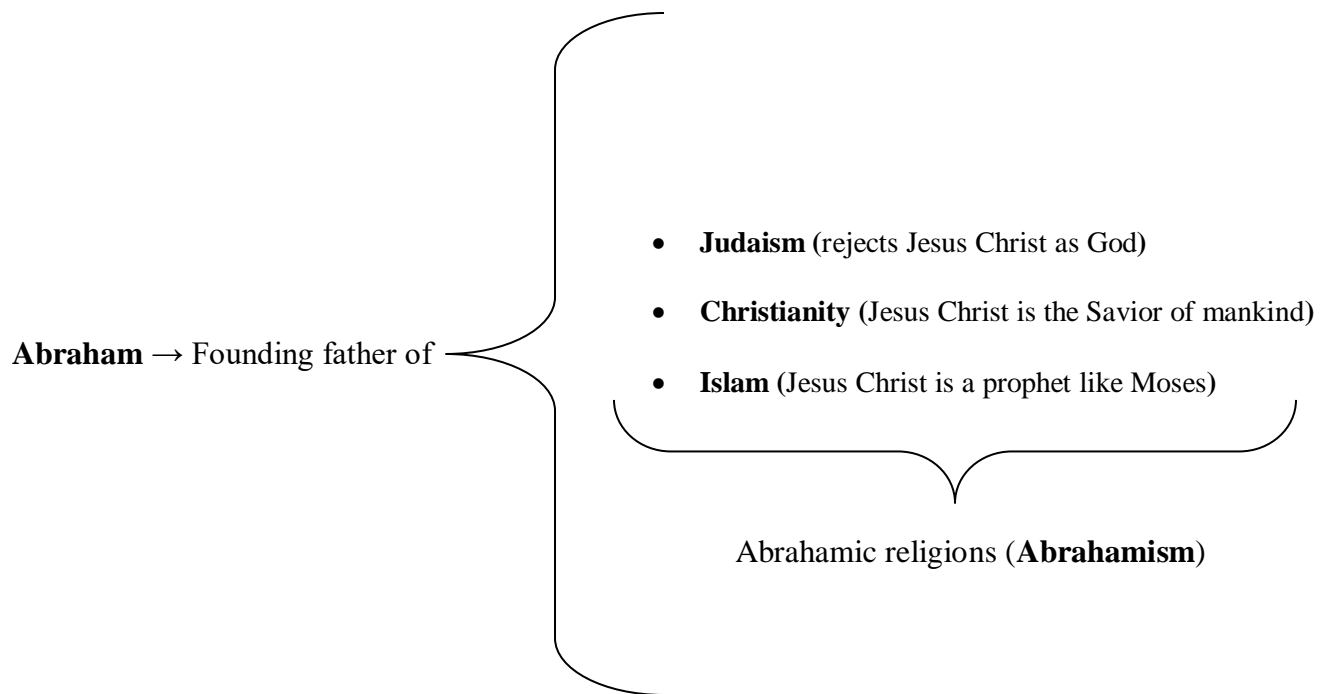
The separation of Deha and Dehi → **Death**



Lord Yama (the **Rigvedic** deity) weighs the good and evil deeds of the **dead** and determines retribution.







Hindu mythology → God is both formless (**nirguna-brahman**) and embodied (**saguna-brahman**)

Original sin → Human beings are not born innocent, but rather sinful. Sexual intercourse involves lust and **sexual desire**

Vehicles of the Gods: the Vahanas

Lord Ganesha	Mushika , the mouse (ego)
Lord Surya	seven horses { <ul style="list-style-type: none"> seven colours of visible light seven days in a week
Lord Vishnu	Garuda , the eagle (strength, focus and heavenly power)
Goddess Durga	Lion (majesty, strength, courage)
Lord Indra	Airavata , the elephant (royalty, wisdom, prudence, might and longevity)
Lord Skanda	Mayura , the peacock (beauty, benevolence and purity)
Goddess Lakshmi	Owl (wealth, prosperity, wisdom, good luck and Fortune)
Goddess Sarada	Swan (great spiritual discrimination)
Lord Shiva	Nandi , the bull (truth and righteousness)
Lord Yama	the male buffalo (darkness, ferocity, brute power and strength)
Lord Shani	Crow (tensions)
Lord Bhairava	Dog (loyalty and ability to protect)
Lord Kamadeva	Parrot (desire, love and joy)
Lord Ketu	Vulture (delayed results)
Goddess Ganga	Crocodile (intellect to outgrow fear)
Goddess Yamuna	Tortoise (wisdom, security, endurance, peacefulness and longevity)

God, in order to speak to Abraham, must come from somewhere, must enter the earthly realm from some unknown heights or depths. Whence does he come, whence does he call to Abraham? We are not told. He does not come, like Zeus or Poseidon, from the **Aethiopians**, where he has been enjoying a sacrificial feast. Nor are we told anything of his reasons for tempting Abraham so terribly. He has not, like Zeus, discussed them in set speeches with other gods gathered in council; nor have the deliberations in his own heart been presented to us; unexpected and mysterious, he enters the scene from some unknown height or depth and calls: Abraham! It will at once be said that this is to be explained by the particular concept of God which the Jews held and which was wholly different from that of the Greeks. True enough—but this constitutes no objection. **For how is the Jewish concept of God to be explained?** Even their earlier God of the desert was not fixed in form and content, and was alone; his lack of form, his lack of local habitation, his singleness, was in the end not only maintained but developed even further in competition with the comparatively far more manifest gods of the surrounding Near Eastern world. The concept of God held by the Jews is less a cause than a symptom of their manner of comprehending and representing things.

- **Erich Auerbach**, *Mimesis: The Representation of Reality in Western Literature*, Willard R. Trask, trans. (Princeton: 1953), chapter 1

The Ultimate Truth is called God. This one can realize in the state of Nirvikalpa Samadhi. **A circle can have only one centre but it can have numerous radii. The centre can be compared to God and the radii to religions.** So, no one sect, no one religion or book can make an absolute claim of It. **He who works for It gets It.**

– **Swami Narayananda**, *Selected Articles 1933-86* (2002), p. 301

He who is called Brahman by the jnanis is known as Atman by the yogis and as Bhagavan by the bhaktas. The same brahmin is called priest, when worshipping in the temple, and cook, when preparing a meal in the kitchen. **The jnani, following the path of knowledge, always reason about the Reality saying, "not this, not this." Brahman is neither "this" nor "that"; It is neither the universe nor its living beings. Reasoning in this way, the mind becomes steady.** Finally it disappears and the aspirant goes into samadhi. This is the Knowledge of Brahman. It is the unwavering conviction of the jnani that Brahman alone is real and the world is illusory. **All these names and forms are illusory, like a dream. What Brahman is cannot be described.** One cannot even say that Brahman is a Person. This is the opinion of the jnanis, the followers of Vedanta. But **the bhaktas accept all the states of consciousness. They take the waking state to be real also. They don't think the world to be illusory, like a dream. They say that the universe is a manifestation of the God's power and glory. God has created all these — sky, stars, moon, sun, mountains, ocean, men, animals. They constitute His glory.** He is within us, in our hearts. Again, He is outside. The most advanced devotees say that He Himself has become all this — the 24 cosmic principles, the universe, and all living beings. **The devotee of God wants to eat sugar, and not become sugar.** (All laugh.) Do you know how a lover of God feels? His attitude is: "O God, Thou art the Master, and I am Thy servant. Thou art the Mother, and I Thy child." Or again: "Thou art my Father and Mother. **Thou art the Whole, and I am a part.**" He does not like to say, "I am Brahman." They yogi seeks to realize the Paramatman, the Supreme Soul. **His ideal is the union of the embodied soul and the Supreme Soul.** He withdraws his mind from sense objects and tries to concentrate on the Paramatman. Therefore, during the first stage of his spiritual discipline, he retires into solitude and with undivided attention practices meditation in a fixed posture.

But the reality is one and the same; the difference is only in name. He who is Brahman is verily Atman, and again, He is the Bhagavan. He is Brahman to the followers of the path of knowledge, Paramatman to the yogis, and Bhagavan to the lovers of God.

– **Ramakrishna**, The Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna (1942), p. 132

**God seeks comrades and claims love,
The devil seeks slaves and claims obedience.**

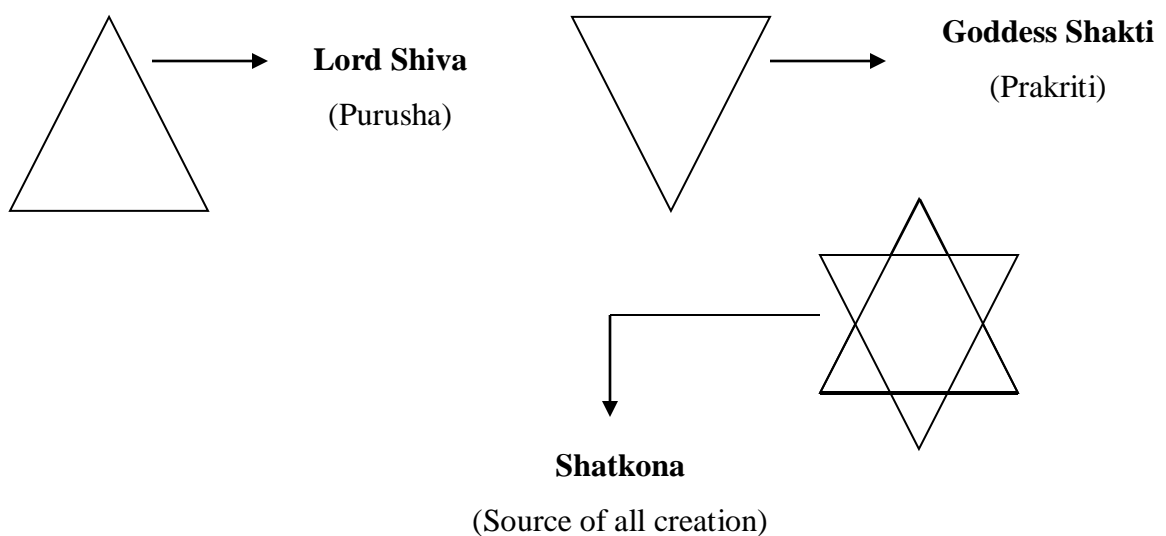
– **Rabindranath Tagore**, Fireflies (1928)

God's greatness and goodness are measured by the fact that he gives us choices. He doesn't require us to thank him for our food. (In case you hadn't noticed.) God is not a Modernist. He doesn't view us as nails. God expects us to behave like carpenters. Indeed, he gave us a carpenter as an example.

So I think God is postmodern. **He has his own ideas of what rules, and what sucks, and he doesn't expect everyone else to agree with him.**

– **Larry Wall** in "Perl, the first postmodern computer language" (9 March 1999)

The story of how **Lord Narasimha's** roaring fierceness, rage and anger was subdued by the loving presence of **Prahalad** (the son of Asura king **Hiranyakashipu** and **Kayadhu**, and the father of **Virochana**) and his true devotion clearly indicates the power of true love and deep devotion has the ability to counteract and transform even the most of the challenging situations.

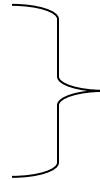


Lord Murugan (Deva Senapati: the commander-in-chief of the Gods) Symbolism

	Symbol of
Vel (spear)	Valour, Victory and Wisdom
Six heads	Six attainments (Siddhis)
Cock flag	Ego should always be kept subdued
Peacock with a snake entwined in its claws	Destruction of evil and sins
Peacock	Splendor and majesty

Souls are embodied by three malas (**impurities**):

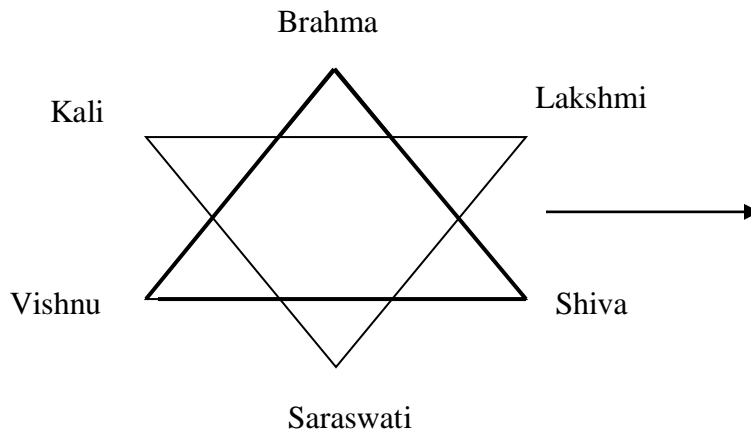
- **Anava** (the consciousness of the ego)
- **Karma** (action)
- **Maya** (bondage)



Only after the complete destruction of these impurities, the souls become eligible to be freed to enjoy eternal bliss

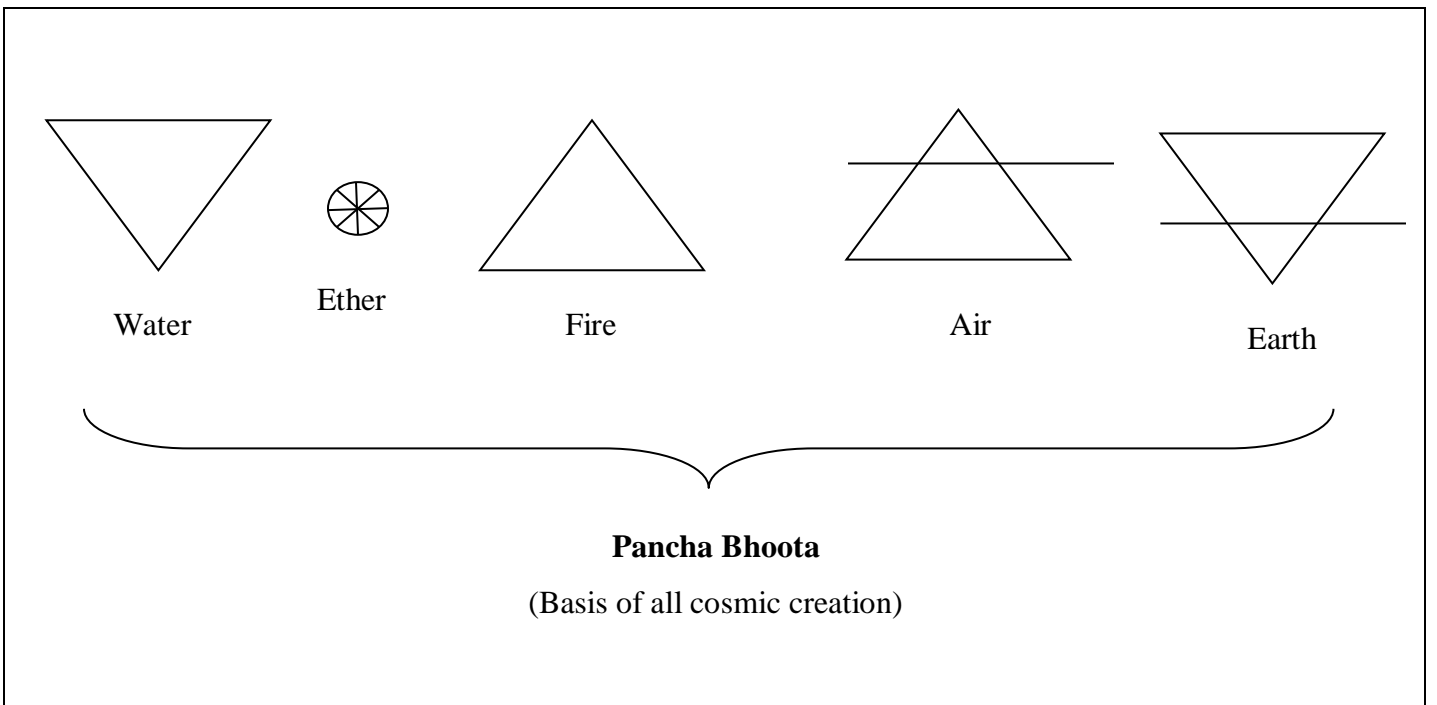
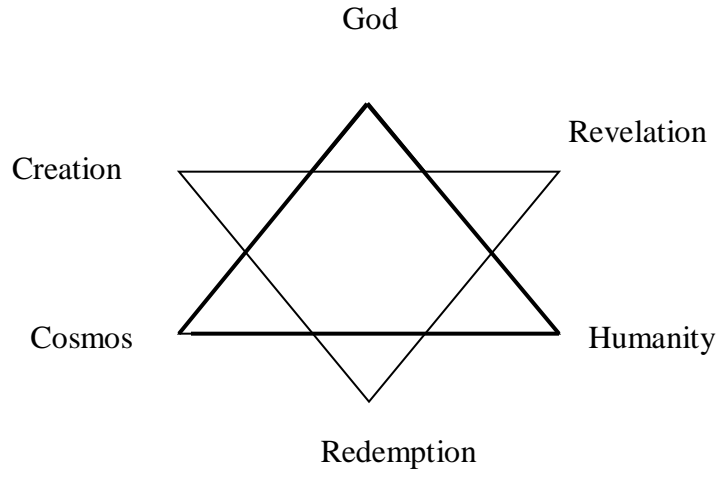
Five Pure Tattvas (Truths):

- **Shiva tattva** (pure and infinite consciousness)
- **Shakti tattva** (unlimited creative power of absolute consciousness)
- **Sadashiva tattva** (pure and infinite willpower)
- **Ishvara tattva** (pure and infinite knowledge)
- **Satvidya tattva** (pure and infinite action)



6 attributes of God:

- Power (**Kali**)
- Prosperity (**Lakshmi**)
- Wisdom (**Saraswati**)
- Majesty (**Shiva**)
- Righteousness (**Vishnu**)
- Knowledge (**Brahma**)

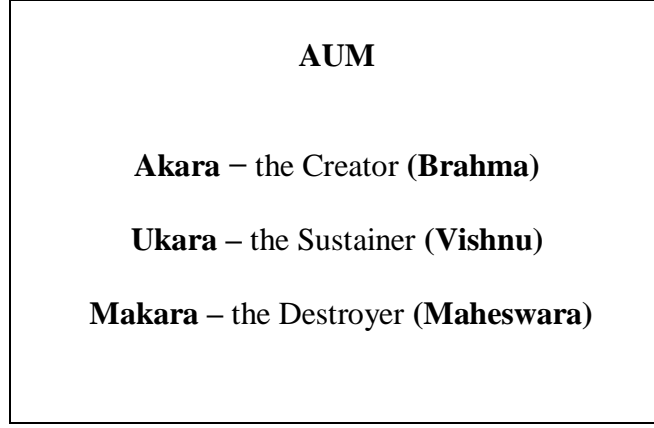


108 Names of Lord Hanuman (an avatar of **Lord Shiva**)

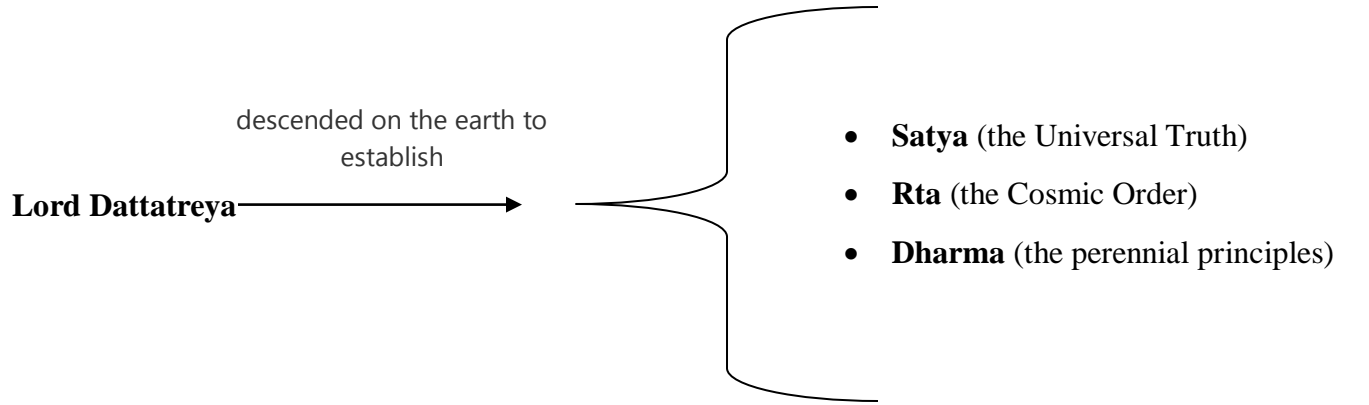
Akshahantre	ॐ अक्षहन्ते नमः।	Slayer of Aksha
Anjanagarbhasambhoota	ॐ अन्जनागर्भ सम्भूताय नमः।	Born of Anjani
Anjaneya	ॐ आज्ञनेयाय नमः।	Son of Anjana
Ashokavanakachhetre	ॐ अशोकवनकाच्छेत्रे नमः।	Destroyer of Ashoka Orchard
Balarka Sadrashanana	ॐ बालार्कसद्रशाननाय नमः।	Like the Rising Sun
Balasiddhikara	ॐ बल सिद्धिकराय नमः।	
Bhakthavatsala	ॐ भक्तवत्सलाय नमः।	Protector of Devotees
Bhavishyath Chaturanana	ॐ भविष्यत्चतुराननाय नमः।	Aware of Future Happenings
Bheemasenasahayakruthe	ॐ भीमसेन सहायकृथे नमः।	Helper of Bheema
Chanchaladwala sannaddha-lambamaana shikhojwala	ॐ चञ्चलद्वाल सन्नद्धलम्बमान शिखोज्वलाय नमः।	Glittering Tail Suspended Above The Head
Chaturbahave	ॐ चतुर्बाहवे नमः।	Four-Armed
Chiranjeevini	ॐ चिरञ्जीविने नमः।	Eternal Being
Daityakarya Vighataka	ॐ दैत्यकार्य विघातकाय नमः।	Destroyer of All Demons' Activities
Daityakulantaka	ॐ दैत्यकुलान्तकाय नमः।	Destroyer of Demons
Danta	ॐ दान्ताय नमः।	Calm
Dashabahave	ॐ दशबाहवे नमः।	Ten-Armed
Dashagreevakulantaka	ॐ दशग्रीव कुलान्तकाय नमः।	Slayer of the Ten-Headed Ravana Dynasty
Deenabandhuraya	ॐ दीनबन्धुराय नमः।	Protector of the Downtrodden
Dheera	ॐ धीराय नमः।	Valiant
Dridhavrata	ॐ दृढव्रताय नमः।	Strong-Willed Mediator
Gandhamadana Shailastha	ॐ गन्धमादन शैलस्थाय नमः।	Dweller of Gandhamadana
Gandharvavidya Tatvangna	ॐ गन्धर्व विद्यातत्वज्ञाय नमः।	Exponent in the Art of Celestials
Hanumanta	ॐ हनूमते नमः।	One With Puffy Cheeks
Harimarkatamarkata	ॐ हरिमर्कट मर्कटाय नमः।	Lord of Monkeys
Indrajit Prahitamoghabrahmastra Vinivaraka	ॐ इन्द्रजित्प्रहितामोघब्रह्मास्त्र विनिवारकाय नमः।	Remover of Effect of Indrajita's Brahmastra
Jambavatpreeti Vardhana	ॐ जाम्बवत्प्रीतिवर्धनाय नमः।	Winning Jambavan's Love
Kabalikruta Martanda-Mandalaya	ॐ कबळीकृत मार्ताण्डमण्डलाय नमः।	Swallower of the Sun
Kalanemi Pramathana	ॐ कालनेमि प्रमथनाय नमः।	Slayer of Kalanemi
Kamaroopine	ॐ कामरूपिणे नमः।	Changing Form Will
Kanchanabha	ॐ काञ्चनाभाय नमः।	Golden-Hued Body
Kapeeshwara	ॐ कपीश्वराय नमः।	Lord of Monkeys
Kapisenanayaka	ॐ कपिसेनानायकाय नमः।	Chief of the Monkey Army
Karagrahavimoktre	ॐ काराग्रह विमोक्त्रे नमः।	One Who Frees from Imprisonment
Kesarisuta	ॐ केसरीसुताय नमः।	Son of Kesari
Kumarabrahmachari	ॐ कुमार ब्रह्मचारिणे नमः।	Youthful Bachelor
Lakshmanapranadatre	ॐ लक्ष्मणप्राणदात्रे नमः।	Reviver of Lakshmana's Life

Lankapuravidahaka	ॐ लङ्कापुर विदायकाय नमः।	The One Who Burnt Lanka
Lankineebhanjana	ॐ लन्किनी भङ्गनाय नमः।	Slayer of Lankini
Lokapujya	ॐ लोकपूजाय नमः।	Worshipped by the Universe
Mahabala Parakrama	ॐ महाबल पराक्रमाय नमः।	Of Great Strength
Mahadyuta	ॐ महाद्युथये नमः।	Most Radiant
Mahakaya	ॐ महाकायाय नमः।	Gigantic
Maharavanamardana	ॐ महारावण मर्धनाय नमः।	Slayer of the Famous Ravana
Mahatapasi	ॐ महातपसे नमः।	Great Mediator
Mahatejasa	ॐ महातेजसे नमः।	Most Radiant
Mahatmane	ॐ मायात्मने नमः।	Supreme Being
Mahavira	ॐ महावीराय नमः।	Most Valiant
Manojavaya	ॐ मनोजवाय नमः।	Speed Like Wind
Marutatmaja	ॐ मारुतात्मजाय नमः।	Most Beloved Like Gems
Navavyakruta Pandita	ॐ नवव्याकृतपण्डिताय नमः।	Skillful Scholar
Panchavakra	ॐ पञ्चवक्त्राय नमः।	Five-Faced
Paramantra Nirakartre	ॐ परमन्त्र निराकर्त्रे नमः।	Acceptor of Rama's Mantra Only
Parashaurya Vinashana	ॐ परशौर्य विनाशनाय नमः।	Destroyer of Enemy's Valour
Paravidhyaparihara	ॐ परविद्या परिहाराय नमः।	Destroyer of Enemies Wisdom
Parayantra Prabhedaka	ॐ परयन्त्र प्रभेदकाय नमः।	Destroyer of Enemies Missions
Parijata Drumoolastha	ॐ पारिजात द्रुमूलस्थाय नमः।	Resider Under the Parijata Tree
Parthadhvajagramvasine	ॐ पार्थ ध्वजाग्रसंवासिने नमः।	Having Foremost Place on Arjuna's Flag
Pingalaksha	ॐ पिङ्गलाक्षाय नमः।	Pink-Eyed
Prabhava	ॐ प्रभवे नमः।	Popular Lord
Pragnya	ॐ प्राज्ञाय नमः।	Scholar
Prasannatmane	ॐ प्रसन्नात्मने नमः।	Cheerful
Pratapavate	ॐ प्रतापवते नमः।	Known for Valour
Rakshovidhwansakaraka	ॐ रक्षोविध्वंसकारकाय नमः।	Slayer of Demons
Ramabhakta	ॐ रामभक्ताय नमः।	Devoted to Rama
Ramachudamaniprada	ॐ रामचूडामणिप्रदायकाय नमः।	Deliverer of Rama's Ring
Ramaduta	ॐ रामदूताय नमः।	Ambassador of Lord Rama
Ramakathalolaya	ॐ रामकथा लोलाय नमः।	Crazy of listening Rama's Story
Ramasugreeva Sandhatre	ॐ रामसुग्रीव सन्धात्रे नमः।	Mediator between Rama and Sugreeva
Ratnakundala Deeptimate	ॐ रत्नकुण्डल दीप्तिमते नमः।	Wearing Gem-Studded Earrings
Rudraveerya Samudbhava	ॐ रुद्र वीर्य समुद्रवाय नमः।	Born of Shiva
Sagarotharaka	ॐ सागरोत्तारकाय नमः।	Leapt Across the Ocean
Sanjeevananagahatre	ॐ संजीवननगायार्था नमः।	Bearer of Sanjeevi Mount
Sarvabandha Vimoktre	ॐ सर्वबन्धविमोक्त्रे नमः।	Detacher of All Relationship

Sarvadukhahara	ॐ सर्वदुःखः हराय नमः।	Reliever of All Agonies
Sarvagraha Vinashi	ॐ सर्वग्रह विनाशिने नमः।	Killer of Evil Effects of Planets
Sarvalolkacharine	ॐ सर्वलोकचारिणे नमः।	Wanderer of All Places
Sarvamantra Swaroopavate	ॐ सर्वमन्त्र स्वरूपवते नमः।	Possessor of All Hymns
Sarvamayavibhanjana	ॐ सर्वमायाविभजनाय नमः।	Destroyer of All Illusions
Sarvarogahara	ॐ सर्वरोगहराय नमः।	Reliever of All Ailments
Sarvatantra Swaroopine	ॐ सर्वतन्त्र स्वरूपिणे नमः।	Shape of All Hymns
Sarvavidya Sampattipradayaka	ॐ सर्वविद्या सम्पत्तिप्रदायकाय नमः।	Grantor of Knowledge and Wisdom
Sarvayantratmaka	ॐ सर्वयन्त्रात्मकाय नमः।	Dweller in All Yantras
Shanta	ॐ शान्ताय नमः।	Very Composed
Sharapanjarabhedaka	ॐ शरपञ्जर भेदकाय नमः।	Destroyer of the Nest made of Arrows
Shatakanttamadapahate	ॐ शतकन्टमुदापहर्त्रे नमः।	Destroyer Of shatakantta's Arrogance
Shoora	ॐ शूराय नमः।	Bold
Shrimate	ॐ श्रीमते नमः।	Revered
Shrunkhalabandhamochaka	ॐ शृङ्खला बन्धमोचकाय नमः।	Reliever from a Chain of Distresses
Shuchaye	ॐ सुचये नमः।	Chaste
Simhikaprana Bhanjana	ॐ सिंहिकाप्राण भजनाय नमः।	Slayer of Simhika
Sitadevi Mudrapradayaka	ॐ सीतादेविमुद्राप्रदायकाय नमः।	Deliverer of the Ring of Sita
Sitanveshana Pandita	ॐ सीतान्वेषण पण्डिताय नमः।	Skillful in Finding Sita's Whereabouts
Sitaramapadaseva	ॐ सीतासमेत श्रीरामपाद सेवदुरन्धराय नमः।	Always Engrossed in Rama's Service
Sitashoka Nivaraka	ॐ सीताशोक निवारकाय नमः।	Destroyer of Sita's Sorrow
Sphatikabha	ॐ स्फटिकाभाय नमः।	Crystal-Clear
Sugreeva Sachiva	ॐ सुग्रीव सचिवाय नमः।	Minister of Sugreeva
Surarchita	ॐ सुरार्चिताय नमः।	Worshipped by Celestials
Tatvagyanaprada	ॐ तत्त्वज्ञानप्रदाय नमः।	Grantor of Wisdom
Vagadheesha	ॐ वागधीशाय नमः।	Lord of Spokesmen
Vagmine	ॐ वाग्मिने नमः।	Spokesman
Vajradranushta	ॐ वज्रद्रनुष्टाय नमः।	
Vajrakaya	ॐ वज्रकायाय नमः।	Sturdy Like Metal
Vajranakha	ॐ वज्रनखाय नमः।	Strong-Nailed
Vanara	ॐ वानराय नमः।	Monkey
Vardhimainakapujita	ॐ वार्धिमैनाक पूजिताय नमः।	Worshipped by Mynaka Hill
Vibheeshanapriyakara	ॐ विभीषण प्रियकराय नमः।	Beloved of Vibheeshana
Vijitendriya	ॐ विजितेन्द्रियाय नमः।	Controller of the Senses
Yogi	ॐ योगिने नमः।	Saint



Lord Dattatreya (the Grand Teacher) Symbolism



सर्व अपराधा नशाय
सर्व पापा हरयाय चा
देवा देवया देवाया
श्री दत्तात्रेय नमोस्तुते

Sarva Aparaadha Naashaaya
Sarva Paapa Haraaya Cha
Deva Devaaya Devaaya
Sri Dattatreya Namosthutte

I bow to the One who invalidates Karma,
The One who destroys all wrongdoings
I bow to the God, all things considered,
I bow to Sri Guru Dattatreya

	Represents
Three heads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Three Gunas: Sattva (illumination), Rajas (activity) and Tamas (inertia) ▪ Three states of consciousness: waking, dreaming and dreamless deep sleep ▪ Three Tattvas : Brahma Tattva , Vishnu Tattva and Shiva Tattva ▪ Three energies: Shrishti, Sthiti and Laya energies ▪ Serenity, peace, and prosperity. ▪ Tejas (illumination of knowledge), Ojas (vigorosity of action) and Tapas (stringency of penance)
Cow	Mother Earth and Dharma (Righteousness)
Gada	the instrument that subjugates pride
Sudharshana chakra	Lord Dattatreya (the Guru of all Gurus) is the controller of time
Four dogs	Loyalty, obedience, devotion, and the four Vedas (the external repositories of Spiritual Wisdom)
Trident	the tearing down of old ways to create new ones
Conch	qualities of brilliance, luster, purity and auspiciousness, and a sense of spiritual validation
Japamala	mental peace and mind focus
Begging bowl	Lifestyle of the renouncer
Kamandalam (water pot)	Nectar of pure wisdom

Nagas
A class of semi divine
beings who reside in
the subterranean world
(Patala)

Symbol of **Kundalini energy** – inestimable energy
wound and sleeping inside human. It rouses seekers
to conquer offenses and enduring by lifting the snake
power up the spine into God Realization.

Sri Krishna Stotram

वासुदेवा सुतम् देवम् कामसा चानुरा मर्दनम्
देवकी परमानन्दम् कृष्णम् वन्दे जगत गुरुम्

एतत्से पुष्पा संगसम हारा नूपुरा शोभितम्
रथं कांकणा कुंजीं कृष्णम् वन्दे जगत गुरुम्

कुटिलालका सम्यक्थम् पूर्णं चन्द्र निभानम्
विलासनाथ कुंडला धरम कृष्णम् वंदे जगत गुरुम्

मन्थरं गन्धं सम्यक्थम् चारुहासम् चतुर्भुजम्
बरहि पिंजवा चूडंगम कृष्णम् वंदे जगत गुरुम्

Vasudeva Sutam Devam kamsa Chanura mardhanam

Devaki Paramanandam Krishnam Vande Jagat Gurum

Athasee pushpa sangasam Hara noopura Shobitham
Rathna kankana keyuram Krishnam Vande Jagat Gurum

Kutilalaka samyuktham Poorna chandra nibhananam
Vilasath kundala dharam Krishnam Vande Jagat Gurum

Mandhara gandha samyuktham Charuhasam chathurbhujam
Barhi pinjava choodangam Krishnam Vande Jagat Gurum

On the child of Vasudeva, you are the most impressive Lord who annihilated the evil presences Kamsa and Chanura. You gave a definitive delight to Mother Devaki and we acclaim you Krishna as the Lord of the Universe. We salute you Lord Vasudeva.

The Lord finishes himself with the blossoms of Athasee. He sparkles with dazzling festoons and anklets. His correct hands wear bangles made of gems. We salute Lord Vasudeva

The master has dull wavy hairs and a face like the full moon. His ear drops sparkle dazzlingly. Welcome are to Him.

The Lord has the fragrant aroma of the Mandara blossoms. His grin and four arms are inimitable. His hair is beautified with peacock plumes. Welcome are for Lord Vasudeva.

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Hanuman Chalisa

Hanuman

- **Service** (Seva)
- **Devotion** (Bhakti)
- **Surrender** (samarpan, absence of ego)
- **Vast knowledge** (vishaal gyaan)
- **Gigantic** (Mahakaya)
- **Immense strength** (Mahabala)
- **Courageous** (Mahavira)
- **Perseverance**

श्री गुरु चरण सरोज राज, निज मन मुकुरु सुधारी।
बरनउँ रघुवर बिमल जासु, जो दैकु फल चरणि।

Sri Guru Charan Saroj Raj, Nij Mann Mukuru Sudhaari.
Barnaun Raghuvar Bimal Jasu, Jo Daayaku Phal Chaari.

Having cleaned the reflection of my heart with the residue of my Guru's lotus feet, I discuss the perfect acclaim of the best lord of Raghukul tradition, which gives us with the product of the apparent multitude of four endeavors.

बुधिहिँ तनु जानिके, सुमिरौँ पवन-कुमार।
बाल बुधि विद्या देहु मोहि, हरहु कलेश बीकर।

Buddhiheen Tanu Janike, Sumiraun Pawan-Kumar.

Bal Buddhi Vidya Dehu Mohi, Harahu Kalesh Bikaar.

Realizing that this brain of mine has less insight, I recollect the 'Child of Wind' who, giving me quality, intelligence and a wide range of information, eliminates all my torment and inadequacies.

जय हनुमान ज्ञान गुण सागर। जय कपीस तिहुँ लोक उजागर।
रामदूत अतुलित बलधामा। अंजनी -पुत्र पवनसुत नामा।

Jai Hanuman Gyan Gunn Sagar. Jai Kapees Tihun Lok Ujaagar.

Ramdoot Atulit Baldhama. Anjani-Putra Pawansut Naama.

Triumph to Lord Hanuman, the expanse of shrewdness and prudence. Triumph to the Lord who is incomparable among the monkeys, illuminator of the three universes.

You are Lord Rama's messenger, the house of incomparable force, Mother Anjani's child and furthermore mainstream as the 'Child of the Wind'.

"महावीर विक्रम बजरंगी। कुमति निवार सुमति के संगी।
कंचन बरन बिराज सुबेसा। कानन कुंडल कुंचित केसा।"

"Mahaveer Vikram Bajrangi. Kumati Nivaar Sumati Ke Sangi.

Kanchan Baran Biraj Subesa. Kaanan Kundal Kunchit Kesa."

Incredible saint, You are as strong as a thunderclap. You eliminate insidious insight and are the partner of those having great ones.

Your skin is brilliant in shading and You are decorated with wonderful garments. You have embellishing hoops in Your ears and Your hair is wavy and thick.

हाथ ब्रज अउ धुवा बिराजै। कांधे मूनज जनेऊ साजे।

शंकर सुवन केसरीनंदन। तेज प्रताप महा जग बंदन।

Haath Braj Au Dhwaja Biraaje. Kaandhe Moonj Janeu Saaje.

Shankar Suvan Kesarinandan. Tej Prataap Maha Jag Bandan.

In Your grasp, sparkle a mace and a banner of honorableness. A consecrated string decorates Your correct shoulder.

You are the epitome of Lord Shiva and vanar-raj Kesari's child. There is no restriction or end to Your wonder, Your superbness. The entire Universe loves You.

विद्यावान गुणी अति चारुते। राम काज करिबे कोइ नृप।

प्रभु चरित्र सुनिबे को रसिया। राम लखन सीता मन बसिया।

Vidyavaan Guni Ati Chaatur. Ram Kaaj Karibe Ko Aatur.

Prabhu Charitra Sunibe Ko Rasiya. Ram Lakhan Sita Mann Basiya.

You are the most astute of the savvy, prudent and (ethically) shrewd. You are consistently anxious to do Lord Rama's works.

You feel amazingly savored the experience of tuning in to Lord Rama's doings and lead. Master Rama, Mother Sita, and Lord Laxmana stay everlastingly in Your heart.

सुखमय रूप धरि सियन्हि दीखवा। बिकट रूप धरि लंका जारवा।

भीम रूप धरी असुर संघारे। रामचंद्र के काज सँवरे।

Sukshma Roop Dhari Siyanhi Dikhawa. Bikat Roop Dhari Lanka Jarawa.

Bheem Roop Dhari Asura Sanghare. Ramchandra Ke Kaaj Sanware.

Taking the inconspicuous structure, You showed up before Mother Sita. What's more, taking the imposing structure, You consumed the Lanka (Ravana's realm).

Taking the gigantic structure (like that of Bheema), You butchered the evil spirits. This is the manner by which, You finished Lord Rama's errands, effectively.

लाये संजीवनी लखन जियाये। श्री रघुवीर हरषि उर लाये।

रघुपति कीन्हि बहत बदई। तम मम प्रिया, भरतहि सुम भाई।

Laaye Sanjeevan Lakhana Jiyaaye. Sri Raghuv eer Harashi Urr Laaye.

Raghupati Keenhi Bahut Badai. Tum Mum Priya, Bhartahi Sum Bhai.

Bringing the wizardry spice (sanjivani), You resuscitated Lord Laxmana. Raghupati, Lord Rama lauded You extraordinarily and flooding in appreciation, said that You are a dear sibling to Him similarly as Bharat may be.

सहस बदन तुमहारो जस गावे। अस कहि श्रीपति कंठ लगावे।

सनकादिक ब्रह्मादि मुनीसा। नारद सरद साहित अहीसा।

Sahas Badan Tumharo Jas Gaave. Asa Kahi Sripati Kanth Lagaave.

Sankaadik Brahmadi Munisa. Narad Sarad Sahit Aheesa.

Saying this, Lord Rama attracted You to Himself and grasped you. Sages like Sanaka, Gods like Brahma and sages like Narada and even the thousand-mouthed snake sing Your notoriety!

Sanak, Sanandan and the different Rishis and incredible holy people; Brahma - the god, Narada, Saraswati - the Mother Divine and the King of snakes sing Your magnificence.

जम कुबेर दिगपाल जहाँ ते। कबि कोबिद कहि सक कहत ते।

तम उपकार सुग्रीवहि कीन्हा। राम मिलाय राज-पद दीन्हा।

Jam Kuber Diggpal Jahan Te. Kabi Kobid Kahi Sake Kahan Te.

Tum Upkaar Sugreevahi Keenha. Ram Milaaye Raj-Pad Deenha.

Yama, Kubera and the watchmen of the four quarters; writers and researchers - none can communicate Your wonder.

You helped Sugriva by acquainting Him with Lord Rama and recapturing his crown. Along these lines, You gave Him the Kingship (the respect of being known as a lord).

तुम्हारो मंत्र बिभीषण मन। लंकेश्वर भये सब जग जाना।

युग सहस्र जोजन परा भानु। लील्यो ताहि मधुर फल जानू।

Tumharo Mantra Bibhishan Maana. Lankeshwar Bhaye Sab Jag Jaana.

Yug Sahastra Jojan Par Bhanu. Leelyo Taahi Madhur Phal Jaanu.

In like manner, agreeing to Your preachings, even Vibhishana turned into the King of Lanka.

You gulped the sun, found large number of miles away, mixing up it to be a sweet, red natural product!

प्रभु मुद्रिका मिलि मुख माही। जलधि लांघि गय अचरज नाही।

दुर्गम काज जगत के जेते। सुगम अनुग्रह तुहारे तेते।

Prabhu Mudrika Meli Mukh Maahi. Jaladhi Laandhi Gaye Achraj Naahi.

Durgam Kaaj Jagat Ke Jete. Sugam Anugrah Tumhare Tete.

Keeping the ring in Your mouth, which was given to You by Lord Rama, you traversed the Ocean, to no awe, at all.

All troublesome errands of this world become simple, with Your beauty.

राम दुआरे तुम राखवारे। होत न आग्या बिनु पिसारे।

सब सुख लहे तुमहारी सरना। तम रक्षक कहु को दर न।

Ram Duaare Tum Rakhvare. Hott Na Aagya Binu Paisare.

Sab Sukh Lahe Tumhari Sama. Tum Rakshak Kahu Ko Dar Na.

You are the watchman at Lord Rama's entryway. It's not possible for anyone to push ahead without Your authorization which implies that Lord Rama's darshans (to get seeing) are conceivable just with Your gifts.

The individuals who take shelter in You, discover all the solaces and bliss. At the point when we have a defender like You, we don't have to get terrified of any person or thing.

आपन तेज समाहरो आपे। तेनो लोक हांक ते कांपे।

भूत पिसाच निकहत नहिं आवें। महावीर जब नाम सुनावे।

Aapan Tej Samharo Aape. Teeno Lok Haank Te Kaampe.

Bhoot Pishaach Nikat Nahi Aavein. Mahaveer Jab Naam Sunaave.

Only you can withstand Your heavenliness. All the three universes begin shuddering at one thunder of Yours.

O Mahaveer! No apparitions or malicious spirits draw close to the ones who recollect Your name. Consequently, simply recollecting Your name does everything!

नसे रोग हरे सब पीरा। जपत निरंतर हनुमत बीरा।
संकट ते हनुमान चुरावे। मन क्रम वचन ध्यान जो लावे।

Naase Rog Hare Sab Peera. Japat Nirantar Hanumat Beera.
Sankat Te Hanuman Churave. Mann Kram Vachan Dhyaan Jo Laave.

O Hanuman! All ailments and a wide range of agony get annihilated when one recounts or serenades Your name. Subsequently, reciting Your name consistently is viewed as huge. Whoever reflects upon or adores You with thought, word, and deed, gets independence from a wide range of emergency and hardship.

सब पार राम तपस्वी राजा। तिन के काज सकल तुम साजा।
और मनोरथ जो कोई लावे। सोइ अमित जीवन फल पावे।

Sab Par Ram Tapasvi Raja. Tin Ke Kaaj Sakal Tum Saaja.
Aur Manorath Jo Koi Laave. Soi Amit Jivan Phal Paave.

Lord Rama is the best Ascetic among all the Kings. In any case, it's just You who did all the assignments of Lord Sri Rama.

One who comes to You with any aching or a genuine longing acquires the plenitude of the showed organic product, which stays undying all through life.

चरन युग भागत तुम्हार। है परसिध जगत उजियारा।

साढू-संत के तुढ रोकवारे। असुर निकंदन राम दुलारे।

Chaaron Yug Partap Tumhara. Hai Parsidh Jagat Ujjyara.

Saadhu-Sant Ke Tum Rakhvare. Asur Nikandan Ram Dulaare.

Your magnificence fills all the Four Ages. Also, Your brilliance is prestigious all through the world.

You are the gatekeeper of holy people and sages; the destroyer of evil spirits and revered by Lord Rama.

अष्ट सिद्धी नौ निधि की दाता। वर दीन जानकी माता के रूप में।

राम रसायन तुमारे पासा। सदा रहौ रघुपति की दासा।

Ashta Siddhi Nau Nidhi Ke Daata. As Var Deen Janaki Mata.

Ram Rasayan Tumhare Paasa. Sadaa Raho Raghupati Ke Daasa.

You have been honored by Mother Janaki to give shelter further, to the meriting ones, wherein You can concede the siddhis (eight unique forces) and the nidhis (nine various types of abundance).

You have the embodiment of Ram bhakti, may you generally remain the unassuming and dedicated worker of Raghupati.

तुमारे भजन राम को पावे। जनम जनम के दुख बिसरावे।

अंतकाल रघुवर पुर जाइ। जहँ जनम हरि-भक्त कहई।

Tumhare Bhajan Ram Ko Paave. Janam Janam Ke Dukh Bisraave.

Antkaal Raghavar Pur Jaayi. Jahan Janam Hari-Bhakt Kahayi.

At the point when one sings Your acclaim, Your name, He gets the opportunity to meet Lord Rama and discovers help from the distresses of numerous lifetimes.

By your elegance, one will go to the undying house of Lord Rama after death and stay committed to Him.

और देवता चित्त न धरई। हनुमत सेई सर्व सुख कारई।
संकट कटे, मिटे सब पीरा। जो सुमिरे हनुमत बलबीरा।

Aur Devta Chitta Na Dharai. Hanumat Sei Sarva Sukh Karai.
Sankat Kate, Mite Sab Peera. Jo Sumire Hanumat Balbeera.

It isn't expected to serve some other Deity or God. Administration to Lord Hanuman gives all the solaces.
All inconveniences stop for the person who recalls the ground-breaking master, Lord Hanuman and every one of his agonies additionally reach a conclusion.

जय जय जय हनुमान गोसाईं। कृपा करहु गुरुदेव की नाई।
जो सत बर पात कर कोइ। छुटहि बंदि महा सुख होई।

Jai Jai Jai Hanuman Gosain. Krupa Karahu Gurudev Ki Naai.
Jo Sat Baar Paath Kar Koi. Chutahi Bandhi Maha Sukh Hoyi.

O Lord Hanuman! Acclaims and magnificence to you O strong Lord, if it's not too much trouble offer your elegance as our Supreme Guru.

One who recites this Chalisa a hundred times is delivered from all subjugations and will accomplish extraordinary delight.

जो ये पढे हनुमान चालीसा, होये सिद्धि साखी गौरीसा।
तुलसीदास सदा हरि चेरा, कीजे नाथ हृदय मह डेरा।

Jo Yeh Padhe Hanuman Chalisa, Hoye Siddhi Saakhi Gaurisa.

Tulsidas Sada Hari Chera, Keeje Nath Hriday Mah Dera.

One who peruses and recounts this Hanuman Chalisa, every one of his works get cultivated. Ruler Shiva, Himself, is the observer to it.

O Lord Hanuman, May I generally stay a worker, a fan to Lord Sri Ram, says Tulsidas. What's more, May You generally live in my heart.

पवन तनय संकट हरन, मंगल मूर्ति रूप।

राम लखन सीता साहित, हृदय बसहु सुर भूप।

Pawan Tanay Sankat Haran, Mangal Murti Roop.

Ram Lakhan Sita Sahit, Hriday Basahu Sur Bhoop.

O the Child of Wind, You are the destroyer of all distresses. You are the exemplification of fortune and flourishing.

With Lord Rama, Laxmana and Mother Sita, abide in my heart, consistently.

Tulsidas → rebirth of Valmiki

O Goddess [Parvati]! Valmiki will become Tulsidas in the Kali age, and will compose this narrative of Rama in the vernacular language.

– **Bhavishyottar Purana, Pratisarga Parva, 4.20.**

Shiva Tandava Stotram

जटटावे गलाजजला प्रभा पविस्तथले,
गेल अवलभ्य लम्बितम् भुजंगा तुंग मलिकाम्,
दमादमदम् ददाम ननदवा दमारवयम,
चक्र चण्ड तण्डवम् तनोतु न शिवं शिवम्।

Jatatavee galajjala pravaha pavitasthale,
Gale avalabhya lambithaam bhujanga tunga malikaam,
Damaddamaddama ddama ninnadava damarvayam,
Chakara chanda tandavam tanotu na shivh shivam.

That Shiva, Who have long-festoons of the snake ruler (cobra) at the neck which is cleaned by the progression of streaming water-drops in the woods like turned hair-locks, Who moved the savage Tandava-move to the music of a sounding-drum, – may favor us

जटा कटहा संभारभ्रमनिमिल्पा निर्जारी,
विलोला वीची वल्लरी विराज मन मोर्दानी,
ढगा ढगा जग ज्वाला लता पट पावके,
किशोरा चन्द्रशेखर रति प्रति कटशं मम।

Jata kataha sambhramabhramanillimpa nirjari,
Vilola veechi vallari viraja mana moordhani,
Dhaga dhaga dhaga jjwala lalata patta pavake,
Kishora Chandra shekare ratih prati kshanam mama.

At each second, may I discover delight in Shiva, Whose head is arranged in the middle of the creeper-like precarious influxes of Nilimpanirjhari (Ganga), in whose head insecurely fire (energy) is seething the like contorted hair-locks, Who has snapping and blasting fire at the outside of brow, and Who has a sickle moon (youthful moon) at the temple

धरा धरेन्द्र नंदिनी विलासा खंडू भांडुरा,
स्फुरादिगंता संतति प्रमोदा मन मनसे,
कृपा कटाक्ष धरनी निरुद्ध दुर्धरापदी,

कवाची दिगम्बरे मनो विनोदमेतु विशालुनी।

Dhara dharendra nandini vilasa bhandhu bhandura,
Sphuradriganta santati pramoda mana manase,
Kripa kataksha dhorani niruddha durdharapadi,
Kwachi digambare mano vinodametu vastuni.

May my brain looks for satisfaction in Shiva, Whose psyche has the sparkling universe and all the living-creatures inside, Who is the beguiling playful companion of the Parvati (daughter of the mountain-lord of the Earth), Whose continuous arrangement of forgiving looks covers enormous inconveniences, and Who has course as His garments

जटा भुजंगा पिंगला स्फुर फना मणि प्रभा,
कदंब कुमकुम द्रव्य प्रालिपता दिग्वधु मुखे,
माधंधा सिंधुरा स्फुरवागु उत्तारीयमेव,
मनोविनादाम्भुतम् विभ्रतु भतु भर्तु।

Jata bhujanga pingala sphurat phana mani prabha,
Kadamba kumkuma drava pralipta digwadhu mukhe,
Madhandha sindhura sphuratwagu uttariyamedure,
Manovinodamadbhutam bibhartu bhoota bhartari.

May I find great delight in Lord Shiva, who is the supporter of all life, With his crawling snake with its rosy earthy colored hood and the sparkle of its jewel on it Spreading variegated tones on the wonderful essences of the Goddesses of the Directions, Which is secured by a sparkling cloak produced using the skin of an enormous, intoxicated elephant.

ललता चटवारा ज्वालाधामं जया स्फुलिंगया,
निपते पंच पावकं नमनमिलिमपनायकम्,
सुधा मयूक लेख्य विराजमान शेखरम्,
महा कपाली सम्पादे, सिरिज्जतलमस्तनुः।

Lalata chatwara jwaladdhanam jaya sphulingaya,
Nipeeta pancha sayakam namannilimpanayakam,
Sudha mayookha lekhaya virajamana shekharam,
Maha kapali sampade, sirijjatalamastunah.

For quite a while, may Shiva – Whose foot-cellar is dim because of the arrangement of dust from blossoms at the head of Indra (Sahasralocana) and all other demi-divine beings, Whose tangled hairlocks are tied by a festoon of the lord of snakes, and Who has a head-gem of the companion of cakora fledgling – produce flourishing

सहस्त्रलोचन प्रभातीर्थश्च लेखा शेखरा,
प्रसून धौली धोरी विदु सरघरीपेतभू,
भुजंगराज मलाया निबधा जटा जूटाका,
श्रीयै चिरया जयातम चकोरा बंधु शेखराह।

Sahastralochana prabharityashesha lekha shekhara,
Prasoon dhooli dhorani vidhu saranghripeethabhuh,
Bhujangaraja Malaya nibaddha jaata jootakah,
Shriyai chiraya jayatam chakora bandhu shekharah.

May we secure the ownership of braid locks of Shiva, Which assimilated the five-bolts (of Kaamadeva) in the sparkles of the bursting fire put away in the rectangular-brow, Which are being bowed by the head of heavenly creatures, Which have a tempting temple with a wonderful dash of bow moon

करला भाला पटिका धगधगध गज्जवला,
दधनंजयहुति क्रतु प्रातचंदा पंचासके,
धराधरेन्द्र नन्दिनी कुचाग्र चित्रपटकरा,
प्रकल्पनाशिलापिनी, त्रिलोचने रतिर्ममा।

Karala bhala pattika dhagaddhadhagaddha gajjwala,
Ddhananjayahuti kruta prachanda panchasayake,
Dharadharendra nandini kuchagra chithrapathraka,
Prakalpanaishilapini, trilochane ratirmama.

May I find pleasure in Trilocana, Who offered the five great-arrows (of Kamadeva) to the blazing and chattering fire of the plate-like forehead, and Who is the sole-artist placing variegated artistic lines on the breasts of the daughter of Himalaya (Parvati).

नवेना मेघा मंडली नीरुधा दुर्धरात्सफुरत,
कुहुँ निशीथिनेतम् प्रबन्धं बद्ध कंधारः,
निलिम्पा निर्झरी धृष्टनोटु कृति सुंदरा,
कलानिधान बन्धुर श्रीराम जगत दुरंधरा।

Naveena megha mandali niruddha durdharatsphurat,
Kuhuh nisheethineetamah prabhandha baddha kandharah,
Nilimpa nirjhari dharastanotu krutti sundarah,
Kalanidhana bandhurah shriyam jagat durandharah.

May Shiva – Whose rope tied neck is dull like a night with sparkling moon deterred by a gathering of brutal and new mists, Who holds the River Ganga, Whose fabric is made of elephant-skin, Who has a bended and sickle moon put at the brow, and Who bears the universe – extend [my] riches.

प्रफुल्ल नेला पंकजा प्रपंच कलिमप्रभा,
वलंबी कंठ कंडाली रूचि प्रबंध कंधारम,
स्मार्चचिद्म पुरश्चिद्म भवच्छिद् मचच्छिद्म,
गजाच्चिद्म कच्छिद्म तं कच्छिद्म भजे।

Prafulla neela pankaja prapancha kalimaprabha,
Valambi kantha kandali ruchi prabandha kandharam,
Smarchchhidam purachchhidam bhavachchhidam makhachchhidam,
Gajachchhidandha kachchhidam tamant kachchhidam bhaje.

I love Shiva, Who underpins the dim gleam of sprouting blue lotus arrangement at around the support of His neck, Who cuts-off Smara (Kamadeva), Who cuts-off Pura, Who cuts-off the ordinary presence, Who cuts-off the penance (of Daksa), Who cuts-off the evil spirit Gaja, Who cuts-off Andhaka, and Who cuts-off Yama (passing).

अकरवा सरवा मंगला कला कदंब मंजरी,
रस प्रवाहा माधुरी विजुम्बने मधुवृतम्,
स्म्रांतकम्, पुरान्तकम्, भवन्तकम्, मचन्तकम्,
गजंतकंदकांतकं तमंतकांतकम् भजे।

Akharva sarva mangalaa kalaa kadamba manjari,
Rasa pravaha madhuri vijrumbhane madhuvritam,
Smrantakam, purantakam, bhavantakam, makhantakam,
Gajantakandhakantakam tamantakantakam bhaje.

I revere Shiva, Who just eats the sweet-progression of nectar from the excellent blossoms of Kadamba-trees which are the residence of exceptionally significant propitious characteristics, Who demolishes Smara (Kamadeva), Who wrecks Pura, Who

devastates the commonplace presence, Who obliterates the penance (of Dakṣa), Who pulverizes the evil spirit Gaja, Who annihilates Andhaka, and Who crushes Yama (passing).

जयवदभ्रम विब्रह्म भ्रामदबुजंग मशवसद,
विनीगमट, क्रमासफुरात, करला भाला हवा वात,
धिमिद्धिमिद्धिमी मद्दवानन मृदंगा तुंगा मंगला,
धवनि क्रमा प्रवरितै स्तुता च तांडव शिवः।

Jayatwadabhra vibhrama bhramadbujanga mashwasad,
Viningamat, kramasphurat, karala bhala hava vaat,
Dhimiddhimiddhimi maddhwanan mridanga tunga mangala,
Dhwani krama pravartitah prachanda tandawah shivah.

May Shiva, Whose appalling temple has oblations of abundant, tempestuous and meandering snake-murmurs – first coming out and afterward starting, Whose furious tandava-move is gotten under way by the sound-arrangement of the promising and best-drum (damaru) – which is sounding with 'dhimit-dhimit' sounds, be triumphant.

द्रुशवेदवित्र तालप्यार भुजंगा मौक्तिकास्त्रजोर,
गरिष्ठ रत्न लोष्ठायोह सुहृद विप्रक्ष पश्योह,
त्रिनारा विन्दा चक्षुशो प्रजा महे महेन्द्रायोह,
समप्रवृत्तिका कथं सदाशिवम् भजाम्यहम्।

Drushadwichtira talpayor bhujanga mauktikastrajor,
Garishtha ratna loshtayoh suhrid wipaksha pakshayoh,
Trinara vinda chakshushoh praja mahee mahendrayoh,
Samapravrittikah katha sadashivam bhajamyaham.

At the point when will I revere Sada Shiva with an equivalent vision towards changed behaviors that most people find acceptable, a snake or a pearl-laurel, imperial jewels or a piece of earth, companion or adversary sides, a grass-looked at or a lotus-looked at individual, and average people or the ruler.

काडा निलिम्पा निर्झरी निकुंज कोटारे वसन,
विमुक्त दुर्मतिह सदा श्रद्धा मंजली वं,

विलोला लोला ललना लला भला लगनका,
शिवाय मंत्र मच्चरं काद सुखे भवाम्यहम्।

Kada nilimpa nirjharee nikunja kotare vasan,
Vimukta durmatih sada shirahstha manjali vahan,
Vilola lola lochane lalama bhala lagnakah,
Shiveti mantra muchcharan kada sukhee bhavamyaham.

Living in the empty of a tree in the bushes of River Ganga, in every case liberated from sick reasoning, bearing anjali at the brow, liberated from indecent eyes, and temple and head reinforced, when will I become content while presenting the mantra "Shiva?"

निलिम्पनाथ नागाडी कदम्ब मौली मल्लिका,
निगुंपं निर्भुक्षं धौष्णिका मनोहरः,
तनोटु न मनोमुदम विनोदिनेम महर्षिनाम,
परश्याम परम पदम तदनजतविशम चयः।

Nilimpnath naagaree kadamb mauli mallika,
nigumpha nirbharkshanm dhooshnika manoharah.
tanotu no manomudam vinodineem maharshinam,
parshriyam param padam tadanjatvisham chayah.

Divine magnificence of various pieces of Lord Shiv which are enlightened by aroma of the blossoms adorning the contorted hair-locks of points may consistently favor us with bliss and joy.

प्राचंदा वडवानल प्रभा शुभा परिचारिणी,
महाषत सिद्धि कार्मी जनवहुत जालपा,
विमुक्ता वाम लोचनो विवाह कालिकध्वनि,
शिवायति मन्त्र भूषणो जगज्जयै जायताम्।

prachanda wadavaanal prabha shubh pracharinee,
mahaasht siddhi kaaminee janavahoot jalpana.
vimukta vaam lochano vivaah kaalikdhvani,
shiveti mantra bhooshano jagajjayaay jaaytaam.

The Shakti (energy) which is equipped for consuming all the wrongdoings and spreading government assistance of all and the charming sound created by points during captivating the devout Shiv mantra at the hour of Shiv-Parvati Vivah may prevail upon and wreck all the sufferings of the world.

इमाम हि नित्य मेव मुक्ता मुतमोत्तमस्तवम्,
पथंतराम भानुनासरो विशुद्धमिति संतमत्तम्,
हरे गुरौ सा भक्तिमाशु यति नान्यथा गति,
विमोहनम हि देहिना तु शंकरस्य च्यतनम्।

Imam hi nitya meva mukta muttamottamstavam,
Pathantaram bhunannaro vishuddhmeti santatam,
Hare Gurau sa bhaktimashu yati nanyatha gati,
Vimohanam hi dehinaa tu shankarasya chitanam.

Perusing, recollecting, and presenting this everlasting, having spoken accordingly, and the best among best tribute in reality unremittingly prompts virtue. In preceptor Hara (Shiva) promptly the condition of complete dedication is accomplished; no other choice is there. Simply the idea of Shiva (Shankara) is sufficient for the individuals.

पूजवासन समै दशा वक्त्र गीताम्,
याहु शंभु पूजन परम पति प्रदोषे,
तस्यस्थिरम रत्न गजेन्द्र तुरंग युक्ताम्,
लक्ष्मे सदा सदा सुमुखे प्रददाति शंभुः।

Poojavasana samaye dasha vaktra geetam,
Yah shambhu poojana param pathati pradoshe,
Tasyasthiraam ratha gajendra turanga yuktaam,
Lakshmeem sadaiva sumukheem pradadaati shambuh.

He who sings this tune created by the ten-headed one, Toward the finish of each love or, Peruses it after love of Shiva on the Pradosha day, Will get the gift of Lord Shiva, chariots, elephants and ponies, Just as the tender sight of the divine force of riches.

Gayatri Mantra

ओम भूर, भुवः, स्वः
तत सवितुर वरेण्यम्
भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि
भयो यो न प्रोचोदयेत्

Om bhur, bhuvah, svah
tat savitur varenyam
bhargo devasya dhimahi
dhiyo yo nah prachodayat

We think about the brilliance of the Creator;
Who has made the Universe;
Who is deserving of Worship;
Who is the exemplification of Knowledge and Light;
Who is the remover of all Sin and Ignorance;
May He edify our Intellect.

Aditya Hrudayam
(A Hymn to Sun God)

ततो शुद्धं परमं शरणं समरे विनश्यति शतमिति
रावणं कग्रतो द्रुस्त्वा युधय समुपास्तितम्

दैवतासीका समागम्य द्रव्य मभ्यगटोरनम्
उपागम्याभ्रं विद्वां मगस्तो भगवन्सिह

राम राम महाबाहो श्रुणु गुह्यं सनातनम्
येना सर्वं नृणां वत्स समरे विजस्यसि

आदित्यं हृदयं पुण्यं सर्वं सत्वरु विनासनम्
जयवहम जपते नित्यम् अक्षयमयं परमं शिवम्

Tato yuddha pari srantam Samare Cintaya Sthitami
Ravanam Cagrato drustva yuddhaya Samupasthitam

Daivataisca Samagamya drastu mabhyagatoranam
Upagamyabra Vidrama magastyo bhagavanrsih

Rama Rama Mahabaho srunu guhyam Sanatanam
Yena Sarva Nareehnvatsa Samare Vijayisyasi

Aditya Hrudayam punyam Sarva satru Vinasanam
Jayavaham Japet Nityam Akshyayyam paramam sivam

Seeing Sri Rama Standing assimilated in thought at the combat zone, depleted by the battle and confronting Ravana who was appropriately ready for the war. The omniscient astronomical Sage Agastya who had accompanied Gods to observe the fight, moving toward Sri Rama Singly addressed him in this way. 'O' Rama, 'O' Mighty rich outfitted Rama, tune in to the interminable mystery by which, 'O' my youngster, you

will overcome every one of your foes on the front line. It is Aditya hrudayam (Hymns of the Sun God) which is sacred, destroyer, everything being equal, bestower of triumph, endless and remarkably honored, and should be presented consistently.

सर्वं मंगला मंगलमयं सर्वपाप प्रणासनम्
सिन्तसोका प्रणामाम् अयुरवर्धनमुत्तम्

रस्मिमन्तमं समुद्यन्तं देवासुर नमस्कृताम्
पूजयस्वा विवस्त्वं भासकरं भुविवेश्वरम्

Sarva mangala Mangalyam Sarva papa pranasanam
Cintasoka prasamanam Ayurvardhanamuttamam

Rasmimantam Samudyantam Devasura Namaskrutam
Pujayasva Vivasvantam bhaskaram bhuvariesvaram

It is the gift, all things considered, destroyer, everything being equal, allayer of uneasiness and pain and bestower of life span.

He is loaded up with beams and rises similarly for all, spreading his enlightenment; He is respectfully saluted by both the Devas and the Asuras, he is to be revered who focuses forward making his own Light, and who is the Lord of the Universe.

सर्वं देवतामको ह्येसा तेजस्वी रस्मिभवनः
एसा देवसुरा गणम् लोचन पति गभस्तिभिः

एसा ब्रह्मका विष्णुस्का शिवह स्कंदह प्रजापति
महेन्द्रो धनदहं क्लो यम सोमो ह्यपम पतिह

Sarva Devatmako hyesa Tejasvee rasmibhavanah
Esa Devasura ganam lokan pati gabhastibhih

Esa brahmaca Visnusca Sivah Skandah prajpatih
Mahendro dhanadah kalo Yamah Somo hyapam patih

Indeed he is the embodiment of all Gods. He is self iridescent, and is the sustainer of all the worlds as well as the host of Gods and demons by his Rays (which feed and invigorate).

Indeed he is Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the Sustainer), Shiva (the destroyer), Skanda (the son of Lord Shiva), Prajapati (the lord of creation), the mighty Indra (the king of Gods), Kubera (the god of wealth), Kala (the lord of time), Yama (the Lord of death), soma (the moon), God that nourishes and Varuna (the lord of waters).

पित्रो वसव साध्या ह्यस्विनो मारुतो मनुः
वायुर वाहनि प्रजा प्रनाह रुतु कर्ता प्रभाकरः

आदित्यं सविता सूर्यं पूषा गभस्तिमान
सुवर्णं सदृशो भानुह हेमरेतो दिवाकरः

हरिदासवाह सहस्त्रारसिंह सप्त - सप्तकिरीमन
तिमिरोन्मह सम्भूत्स्व मार्तण्ड अस्मुम्न

Pitaro Vasavah Sadhya hyasvino maruto manuh
Vayur Vahnih praja pranah rutu Karta prabhakarah

Adityah Savita Suryah pusa gabhastiman
Suvarna Sadruso bhanuh hemareto Divakarah

Haridasvah Sahastrarcih sapta – Saptiriciman
Timironmahah Sambhuhtvasta Marttanda Amsuman

He without a doubt is the progenitor of all, including Vasus, Sadhyas, Ashwins, Maruts and Manu,

He is the Wind (Vayu) and the Fire (Vahni) outside, and dwells as the Prana of his offsprings inside; He is the maker of various Seasons (Ritus) and fills everything with Splendor,

He is the Son of Aditi, the forebear (of all) the Sun God (the inspirer of activity) the Courser in the sky, the nourisher of all, the holder of beams (the brilliant) the splendid, the seed of the universe and the creator of the day

He has seven ponies (burdened to his Chariot), is of horde – rayed, loaded with beams, the destroyer of dimness, the wellspring of satisfaction, mitigator of the sufferings and is the injector of life in the cosmic egg, having beams.

हिरण्यगर्भ सिसिरा स्तपनो भासकरो रवीह
अग्निगर्भो दित् पुत्र संख सिसिरा नसनः

व्योमनाथ स्तम्भोऽभ्या रग्यजुह समाप्रगः
घणवसतिरापम मित्रो विन्ध्यविष्टि प्लावंगमः

एतापीमण्डली मृदुह पिंगलहसरवतापनह
कविर्विस्वो महातेजा रक्त्स्वरा भवो भवः

Hiranyagarbhah sisira stapano bhaskaro ravih
Agnigarbho diteh putrah Sankhah Sisira nasannah

Vyomanatha starmobhedi Ruyajuh Samaparagah
Ghanavrustirapam mitro vindhyavithi plavangamah

Atapimandali Mrutyuh pingalahsarvatapanah
Kavirvisvo Mahateja raktahsarva bhavo dbhavah

He is Hiranyagarbha (Store place of wealth); Sirsirstapana, illuminator, Ravi, conveyor of the fire, (of disintegration in his belly), Son of Aditi, ecstatic, and the destroyer of the cold (or evil-mindedness)

He is the Lord of the atmosphere, the container of obscurity, the ace of the three vedas (Rig, Yaju, Sama), the sender of the sunrise, the pourer of showers, the companion of waters, crosses the Vindhya range, who sports in Brahmanadi (he who goes on his course quickly)

He is a provider of warmth, decorated with a pattern of beams, he is simply the demise (of obstacles) brownish (or yellow hued one) and the destroyer of all. He is omniscient, all framed, very, splendid, ruddy (or the adored of all) and the wellspring of all evolutes.

नक्षत्र गृहा तरणामादिपो विभाववानः
तेजस्मापि तेजस्वि द्वादसन्मत्रो तत्र

नमः पुरवाय गिरयै पास्कयामाय नमः
ज्योतिर् गणानां पतये दीनाधि पतये नमः

जय जयभद्राय हर्यसवाय नमो नमः
नमो नमः सहस्रसमो आदित्याय नमो नमः

नमः उग्राय विराय सर्वगाय नमो नमः
नमः पद्म प्रबोधाय मार्तण्डाय नमो नमः

Nakshatra graha taranamadhipo visvabhavanah
Tejasamapi tejasvi dvadasatmnnamo stute

Namah purvaya Giraye pascimayaye namah
Jyotir gananam pataye Dinadhi pataye Namah

Jayaya Jayabhadraya haryasvaya Namonamah
Namo Namah Sahasramaso Adityaya Namonamah

Nama ugraya Viraya Sarangaya Namonamah
Namah padma prabodhaya martandaya Namonamah

He is the ruler of the stars, planets and heavenly bodies and the starting point of everything known to man, the radiant among the awesome. Goodness! God, showing up in twelve structures (looking like a year of the year) greetings to you.

Welcome to you, the directing god of the Eastern mountain (where the sun rises), and the western mountain (where the Sun sets). Welcome to the Lord of the heavenly bodies and to the Lord of the day.

Welcome to you, the provider of triumph, greetings to you, the delight conceived of triumph, Salutations to (you) the God having green ponies, Salutations to you, Oh! Thousand – rayed Lord and Son of Aditi.

Welcome to be the subduer of the faculties (horrendous one the bold one, the one that movements quick (for example prompting the acknowledgment of spiritualist syllable; OM; Salutations to him whose rise makes the lotus bloom (the awakener of the lotus in the heart) and to the furious one.

ब्राह्मे संम्युतस्य सूर्यादित्य वरकेस
भस्वते सर्वभक्षाय रौद्राय वपुसे नमः

तमोग्नाय हयघ्नाय सत्तुघ्न्यमितितमान्
क्रतु घञ्घनाय देवय ज्योतिस्मै पतये नमः

तपते आए कर्मभय हरय विश्वकर माने
नमस्तोमो भिन्घन्नय रुकेय लोकाकाश्

नश्यतिसे वै भुतम् तदेव सुराजति प्रभुः
पयतायसे तपतीसा वर्सत्येसा गभस्तिभिः

Brahme sanacyutesaya Suryayaditya Varcase
Bhasvate Sarva bhakshaya roudraya vapuse namah

Tamoghnaya himaghnaya satrughnayamitatmane
Kruta ghnaghnaya Devaya Jyotizam pataye namah

Tapta camee karabhaya haraye Visvakar mane
Namastamo bhinighnaya rucaye lokasakshine

Nasayatyesa Vai bhutam tadeva Srujati prabhuh
Payatyesa tapatyesa Varsatyesa gabhastibhih

Welcome to the overlord of Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu. Welcome to the Sun-God the otherworldly light inhabiting the sunlight based or the radiant one, the devourer of everything is of structure that is wild similar to that of Rudra.

Greetings to the dispeller of obscurity, the destroyer of cold (for example dread), the exterminator of enemies; the one whose degree is inconceivable, the annihilator of the extraordinary, the Lord of the heavenly bodies.

Welcome to you, owner of the brilliance of refined gold, destroyer of obliviousness, the planner of the universe. Welcome to the destroyer of murkiness, Splendor in bodily form; the observer of the world.

This Sun God, pulverizes every one of that has appeared; only he makes them all and continues. Only he emanates heat by his beams and sends downpour.

एसा सुप्तेसु जगार्ति भित्सु परिणीतातह
एसा इवाग्नि होत्रम कै फलम कैविग्नि होतिरम

वेदसका क्रतवासैव कृतुनाम फलमेव चे
यानि क्रुतानि लोकोसु सर्व एसा रविह प्रभु

एना मापत्सु कुश्चरेसु कान्तारेसु भयेसु सीए
कीर्तयेना पुरुषा कासिनां वासिदति राघवः

पूजयस्वैन मेकाग्रो देव देवम जगत पतितम्
एतत् त्रिगुणितं जपत्वं युधेसु विजयेसि

Esa suptesu jagarti bhutesu parinistatah
Esa Evagni hotram ca phalam caivagni hotrinam

Vedasca kratavascaiva kratunam phalameva ca
Yani krutyani lokesu sarva Esa Ravih prabhuh

Ena mapatsu krucchresu kantaresu bhayesu ca
Keerttayena purusah Kascinna vasidati Raghavah

Pujayasvaina mekagro Deva Devam Jagat patitam
Etat Trigunitam Japtva Yuddhesu Vijayisyasi

Seated in all created beings (as their inner controller) he remains awake when they are asleep. He is both Sacrificial fire as well as the fruit attained by the worshippers there of.

He indeed is the Vedic Sacrifice, and He indeed is the Fruit of those Sacrifices,
Whatever works are to be performed in the World, He, the Ravi (Sun God) is the Lord of all those (Being the Power behind).

Oh! Raghava, an individual, singing the glories of the Sun Lord in great difficulties, during affliction, while (lost) in the wilderness, and when beset with fear, will not come to grief (or lose heart)

You worship this lord of the universe, the God of all Gods, with concentrated mind. Reciting this hymn thrice, you will emerge victorious in the battle.

अस्मिन्वेन महाबाहो रावणं तं वामाभिः
इव मुक्ताव तदा गस्तनो जगमा च यथागतम

एतश्च्युत महातेजा नास्ति सोको भवत्वदा
धरमसा सुप्रपत्यो राघवह प्रयात्तमवान

आदित्यम् पूर्वस्य जपत्वं तु परम् हरसा मवपत्वं
त्रैक्रमेका सुक्रिरभूते धनुरदया वीरवन

Asminkshane mahabaho Ravanam tvam Vadhisyasi
Eva muktva tada gastyo Jagama ca yathagatam

Etaschrutva mahateja Nasta Soko bhavattada
Dharayamasa Suupreeto Raghavah Prayatamavan

Adityam prekshaya japtva tu param harsa mavaptavan
Triracamyasucirbhutva dhanuradaya Viryavan

At the correct moment (very soon), O (Rama) of Mighty Arms, You will kill Ravana,
Having said in this way, sage Agastya at that point returned in the way he came,

Having heard this, Raghava, invested with remarkable energy, turned out to be liberated from despondency, feeling significantly charmed, with a formed brain held (this psalm) in his memory.

Looking eagerly at Sun and recounting the psalm, he encountered the Supreme Joy purging himself subsequent to tasting water threefold valiantly holding the bow.

रावणं पूर्वस्य प्रतिसुतं यद्भयं समुपागतम्
सर्वतयेना महता वधे तस्य धृतो भवेत्

अथ रविराधनां निर्विकारं रामम् मुदितमानं परमं प्रहृष्यां मनः
निसिचरा पति समिधाम विदित्वा सुरगण मध्यागतो वातस्वरेति

Ravanam prekshya hrustatma yuddhaya samupagatam
Sarvayatnena Mahata Vadhe tasya dhruto bhavet

Atha Raviravadana Nirikshya Ramam Muditamanah paramam Pahrushya manah
Nisicara pati samkshayam viditva Suragana madhyagato Vacastvareti

Seeing Ravana (before him) he was pleased and approached to battle with incredible endeavors, remained there promised to slaughter him (Ravana)

At that point, the Sun-God (Ravi) stated, taking a gander at Rama with charmed brain and extraordinary joy,
...

... what's more, realizing that the hour of the last annihilation of the lord of the Night-Movers (for example evil spirits) have shown up; (The Sun-God) said in the midst of the gathering of divine beings: "Make Haste" (O Rama, and spare the World).

Ganapati Stotram

प्रणम्य शिरसा देवं गौरी पुत्रम् विनायकम्
भक्तवसुम स्मृतारित्यमुहं काम अर्थ सिद्धम्

प्रणमं वक्रतुण्डम् च, एकदंतम् द्वितियकम्
तृतीयाम् कृष्ण पिंगक्षम्, गजवक्तम् चतुर्थकम्

लम्बोदरं पंचमं च, षष्टम विकटमेव च
सप्तमं विघ्नराजम् च, धूम्रवर्णं ततश्चमम्

Pranamy shirasa devam Gauri putram Vinayakam
Bhakthavasam smaretrityamayuh kama artha sidhaye

Prathamam Vakratundam cha, Ekadantam dwitiyakam
Tritiyam Krushna Pingaksham,Gajavaktram Chaturthakam

Lambodaram Panchamam cha ,Sashtam Vikatamev cha
Saptamam Vignarajam cha,Dhoomravarnam tathashtamam

The educated one, who wishes, For more life, abundance and love,
Should salute with his head to, Lord Ganapati who is the child of Goddess Parvati

Think him first as god with broken tusk, Second as the Lord with one tusk, Third as the one with ruddy bruised eyes,
Fourth as the person who has the face of an elephant.

Fifth as the person who has an expansive girth, Sixth as the person who is unfeeling to his foes, Seventh as the person
who is remover of hindrances, Eighth as the person who is of the shade of smoke.

नवमं भालचंद्रम् च, दशमं तु विनायकम्
एकादशं गणपतिम्, द्वादशं तु गजाननम्

द्वादसैतानि नामानि, त्रिसंध्यम यं पठेन्नरा

न च विघ्न भयम् तस्य, सर्वसिद्धि करम परम

विधार्थी लभते विधाम, दानार्थी लभते धनम्।

पुत्रार्थी लभते पुत्रम्, मोक्षार्थी लभते गेटम्

Navamam Bhalchandram cha, Dashamam tu Vinayakam

Ekadasham Ganapatim, Dwadasham tu Gajananam

Dwadasaithani namani, Trisandhyam yah pathenara

Na cha vighna bhayam tasya, Sarvasiddhi karam param

Vidhyarthi labhate Vidhyam, Danarthi labhate Dhanam.

Putrarthi labhate Putran, Moksharthi labhate Gateem

Ninth as the person who sickle in his forehead, Tenth as the person who is the head of remover of obstructions, Eleventh as the head of the multitude of Lord Shiva, And twelfth as the person who has the face of an elephant

Any one perusing these twelve names, At sunrise, early afternoon and sunset, Will never have dread of destruction, And would consistently accomplish anything he desires.

One who seeks after instruction will get information, One who needs to bring in cash will get cash, One who wants for a child, will get a child, And one who needs salvation will get salvation

जपते गणपति स्तोत्रम्, षडभिर्मस्य फलम् लभेत्

संवत्सरेना सिधिम च, लभते नत्र संशयः

अष्टाभ्यो ब्रह्मोयश्चि लिखित्वा यः समर्पयात्

तस्य विधा भवेत्सरं गणेशस्य प्रसादतः

Japet Ganapati stotram, Shadbhirmasai phalam labheth

Samvatsarena sidhim cha, Labhate natra sanshaya

Ashtabhyo Brahmoyashr Likhitwa yh samarpayet

Tasya Vidhya bhavetsarva Ganeshasya Prasadatah

Consequences of reciting this supplication, Of Ganapati will be noticeable inside a half year, Furthermore, inside a year, he would get all desires satisfied, And there is no uncertainty about this.

One who gives this petition, recorded as a hard copy to Eight savvy individuals, And offers it to Lord Ganesha, Will get educated, And would be honored with all heavenly characteristics, By the finesse of Lord Ganesha.

इति श्री नारद पुराण संकटनाशनं गणेश स्तोत्रम् सम्पूर्णम्

Iti Shri Narad Purane Sankat nashanam Ganesha Stotram Sampurnam

Accordingly closes the supplication from Narada Purana to Ganesha which would pulverize all distresses.

श्री वक्रतुण्ड महाकाय सूर्यकोटि समप्रभा
निर्विघ्नं कुरु मे देव सर्व-कार्येषु सर्वदा

Shree Vakratunda Mahakaya Suryakoti Samaprabha

Nirvighnam Kuru Me Deva Sarva-Kaaryeshu Sarvada

O master with the contorted trunk, with the brilliance of a billion suns, consistently eliminate the hindrances when I am on a favorable endeavor

Vishnu Stotram

शांताकारम भुजगा स्याणाम पद्म नाभम सुरेशम्
विश्वधरम गगना सदृशम मेघा वरनाम शुभांगम्
लक्ष्मी कान्तं कमला नयनम योगी ह्रीं ध्यानं गमयम्
वन्दे विष्णुं भव भय हरम सर्व लोकिका नाथम

Shantakaram Bhujaga Sayanam Padma Nabham Suresham
Vishvadharam Gagana Sadrisham Megha Varnam Shubangam
Lakshmi Kantam Kamala Nayanam Yogi Hrid Dhyana Gamyam
Vande Vishnum Bhava Bhaya Haram Sarva Lokaika Natham

I acclaim Lord Vishnu who is the Lord of the apparent multitude of universes and the destroyer of the ills of this natural life. Master Vishnu has a quiet appearance and is leaned back on a snake bed. He is the Lord of the apparent multitude of divine beings and has a lotus tail exuding from his navel. He is the very establishment of this universe and presents a far reaching resembles the skies. He wears a dim composition like the mists and shows up in promising looks. He is the attractor of Goddess Lakshmi. The lotus-peered toward Lord is continually ruminated upon by the sages and holy people.

ओम नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

Om Namo Bhagavate Vasudevaya

I bow down to the Lord who dwells in the hearts of all beings.

त्वमेव माता सी पित्वा त्वमेव त्वमेव बंधुश्च सखा तव एव
त्वमेव विद्या द्रविणम् तव एवा त्वमेव सर्वम मम देवा देवा

Tvameva Maataa Ca Pitaa Tvameva Tvameva Bandhushcha Sakhaa Tvam Eva
Tvameva Viidyaa Dravinnam Tvam Eva Tvameva Sarvam Mama Deva Deva

Gracious Lord, thou craftsmanship my father, mother, relative and companion. You are my training, resources and everything around me. I bow down to thee dear Lord.

Lakshmi Stotram

सुमनासा वंदिता सुंदरी माधवी चन्द्रा सहोदरी हेमा मय
मुनि गण मन्दिता मोक्ष प्रदायिनी मंजुला भशिनी वेद नट
पंकजा वासिनी देव सुपूजिता साधुना वरशिनी शांती युत
जया जया वे मधु सुदाना कामिनी आदि लक्ष्मी सदा पलया मम

Sumanasa vandita sundari madhavi chandra sahodari hema maye
muni gana mandita moksha pradayini manjula bhashini veda nute
pankaja vasini deva supujita sadguna varshini shanti yute
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini adi lakshmi sada palaya mam

Gracious Adi Lakshmi the early stage goddess, secure me always. Devout hearted lovers bow to you. You are excellent life partner of Madhava, sister of moon, brilliant, adored by sages and bestower of salvation. Your discourse is sweet. You are extoled by Vedas. You remain on lotus blossom. Devathas love you. You shower temperances. You are peaceful. Triumph, Victory to you the dear partner of Madhusudana.

आयी काली कलमाशा नशिनी कामिनी वैदिका रूपिणी वेद माया
क्षीर समुद् भव मंगल रूपिणी मंत्र निवासिनी मंत्र नुत
मंगला दिनिणी अम्बुजा वासिनी देवं गनाश्रिता पडा युत
जया जया वे मधु सुदाना कामिनी धन्या लक्ष्मी सदा पलया मम

Ayi kali kalmasha nashini kamini vaidika rupini veda maye
kshira samud bhava mangala rupini mantra nivasini mantra nute
mangala dayini ambuja vasini deva ganashrita pada yute
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini dhanya lakshmi sada palaya mam

Oh Dhanaya Lakshmi who makes our granary full, you are destroyer of evils of Kali age. You are Vedas personified. You are born in milk- Ocean. You are in auspicious Mantras and you are worshipped by Mantras. You stay on lotus. Devathas take refuge at your feet. Victory, Victory to the dear consort of Madhusudana.

जया वारा वार्ष्णेय वैष्णवी भार्गवी मंत्र स्वरूपिणी मंत्र मायके
सुरा गण पुजिता शिघरा फला प्रादा ज्वाना विकासिनी शास्त्र नट
भव भइया हरणी पापा विमुचानी साधु जनना श्रापि
जया जया वह मधु सुडाना कामिनी दैव्या लक्ष्मी सदा पलाया मैम

Jaya vara varnini vaishnavi bhargavi mantra svarupini mantra maye
sura gana pujita shighra phala prada jnana vikasini shastra nute
bhava bhaya harini papa vimochani sadhu jana shrita pada yute
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini dhairya lakshmi sada palaya mam

Goodness Dhairya Lakshmi, the bestower of fearlessness, you award shelters and organic products rapidly. You give information. Sacred writings venerate you. You disperse sins and worldly fears. Devout sages look for asylum at your feet. Triumph, triumph to Dhairya Lakshmi the caring consort of Madhusudana.

जया जया दुर्गति नशिनी कामिनी सर्व फला प्रदा शास्त्र माया
रथ गजा तुरग पदै समवत्र परिजन मंडिता लोका नुटे
ha हीं हीं ब्रह्मा सुपूजिता सविता तप निवारिणी पातु युत
जया जया वे मधु सुडाना कामिनी गज लक्ष्मी रूपा पलया मम

Jaya jaya durgati nashini kamini sarva phala prada shastra maye
ratha gaja turaga padayi samavrta parijana mandita loka nute
hari hara brahma supujita sevita tapa nivarini pada yute
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini gaja lakshmi rupena palaya mam

Gracious Gaja Lakshmi loved by elephants. You decimate affliction. You satisfy wishes. You are encircled by chariots, elephants, ponies and infantry and others. Hari, Siva and Brahma respect your ability. Your hallowed feet kill all torments. Triumph, triumph to the dear partner of Madhusudana.

अथी खागा वाहिनी मोहिनी काक्रि राग विविर्दहिनी जेना मायके
गुना गण वरिधी लोकाही तनिषा स्वा सप्त भूशिता गण नट
सकला सुरा सुरा देवा मुनिश्वर मनवा वंदिता पदितु
जया जया वह मधु सुडाना कामिनी सैताना लक्ष्मी सदा पलाया मैम

Ayi khaga vahini mohini cakrini raga vivardhini jnana maye
guna gana varidhi lokahi taishini svara sapta bhushita gana nute
sakala sura sura deva munishvara manava vandita padayute
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini santana lakshmi sada palaya mam

Gracious Santana Lakshmi, bestower of descendants, Garuda winged creature is your mount. You spread love. You are information embodied. You are paragon of excellencies and well wisher of all. You are commended in tunes decorated with seven melodic notes. All devathas, evil spirits, divine sages and people bow to your feet. triumph, triumph to the dear partner of Madhusudana.

जया कमला सानी सदगती दयानी जेना विकासिनी गण गण मायके
अनुदिता मार्किता कुनकुमा धुसारा भुशिता वसीता वाडिया नट
कनक धारा स्टुटी वैभव वंदिता शंकरा देशिका मान्या पदे
जया जया वह मधु सुडाना कामिनी विजया लक्ष्मी सदा पलाया मैम

Jaya kamala sani sadgati dayini jnana vikasini gana maye
anudina marcita kunkuma dhusara bhushita vasita vadya nute
kanaka dhara stuti vaibhava vandita shankara deshika manya pade
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini vijaya lakshmi sada palaya mam

Goodness Vijaya Lakshmi the bestower of progress, you are situated on lotus. You offer blessedness. You shower love and sprout information. You are completely secured by kumkum when loved. You are lauded with instrumental music. Your wonder is presented in Kanakadhara stotram. Shankaracharya prostrates at your sacrosanct feet. Triumph, Victory to dear partner of Madhusudana.

प्रणत सूरीश्वर भारती भार्गवी शोका विनाशिनी रत्न माये
मणि माया भूशिता कर्म विभूषणा शांति समव.आरटीए हस्या मुखे
नवनिधि दयानी कविमाला हरिणी कामिता फला प्रादा हस्ता युते
जया जया वह मधु सुडाना कामिनी विद्या लक्ष्मी सदा पलाया मैम

Pranata sureshvari bharati bhargavi shoka vinashini ratna maye
mani maya bhushita karma vibhushana shanti samav.rta hasya mukhe
navanidhi dayini kavimala harini kamita phala prada hasta yute
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini vidya lakshmi sada palaya mam

Gracious Vidya Lakshmi the bestower of learnedness, kindly ensure. You are Bhargavi and you are Bharati. You reduce melancholy of all. You are decorated with an assortment of diamonds and your ear hangings are studded with jewels. Your bright face emanates harmony. You are bestower of the apparent multitude of nine kinds of abundance. You annihilate shades of malice of Kali Age. You satisfy wants. Triumph, Victory to dear associate of Madhusudana.

धीमी धीमी धीमी धीमी काले दुभी नादा सुपुरना मय
घुम घुम घुम घुम घुम शंख नी नाडा सुवेद्य नाटे
वेद पुराणे इतिहास सुपुजिता वैदिका मार्गा प्राधर्शा युते
जया जया वह मधु सुडाना कामिनी धना लक्ष्मी रूपेणा पलाया मैम

Dhimi dhimi dhin dhimi dhin dhimi dhin dhimi dun dubhi nada supurna maye
ghuma ghuma ghum ghuma ghum ghuma ghuma ghuma shankha ni nada suvadya nute
veda purane itihasa supujita vaidika marga pradarsha yute
jaya jaya he madhu sudana kamini dhana lakshmi rupena palaya mam

Goodness Dhana Lakshmi the bestower of success, You fascinate in cadenced sounds ' Dhim dhim'. You are loved with divine sound of Conch and different instruments. You are revered by Vedas, Puranas and folklore. You show us the Vedic way. Triumph, Victory to Dhanalakshmi the dear partner of Madhusudana.

Saraswati Stotram

य कुन्देदु तुषाराहधवलं य शुभ्रवस्त्रावृता
यं विनवार्दण्डमण्डितकारं यं श्वेतपद्मासना
यं ब्रह्मच्युतशंकरप्रभृतीभिर देविसदा पूजिता
सा मम पितु सरस्वती भगवती निश्चयशजाद्यपहा

Ya kundendu tusharaharadhavala ya shubhravastravrita
Ya vinavaradandamanditakara ya shvetapadmasana
Ya brahmachyutashankaraprabhritibhir devaissada pujita
Sa mam patu sarasvati bhagavati nishsheshajadyapaha

She is the one who wears the garland dazzling white jasmine flower,
She is the one who always decorates with very clean cloths,
She is the one who has in her hand a Veena which she plays,
She is one who sits in the throne of white lotus,
She is one who is worshipped by Gods such as, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva,
And let that Goddess Saraswati who removes ignorance, look after me.

दोर्भिरुक्ता चातुर्भिम् स्फटिकमिभै अक्षमालांधना
हस्तिनाकेना पदम् सीतामपि शुकम् पुष्पकम् चपरेना
भासा कुण्डेन्दुशंखस्पतिकमनिनिभासमना ।समाना
सा मी योनिदेवतां निवसतु वदने सर्वदा सुप्रसन्ना

Dorbhiryukta chaturbhim sphatikamaninibhai akshamalandadhana
Hastenaikena padmam sitamapicha shukam pustakam chaparena
Bhasa kundendushankhasphatikamaninibha bhasamana.asamana
Sa me vagdevateyam nivasatu vadane sarvada suprasanna

Let that goddess of words,
Who has four hands,
Who holds the laurel of gem globules in a single hand,
Who holds parrot, white lotus and book in different hands,
Furthermore, who is as radiant as kunda blossoms, moon, conch and precious stone globules,

Live consistently in my face and favor me.

सुरसुरसेवितपदपंकजा कर विराजत्कमणिपापुस्तक
विरंचिपत्नि कमलासनस्थिता सरस्वती नृतु वाची मे सदा

सरस्वती सर्वस्यकेसरप्रभा तपस्विनी सीताकमलासनप्रिया
घनस्तनी कमला विलोलालोचन मनस्विनी भवतु वरप्रसादिनी

सरस्वती नमस्तुभ्यम् वरदे कामरूपिणी
विद्यारम्भं करिष्यामि सिद्धिर् भवतु मे सदा

सरस्वती नमस्तस्यम सर्व देवी नमो नमः
शत्रुघ्न शशीधरे सर्वयोग नमो नमः

Surasurasevitapadapankaja kare virajatkamaniyapustaka
Virinchipatni kamalasanasthita sarasvati nrityatu vachi me sada

Sarasvati sarasijakesaraprabha tapasvini sitakamalasanapriya
Ghanastani kamala vilolalochana manaswini bhavatu varaprasadinii

Saraswathi Namastubhyam Varade Kamarupini
Vidyarambam Karishyami Siddhir Bhavatu Me Sada

Saraswathi Namastubhyam sarva devi namo namaha
shaantarupe shashidhare sarvayoge namo namaha

Let Saraswati whose feet is adored by asuras and devas,
Who grasps an appealing book ,
Who is spouse of Brahma and who sits on a lotus,
Continuously move on my words.

Goodness goddess Saraswati resulting from water who sparkles like saffron,
Who does compensation and preferences open lotus to sit,
Who has bold bosoms and has moving eyes like the lotus blossom,
And who controls the mind , please become my provider of boons.

I salute Goddess Saraswati who awards gifts and takes frames that she needs,
I am beginning my training , Please consistently let me prevail in this my endeavor.

I salute Goddess Saraswati , salute and salute the Goddess of all,
Who is epitome of harmony , who conveys the moon ,
Also, who is the ace of all yoga , and whom I over and over salute

नित्यानंदं निराधरं निशकल्प्यै नमो नमः
विद्याधरं विशालाक्षी शुद्धाग्रं नमो नमः

सुधा स्फटिका रूपाय सुखमरूपे नमो नमः
sha शबदब्रह्मि चतुर्थे सर्वसिद्धयै नमो नमः

मुक्तालंकृता सर्वान्यै मूलाधार नमो नमः
मूलमंत्र स्वारुपायै मूलशक्त्यै नमो नमः

मनो मणिमहयोगे योनिश्वरी नमो नमः
योनिभय वरदहस्तायै वरदायै नमो नमः

Nityanande niraadhare nishkalayai namo namaha
vidyadhare visalakshi shuddhagnana namo namaha

suddha sphatika rupayai sukshmarupe namo namaha
shabdabrahmi chaturhaste sarvasiddhyai namo namaha

muktalankrita sarvangyai muladhare namo namaha
mulamantra svarupayai mulashaktyai namo namaha

mano manimahayoge vagishvari namo namaha
vagbhyai varadahastayai varadayai namo namaha

Welcome to her who is consistently cheerful , who doesn't have any premise and who doesn't have any stains, Greetings to her who is the premise of instruction who has wide eyes and is unadulterated astuteness.

Welcome to the one whose structure resembles a reasonable precious stone and who has a miniature structure , Greetings to the voice of God who has four hands and have all achievements.

Greetings to her who has embellished all her body with pearls and who is the root premise,
Welcome to her who is of the type of the root manthras and who is the root power.

Greetings to her who is otherworldly , an incredible yogi and goddess of words,
Greetings to the goddess of sound who holds a hand in gift and favors

वेदायै वेदारूपायै वेदान्त्यै नमो नमः
गनधौशा विवरजिन्यै गनदिपत्यै नमो नमः

सर्वज्ञानं सदानन्दे सरवरूपे नमो नमः
संपन्नार्यै कुमर्यै च सरवग्रे ते नमो नमः

योगान्यार्य उमादेव्यै योगानन्दे नमो नमः
दिव्यज्ञानं त्रिनेत्राय दिव्यमूर्त्यै नमो नमः

अर्धचंद्र जटाधारी चंद्रबंश नमो नमः
चंद्रदित्य जटाधारी चंद्रबम्बे नमो नमः

vedayai vedarupayai vedantayai namo namaha
gunadosha vivarjinyai gunadiptyai namo namaha

sarvagnane sadanande sarvarupe namo namaha
sampannayai kumaryai cha sarvagne te namo namaha

yoganarya umadevyai yoganande namo namaha
divyagnana trinetrayai divyamurtyai namo namaha

ardha chandra jatadhari chandrabimbe namo namaha
chandradya jatadhari chandrabimbe namo namaha

Greetings to Goddess of information , who has Vedic structure and is known by Vedas,
Greetings to the Goddess who separates among great and awful and is the light of good

Greetings to Goddess of all intelligence who is ever blissful and takes all structures,

Greetings to the all powerful one who is loaded with happiness and who is brimming with everything.

Greetings to her who has the type of Yoga , who is goddess Lakshmi and is the delight got by yoga,

Greetings to her who has divine information, who has three eyes and has a heavenly structure.

Greetings to her who wears the half moon and who has the type of a moon,

Greetings to her who is equivalent to Sun and moon and who wears moon as an ornament.

अनुरूपे महारूपे विश्वरूपे नमो नमः

अनिमाद्यश्च सिद्धयै अनंदायै नमो नमः

ज्ञानं विज्ञानं रूपाय ज्ञानमूर्ते नमो नमः

नानशस्त्र स्वारूपायै नानारूपे नमो नमः

anurupe maharupe vishvarupe namo namaha

animadyashta siddhayai anandayai namo namaha

gnana vignana rupayai gnanamurte namo namaha

nanashastra svarupayai nanarupe namo namaha

Welcome to her who has the form of an atom, a major structure and a type of the universe,

Welcome to her who has the eight mysterious powers and has the type of happiness.

Greetings to her who has the type of shrewdness and science and is the embodiment of information,

Greetings to her who has the type of various shastras and who has assortment of structures.

पद्मदा पदमवंश च पादमारूपे नमो नमः

परमेष्ठी परमारुत्यै नमस्ते पापनाशिनी

महादेव्यै महाकाल्यै महालक्ष्म्यै नमो नमः

ब्रह्मविष्णुशिवै च ब्राह्मण्यै नमो नमः

कमलाकारपुष्पा च कर्मरूपे नमो नमः

कपाली करदिपत्यै कर्मदायै नमो नमः

स्यात् प्रतिम पठतेनित्यं शनमसत्सिद्धिरुच्यते
चोरव्यग्रभयमनास्ति पश्यतम् श्रीवत्तमपि

इत्तमं सरस्वती स्तोत्रम् अर्गमस्मुनि वचकामम्
सर्वसिद्धिकाराम् नं सर्वपापप्रधानम्

padmada padmavansha cha padmarupe namo namaha
parameshthyai paramurtyai namaste papanashini

mahadevyai mahakalyai mahalakshmyai namo namaha
brahmavishnushivayai cha brahmanaryai namo namaha

kamalakarapushpa cha kamarupe namo namaha
kapali karadiptayai karmadayai namo namaha

sayam pratah pathennityam shanmasatsiddhiruchyate
choravyaghrbhayamnasti pathatam shrinvatamapi

ittam sarasvati stotram agastyamuni vachakam
sarvasiddhikaram nrinam sarvapapapranashanam

Greetings to her who is lotus , has a place with the faction of lotus and has the type of lotus,
Greetings to the primary goddess who has an awesome structure and demolishes sins.

Welcome to the incomparable Goddess, to the incomparable Kali and the incomparable Lakshmi,
Welcome to her applauded by Brahma , Vishnu and Shiva and the woman of Brahma.

Welcome to her who abides in gathering of lotuses and who can take any ideal structure,
Welcome to the spouse of Lord Brahma and who is sharp in her work.

He who peruses it day by day in the first part of the day and night will get mysterious forces in a half year,
He who peruses or hears it won't have any dread of the wild tiger.

This petition to Saraswati which is composed by sage Agasthya,
Would prompt all forces and devastate all transgressions.

Guna	Derives from	Produces
Sattva (purity)	Jnana shakti (knowledge)	Buddhi tattva (intellect)
Rajas (agitation)	Ichha shakti (will power)	Ahankara tattva (ego)
Tamas (inertia)	Kriya shakti (action)	Manas tattva (mind)

Jainism Nine Tattvas

- **Jiva** (soul)
- **Ajiva** (non-living)
- **Asrava** (cause of the arrival of karma)
- **Bandha** (bondage of karma)
- **Punya** (virtue)
- **Papa** (sin)
- **Samvara** (arrest of the arrival of karma)
- **Nirjara** (exhaustion of the accumulated karma)
- **Moksha** (total liberation from karma)

Navagraha Stotram

जपाकुसुम संकाशं काश्यपेयं महदद्युतिम्
तमोरि सर्वपापघ्नं प्रणतोऽस्मि दिवाकरम्

Japaa kusuma Sankaasam – Kaasyapeyam Mahaath' yuthim
Thamo'urim sarva Paapa ganam – Pranathosmi Dhiwaakaram

One who seems as though the Hibiscus bloom, Son of Kashyapa, brimming with brilliance,
Enemy of obscurity and the person who dispells all wrongdoings, I prostrate that Surya.

दधिशंखतुषाराभं क्षीरोदार्यं संभवम्
नमामि शशिनं सोमं शंभोर्मुकुट भूषणम्

Dhadhi sankha Thushaaraabham – Ksheero Dhaarnava Sambhavam
Namaami sasinam Somam – Sambhor makuta Bhooshanam

The one who has the tone of curd and chunks of ice, one who rises up out of the milk ocean, Chandra who enhances
Shiva, I prostrate that Chandra.

धरणीगर्भं संभूतं विद्युत्कांति समप्रभम्
कुमारं शक्तिहस्तं तं मंगलं प्रणाम्यहम्

Dharanee garbha Sambhootham – Vidhyuth kaanthi Samaprabham
Kumaaram Sakthi Hasthancha – Mangalam Pranamaam Yaham

The one who is the child of Bhooma Devi, One who has the brilliance of lightning,
One who has Shakti in his grasp, and the favorable one, I prostrate that Angaraka.

प्रियंगुकलिकाश्यामं रूपेणाप्रतिमं बुधम्
सौम्यं सौम्यगुणोपेतं तं बुधं प्रणाम्यहम्

Piryangu kali Kaasyaamam – Roope'naa Prathimam Budham
Sowmyam sowmya Gunopetham – Tham Bhudham Pranamaam Yaham

The one who is dull like the bud of Priyangu bloom, One who is unparalleled in excellence and is shrewd, And the child of Chandra, One who is tranquil, I prostrate that Budha.

देवानांच ऋषीनांच गुरुं कांचन सन्निभम्
बुद्धिभूतं त्रिलोकेशं तं नमामि बृहस्पतिम्

Dhe'vaanaancha Risheenaancha – Gurum Kaanchan sannibham
Bhudhdhi bhootham Thrilokesam – Thannamaami Bhruhaspathim

The one who is the Guru of the Devas and Rishis, the one who is brilliant and canny, The Lord of the apparent multitude of three universes, I prostrate that Brihaspathi.

हिमकुंद मृणालाभं दैत्यानां परमं गुरुम्
सर्वशास्त्र प्रवक्तारं भार्गवं प्रणमाम्यहम्

Hima kundha M'runaalaabam – Dhaithyaanam Paramam Gurum
Sarva saasthra Pravrutthaaram – Bhaargavam Pranamaam Yaham

The one who has the radiance of the dew, Lotus stem and Thumba bloom, High minister of Asuras and the person who lectures the Shatras, I prostrate that (Bhargava) Sukracharya.

नीलांजन समाभासं रविपुत्रं यमाग्रजम्
छायामार्तड संभूतं तं नमामि शनैश्चरम्

Neelaanchana Samaabaasam – Raviputhram Yamaagrajam
Chaayaa Maarthaanda Sambhootham – Thannamaami Sanaicharam

The one who is blue, one who resembles charcoal, one who is the child of Surya and the sibling of Yama, one who is born to Chaya and Surya, I prostrate that Saneeswara.

अर्धकायं महावीर्यं चंद्रादित्य विमर्दनम्
सिंहिकागर्भसंभूतं तं राहुं प्रणमाम्यहम्

Ardha kaayam mahaaveeyram – Chandhraadhithya vimardhanam
Simhikaagarba Sambhootham – Tham Raahum Pranamaam Yaham

The one who has half a body and is full of valor, One who contradicts Chandra and Surya unafraid, One who was born from Simhika's womb, I prostrate that Rahu.

पलाशपुष्पसंकाशं तारकाग्रह मस्तकम्
रौद्रंरौद्रात्मकं घोरं तं केतुं प्रणमाम्यहम्

Palaasa pushpa sankasam – Thaarakagraha masthakam
Rowdhram rowdhraathmakam go'ram – Tham Kethum Pranamaam Yaham

The one who seems as though Palasa bloom, One who is the ruler of the stars and One who has a savage structure and is unnerving and furious, I prostrate that Ketu.

इति श्रीव्यासमुखोद्गीतम् यः पठेत् सुसमाहितः
दिवा वा यदि वा रात्रौ विघ्नं शान्तिर्भविष्यति

Iti Vyaasa-mukhod-giitam yah: path'et-susamaahitah:
Divaa vaa yadi vaa raatrau vighna-shantir-bhavish'yati

This stotra is formed by Shri Vyaasa Rishi. An individual who drones this stotra during the day or around evening time will turn out to be liberated from all inconveniences.

नरनारी नृपाणां च भवेत् दुःस्वप्ननाशनम्
ऐश्वर्यमतुलं तेषां आरोग्यं पुष्टिवर्धनम्

Nara-naarii-nrupaan'aayn cha bhaved-duh:svapna-naashanam
Aishvaryamatulam tesh'aam aarogyam push't'i-varadanam

By reciting this stotra the impact of awful dreams of men, ladies, lords and so on will be devastated. Everybody will have great wellbeing, abundance and energy.

ग्रहनक्षत्रजाः पीडास्तस्कराग्निमुद्भवाः
ता सर्वाः प्रशमं यान्ति व्यासो ब्रूते न संशयः

Graha-nakshatrajaa piid'aah: taskaraagni-samudbhavaah:
Taah: sarvaah: prashamam yaanti Vyaaso bruute na sanshayah:

An individual who chants this stotra turns out to be liberated from the difficulties made via planets, star groupings, cheats, fire and so on Vyasa Rishi says that there is no uncertainty about the aftereffect of reciting this stotra.

Durga Mantras

सर्व मंगला मंगलये सिव सर्वार्थ साधिके
शरण्य त्रयम्बिके गौरी नारायणी नमोस्तुते

Sarva Mangala Mangalye Sive Sarvartha Sadhike
Saranye Trayambike Gauri Narayani Namostute

She is the most promising one and the one who presents propitiousness to the entirety of the world. She is unadulterated and sacred. She ensures the individuals who give up to her and is additionally called the Mother of the three universes and is Gauri, daughter of mountain ruler. We bow down to Mother Durga over and over. We worship her.

यं देवि सर्व भूतेषु, शांती रूपेण संस्थिता
यं देवी सर्वभूतेषु, शक्ती रूपेण संस्थिता
यं देवि सर्व भूतेषु, मातृ रूपे संस्थिता
यं देवि सर्व भूतेषु, बुद्धी रूपेण संस्थिता
नमस्तस्यै, नमस्तस्यै, नमस्तस्यै, नमो नमः

Ya devi sarva bhuteshu, shanti rupena sangsthita
Ya devi sarva bhuteshu, shakti rupena sangsthita
Ya devi sarva bhuteshu, matri rupena sangsthita
Yaa devi sarva bhuteshu, buddhi rupena sangsthita
Namastasyai, namastasyai, namastasyai, namo namaha

The goddess who is omnipresent as the exemplification of universal mother
The goddess who is omnipresent as the exemplification of intensity
The goddess who is omnipresent as the image of harmony
Oh Goddess (Devi) who dwells wherever in all living creatures as insight and excellence,
I bow to her, I bow to her, I bow to her again and once more.

शारनागत देवनात परित्राण परायण, सेवासती हारी देवी नारायणी नमोस्तुते
सर्वस्वरूपेय सर्वेशे सर्वशक्तिमाने, भयेभ्यं त्राहि नो देवि दुर्गे देवी नमोस्तुते

रोगां शोषां पाहनस्युष्टुर्षु कतमं सकलं भिषत्, त्वाम् आश्रितानाम् न विपन्नानाम्,
तवामाश्रिताहं श्रेयताम प्रयायति
सरवा बाधा विनिरुमक ते धाण सुतां सुता विताह। मानुष्यो मातु प्रसासेन भवति न संशाः
देहि सौभाग्यम अरोग्यम देहि देवि परम सुखम्
रूपम देहि ज्याम देहि यशो देहि द्विशो जहि
जयंती मंगल पर्व काल भाद्र कालि कपालिने दुर्गा क्षेमं शिवा धात्री स्वाहा स्वधा नमो चरण

Sharnaagat deenaart paritraan paraayaney, servasyarti harey devi naaraayani namostutey
Sarvasvaroopey sarveshey sarvshakti samanvietey, bhayebhyah traahi no devi durge devi namostutey
Rogaan shoshaan pahansitushtarushatatu kaamaan saklaan bhishtaan, tvaam aashritaanaam na
vipannaraanam,
tvaamaashritaahya shraytaam prayaanti
Sarvaa baadha vinirumk to dhan dhaanya sutaan vitah. Manushyo mat prasaaden bhavishyati na sansha yah
Dehi saubhaagyam aarogyam dehi devi param sukham
Rupam dehi jayam dehi yasho dehi dvisho jahi
Jyanti mangalaa kaali bhadra kaali kapaalinee durgaa kshamaa shivaa dhaatree swahaa svadhaa namo stute

You who are never-endingly attempting to secure the feeble and poor people and eliminate their hopelessness. Oh Narayani, I pray to you.

Oh Goddess Durga, please protect us from all kinds of fear. Oh omnipotent Durga, I pray to you.

Oh Goddess, when you are pleased, remove all ailments and when you are angry, destroy everything that a person desires for. However, those who come to you for sanctuary never have to confront any catastrophe. Instead, such people secure enough merit to provide shelter to others.

Whoever listens to the story of the Goddess during the great Puja that is organized in the winters succeeds in overcoming all obstacles and is blessed wealth and progeny.

Oh Goddess, favor me with favorable luck, great wellbeing, great looks, achievement and acclaim. Goodness Vaishnavi, you are the very reason for the world. You have entranced the World. At the point when you are satisfied with somebody you guarantee his salvation from the pattern of life and passing.

Oh Goddess, you who are known by the names of Mangala, Kali, Bhadra Kali, Kapalinee, Durge, Kshama, Shivaa, Dhatri, Swahaa, Swadha, I appeal to you.

Skanda Stotram

शानमुगम, पार्वती पुत्रम्,
क्रौंच शिला विवर्धनम्,
देव सेनापतिम् देवम्,
स्कंदम् वन्दे शिवात्मजम्।

Shanmugam, Parvathi puthram,
Krouncha shaila vivardhanam,
Deva Senathipathim devam,
Skandam Vande Shivathmajam.

I salute Skanda, the child of Lord Shiva,
Who has six heads and is the child of Parvathi,
Who broke in to pieces the Krouncha Mountain,
What's more, who is the God who was the administrator of Deva armed forces.

थरकसुरा हँथाराम,
मयूरासना समिथम्,
शक्त्यानिचा देवसम्,
स्कंदम् वन्दे शिवात्मजम्।

Tharakasura hantharam,
Mayurasana samsthitham,
Shakthayanincha devesam,
Skandam Vande Shivathmajam.

I salute Skanda, the child of Lord Shiva,
Who murdered the asura called Tharaka,
Who goes on his horse, the peacock,
Also, who is the God furnished with Shakthi.

विश्वेश्वर प्रियम देवम,
विश्वेश्वर थानू भावम,
कमुकम, कामधाम, कंथम,
स्कंदम् वन्दे शिवात्मजम्।

Visweswara priyam devam,
Visweswara thanuu bhavam,
Kamukam, kamadham, kantham,
Skandam Vande Shivathmajam.

I salute Skanda, the child of Lord Shiva,
Who is the God who is the dear of Shiva,
Who rose from the assortment of Lord Shiva,
Who is a lover, provider of shelters and stealer of mind.

कुमारम मुनि शार्धूल,
मनसंथरा गोचरम,
वल्ली कंठम जगत योनिम,
स्कंदम् वन्दे शिवात्मजम्।

Kumaram muni shardhoola,
Manasanthara gocharam,
Valli kantham Jagat yonim,
Skandam Vande Shivathmajam.

I salute Skanda, the child of Lord Shiva,
Who is a chap noticeable to extraordinary sages.
As hallowed satisfaction in their mind,
Who is a consort of Valli and the ancestor of the world.

प्रलय स्तिथि कर्दम,
आदि करतारामेश्वरम्,
भक्त प्रियम, मदोन्मथम,
स्कंदम् वन्दे शिवात्मजम्।

Pralaya sthithi kartharm,
Adi kartharameeswaram,
Bhaktha priyam, madonmatham,
Skandam Vande Shivathmajam.

I salute Skanda, the child of Lord Shiva,
Who causes the last storm,
Who is the God who reproduces the world,
Who prefers his enthusiasts and is extraordinarily abundant.

विशकमं सर्वभूतां,
स्वामीनम, कृतिका सुथम,
सदा बलम जद धरम,
स्कंदम् वन्दे शिवात्मजम्।

Visakam sarva bhoothaanaam,
Swaminam, krithika sutham,
Sada balam jada dharam,
Skandam Vande Shivathmajam.

I salute Skanda, the child of Lord Shiva,
Who was conceived in Visaka and is the ruler,
Of all creatures, is the child of Kruthika stars,
Who is everlastingly kid and has a tuft.

स्कंद शतकीमधाम स्तोत्रम्,
मिधमाया पधारे श्रुणास ठाढा,
वनचतन लभेथ सत्य,
अन्ते स्कंद पुरम व्रजेथ।

Skanda shatkamidham stotram,
Midhamya padeth srnyas thadha,
Vanchithan Labhathe sathya,
Anthe Skanda puram vrujeth.

He who peruses or hears,
This sextet on master Skanda,
Would understand every one of his desires,
And, in the end go to the place where there is Skanda.

Prayer to Lord Ganesha

शुक्लाम्बरधरं विष्णुं शशिवर्णं चतुर्भुजम्
प्रसन्नवदनं ध्यायेत् सर्वविघ्नोपशान्तये

ShuklaAmbara Dharam Vishnum Shashi Varnam Chatur Bhujam

Prasanna Vadanam Dhyayet Sarva Vighnopashaantaye

O Lord, he whose dress is the wide white sky, who is all pervading, whose arms are spread to all four sides

One with the blissful face, We meditate on you, nullify all troubles

Vishnu Sahasranamam

ॐ श्री विष्णवे च विद्महे वासुदेवाय धीमहि
तन्नो विष्णुः प्रचोदयात्

Om Shri Vishnave Cha Vidmahe Vasudevaya Dhimahi
Tanno Vishnuh Prachodayat

Om, Let me meditate on Lord Vishnu, Oh, Lord Vasudeva, give me higher intellect, and let Lord Vishnu illuminate my mind.

विश्वम्	vishwam	Who is the universe himself
विष्णुः	vishnuh	He who pervades everywhere
वषट्कारः	vashatkaarah	He who is invoked for oblations
भूतभव्यभवत्प्रभुः	bhoota-bhavya-bhavat-prabhuh	The Lord of past, present and future
भूतकृत्	bhoota-krit	The creator of all creatures
भूतभृत्	bhoota-bhrit	He who nourishes all creatures
भावः	bhaavah	He who becomes all moving and nonmoving things

भूतात्मा	bhootaatmaa	The aatman of all beings
भूतभावनः	bhoota-bhaavanah	The cause of the growth and birth of all creatures
पूतात्मा	pootaatmaa	He with an extremely pure essence
परमात्मा	paramaatmaa	The Supersoul
मुक्तानां परमा गतिः	muktaanaam paramaa gatih	The final goal, reached by liberated souls
अव्ययः	avyayah	Without destruction
पुरुषः	purushah	He who is manifestation of A soul with strong masculinity
साक्षी	saakshee	The witness
क्षेत्रज्ञः	kshetrajnah	The knower of the field
अक्षरः	aksharah	Indestructible
योगः	yogah	He who is realized through yoga
योगविदां नेता	yoga-vidaam netaa	The guide of those who know yoga
प्रधानपुरुषेश्वरः	pradhaana-purusheshvarah	Lord of pradhaana and purusha
नारसिंहवपुः	naarasimha-vapuh	He whose form is man-lion
श्रीमान्	shreemaan	He who is always with shree

केशवः	keshavah	He who has beautiful locks of hair, slayer of Keshi and one who is himself the three
पुरुषोत्तमः	purushottamah	The Supreme Controller, best among the purushas
सर्वः	sarvah	He who is everything
शर्वः	sharvas	The auspicious
शिवः	shivah	He who is eternally pure
स्थाणुः	sthaanuh	The pillar, the immovable truth
भूतादिः	bhootaadih	The cause of the five great elements
निधिरव्ययः	nidhir-avyayah	The imperishable treasure
सम्भवः	sambhavah	He who descends of His own free will
भावनः	bhaavanah	He who gives everything to his devotees
भर्ता	bhartaa	He who governs the entire living world
प्रभवः	prabhavah	The womb of the five great elements
प्रभुः	prabhuh	The Almighty Lord
ईश्वरः	eeshvarah	He who can do anything without any help

स्वयम्भूः	svayambhooh	He who manifests from Himself
शम्भुः	shambhuh	He who brings auspiciousness
आदित्यः	aadityah	The son of Aditi (Vaamana)
पुष्कराक्षः	pushkaraakshah	He who has eyes like the lotus
महास्वनः	mahaasvanah	He who has a thundering voice
अनादि-निधनः	anaadi-nidhanah	He without origin or end
धाता	dhaataa	He who supports all fields of experience
विधाता	vidhaataa	The dispenser of fruits of action
धातुरुत्तमः	dhaaturuttamah	The subtlest atom
अप्रमेयः	aprameyah	He who cannot be perceived
हृषीकेशः	hrisheekeshah	The Lord of the senses
पद्मनाभः	padmanaabhah	He from whose navel comes the lotus
अमरप्रभुः	amaraprabhuh	The Lord of the devas
विश्वकर्मा	vishvakarmaa	The creator of the universe
मनुः	manuh	He who has manifested as the Vedic mantras

त्वष्टा	tvashtaa	He who makes huge things small
स्थविष्ठः	sthavishtah	The supremely gross
स्थविरो ध्रुवः	sthaviro dhruvah	The ancient, motionless one
अग्राह्यः	agraahyah	He who is not perceived sensually
शाश्वतः	shaashvatah	He who always remains the same
कृष्णः	krishnah	He whose complexion is dark
लोहिताक्षः	lohitaakshah	Red-eyed
प्रतर्दनः	pratardanah	The Supreme destruction
प्रभूतस्	prabhootas	Ever-full
त्रिकाकुब्धाम	trikakub-dhaama	The support of the three quarters
पवित्रम्	pavitram	He who gives purity to the heart
मंगलं-परम्	mangalam param	The Supreme auspiciousness
ईशानः	eeshanah	The controller of the five great elements
प्राणदः	praanadah	He who gives life
प्राणः	praanah	He who ever lives

ज्येष्ठः	jyeshthah	Older than all
श्रेष्ठः	shreshthah	The most glorious
प्रजापतिः	prajaapatih	The Lord of all creatures
हिरण्यगर्भः	hiranyagarbhah	He who dwells in the womb of the world
भूगर्भः	bhoogarbhah	He who is the womb of the world
माधवः	maadhavah	Husband of Lakshmi
मधुसूदनः	madhusoodanah	Destroyer of the Madhu demon
ईश्वरः	eeshvarah	The controller
विक्रमी	vikramee	He who is full of prowess
धन्वी	dhanvee	He who always has a divine bow
मेधावी	medhaavee	Supremely intelligent
विक्रमः	vikramah	Valorous
क्रमः	kramah	All-pervading
अनुत्तमः	anuttamah	Incomparably great
दुराधर्षः	duraadharshah	He who cannot be attacked successfully

कृतज्ञः	kritajnah	He who knows all that is
कृतिः	kritih	He who rewards all our actions
आत्मवान्	aatmavaan	The self in all beings
सुरेशः	sureshah	The Lord of the demigods
शरणम्	sharanam	The refuge
शर्म	sharma	He who is Himself infinite bliss
विश्वरेताः	visva-retaah	The seed of the universe
प्रजाभवः	prajaa-bhavah	He from whom all praja comes
अहः	ahah	He who is the nature of time
संवत्सरः	samvatsarah	He from whom the concept of time comes
व्यालः	vyaalah	The serpent (vyaalah) to atheists
प्रत्ययः	pratyayah	He whose nature is knowledge
सर्वदर्शनः	sarvadarshanah	All-seeing
अजः	ajah	Unborn
सर्वेश्वरः	sarveshvarah	Controller of all

सिद्धः	siddhah	The most famous
सिद्धिः	siddhih	He who gives moksha
सर्वादिः	sarvaadih	The beginning of all
अच्युतः	achyutah	Infallible
वृषाकपिः	vrishaakapih	He who lifts the world to dharma
अमेयात्मा	ameyaatmaa	He who manifests in infinite varieties
सर्वयोगविनिस्तः	sarva-yoga-vinissritah	He who is free from all attachments
वसुः	vasuh	The support of all elements
वसुमनाः	vasumanaah	He whose mind is supremely pure
सत्यः	satyah	The truth
समात्मा	samaatmaa	He who is the same in all
सम्मितः	sammitah	He who has been accepted by authorities
समः	samah	Equal
अमोघः	amoghah	Ever useful
पुण्डरीकाक्षः	pundareekaakshah	He who dwells in the heart

वृषकर्मा	vrishakarmaa	He whose every act is righteous
वृषाकृतिः	vrishaakritih	The form of dharma
रुद्रः	rudrah	He who is mightiest of the mighty or He who is "fierce"
बहुशिरः	bahu-shiraah	He who has many heads
बभ्रुः	babhrur	He who rules over all the worlds
विश्वयोनिः	vishvayonih	The womb of the universe
शुचिश्रवाः	shuchi-shravaah	He who listens only the good and pure
अमृतः	amritah	Immortal
शाश्वतः-स्थाणुः	shaashvatah-sthaanur	Permanent and immovable
वरारोहः	varaaroho	The most glorious destination
महातपः	mahaatapaah	He of great tapas
सर्वगः	sarvagah	All-pervading
सर्वविद्भानुः	saravid-bhaanuh	All-knowing and effulgent
विष्वक्सेनः	vishvakse nah	He against whom no army can stand
जनार्दनः	janaardana h	He who gives joy to good people

वेदः	vedah	He who is the Vedas
वेदविद्	vedavid	The knower of the Vedas
अव्यंगः	avyangah	Without imperfections
वेदांगः	vedaangah	He whose limbs are the Vedas
वेदवित्	vedavit	He who contemplates upon the Vedas
कविः	kaviih	The seer
लोकाध्यक्षः	lokaadhyakshah	He who presides over all lokas
सुराध्यक्षः	suraadhyaksho	He who presides over all devas
धर्माध्यक्षः	dharmaadhyakshah	He who presides over dharma
कृताकृतः	krita-akritah	All that is created and not created
चतुरात्मा	chaturaatmaa	The four-fold self
चतुर्व्यूहः	chaturvyooah	Vasudeva, Sankarshan etc.
चतुर्दंष्ट्रः	chaturdamstrah	He who has four canines (Nrsimha)
चतुर्भुजः	chaturbhujah	Four-handed
भ्राजिष्णुः	bhraajishnur	Self-effulgent consciousness

भोजनम्	bhojanam	He who is the sense-objects
भोक्ता	bhoktaa	The enjoyer
सहिष्णुः	sahishnuh	He who can suffer patiently
जगदादिजः	jagadaadijah	Born at the beginning of the world
अनघः	anaghah	Sinless
विजयः	vijayah	Victorious
जेता	jetaa	Ever-successful
विश्वयोनिः	vishvayonih	He who incarnates because of the world
पुनर्वसुः	punarvasuh	He who lives repeatedly in different bodies
उपेन्द्रः	upendra	The younger brother of Indra (Vamana)
वामनः	vaamanah	He with a dwarf body
प्रांशुः	praamshuh	He with a huge body
अमोघः	amoghah	He whose acts are for a great purpose
शुचिः	shuchih	He who is spotlessly clean
ऊर्जितः	oorjitah	He who has infinite vitality

अतीन्द्रः	ateendrah	He who surpasses Indra
संग्रहः	samgrahah	He who holds everything together
सर्गः	sargah	He who creates the world from Himself
धृतात्मा	dhritaatmaa	Established in Himself
नियमः	niyamah	The appointing authority
यमः	yamah	The administrator
वेद्यः	vedyah	That which is to be known
वैद्यः	vaidyah	The Supreme doctor
सदायोगी	sadaa-yogee	Always in yoga
वीरहा	veeraha	He who destroys the mighty heroes
माधवः	maadhavah	The Lord of all knowledge
मधुः	madhuh	Sweet
अतीन्द्रियः	ateendriyo	Beyond the sense organs
महामायः	mahaamayah	The Supreme Master of all Maya
महोत्साहः	mahotsaahah	The great enthusiast

महाबलः	mahaabalah	He who has supreme strength
महाबुद्धिः	mahaabuddhir	He who has supreme intelligence
महावीर्यः	mahaa-veeryah	The supreme essence
महाशक्तिः	mahaa-shaktih	All-powerful
महाद्युतिः	mahaa-dyutih	Greatly luminous
अनिर्देश्यवपुः	anirdeshya-vapuh	He whose form is indescribable
श्रीमान्	shreemaan	He who is always courted by glories
अमेयात्मा	ameyaatmaa	He whose essence is immeasurable
महाद्रिधृक्	mahaadri-dhrik	He who supports the great mountain
महेश्वासः	maheshvaasah	He who wields shaarnga
महीभर्ता	maheebhartaa	The husband of mother earth
श्रीनिवासः	shreenivaasah	The permanent abode of Shree
सतां गतिः	sataam gatih	The goal for all virtuous people
अनिरुद्धः	aniruddhah	He who cannot be obstructed
सुरानन्दः	suraanandah	He who gives out happiness

गोविन्दः	govindah	The protector of the Cows.
गोविदां-पतिः	govidaam-patih	The Lord of all men of wisdom
मरीचिः	mareechih	Effulgence
दमनः	damanah	He who controls rakshasas
हंसः	hamsah	The swan
सुपर्णः	suparnah	Beautiful-winged (Two birds analogy)
भुजगोत्तमः	bhujagottamah	The serpent Ananta
हिरण्यनाभः	hiranyanaabhah	He who has a golden navel
सुतपाः	sutapaah	He who has glorious tapas
पद्मनाभः	padmanaabhah	He whose navel is like a lotus
प्रजापतिः	prajaapatih	He from whom all creatures emerge
अमृत्युः	amrityuh	He who knows no death
सर्वदृक्	sarva-drik	The seer of everything
सिंहः	simhah	He who destroys
सन्धाता	sandhaataa	The regulator

सन्धिमान्	sandhimaan	He who seems to be conditioned
स्थिरः	sthirah	Steady
अजः	ajah	He who takes the form of Aja, Brahma
दुर्मर्षणः	durmarshanah	He who cannot be vanquished
शास्ता	shaastaa	He who rules over the universe
विश्रुतात्मा	vishrutaatmaa	He who is celebrated, most famous and heard about by one and all.
सुरारिहा	suraarihaa	Destroyer of the enemies of the devas
गुरुः	guruh	The teacher
गुरुतमः	gurutamah	The greatest teacher
धाम	dhaama	The goal
सत्यः	satyah	He who is Himself the truth
सत्यपराक्रमः	satya-paraakramah	Dynamic Truth
निमिषः	nimishah	He who has closed eyes in contemplation
अनिमिषः	animishah	He who remains unwinking; ever knowing

सग्वी	sragvee	He who always wears a garland of undecaying flowers
वाचस्पतिः-उदारधीः	vaachaspatir-udaara-dheeh	He who is eloquent in championing the Supreme law of life; He with a large-hearted intelligence
अग्रणीः	agraneeh	He who guides us to the peak
ग्रामणीः	graamaneeh	He who leads the flock
श्रीमान्	shreemaan	The possessor of light, effulgence, glory
न्यायः	nyaayah	Justice
नेता	netaa	The leader
समीरणः	sameeranah	He who sufficiently administers all movements of all living creatures
सहस्रमूर्धा	sahasra-moordhaa	He who has endless heads
विश्वात्मा	vishvaatmaa	The soul of the universe
सहस्राक्षः	sahasraakshah	Thousands of eyes
सहस्रपात्	sahasrapaat	Thousand-footed
आवर्तनः	aavartanah	The unseen dynamism
निवृत्तात्मा	nivritaatmaa	The soul retreated from matter

संवृतः	samvritah	He who is veiled from the jiva
संप्रमर्दनः	sam-pramardanah	He who persecutes evil men
अहः संवर्तकः	ahassamvartakah	He who thrills the day and makes it function vigorously
वह्निः	vahnih	Fire
अनिलः	anilah	Air
धरणीधरः	dharaneedharah	He who supports the earth
सुप्रसादः	suprasaadah	Fully satisfied
प्रसन्नात्मा	prasanaatmaa	Ever pure and all-blissful self
विश्वधृक्	vishva-dhrik	Supporter of the world
विश्वभुक्	vishvabhuk	He who enjoys all experiences
विभुः	vibhuh	He who manifests in endless forms
सत्कर्ता	satkartaa	He who adores good and wise people
सत्कृतः	satkritah	He who is adored by all good people
साधुः	saadhur	He who lives by the righteous codes
जहनुः	jahnuh	Leader of men

नारायणः	naaraayanah	He who resides on the waters
नरः	narah	The guide
असंख्येयः	asankhyeyah	He who has numberless names and forms
अप्रमेयात्मा	aprameyaatmaa	A soul not known through the pramanas
विशिष्टः	vishishtah	He who transcends all in His glory
शिष्टकृत्	shishta-krit	The lawmaker
शुचिः	shuchih	He who is pure
सिद्धार्थः	siddhaarthah	He who has all arthas
सिद्धसंकल्पः	siddhasankalpah	He who gets all He wishes for
सिद्धिदः	siddhidah	The giver of benedictions
सिद्धिसाधनः	siddhisaadhanah	The power behind our sadhana
वृषाही	vrishaahee	Controller of all actions
वृषभः	vrishabhah	He who showers all dharmas
विष्णुः	vishnuh	Long-striding
वृषपर्वा	vrishaparvaa	The ladder leading to dharma (As well as dharma itself)

वृषोदरः	vrishodarah	He from whose belly life showers forth
वर्धनः	vardhanah	The nurturer and nourisher
वर्धमानः	vardhamaanah	He who can grow into any dimension
विविक्तः	viviktah	Separate
श्रुतिसागरः	shruti-saagarah	The ocean for all scripture
सुभुजः	subhujah	He who has graceful arms
दुर्धरः	durdharah	He who cannot be known by great yogis
वाग्मी	vaagmee	He who is eloquent in speech
महेन्द्रः	mahendrah	The lord of Indra
वसुदः	vasudah	He who gives all wealth
वसुः	vasuh	He who is Wealth
नैकरूपः	naika-roopo	He who has unlimited forms
बृहद्रूपः	brihad-roopah	Vast, of infinite dimensions
शिपिविष्टः	shipivishtah	The presiding deity of the sun
प्रकाशनः	prakaashanah	He who illuminates

ओजस्तेजोद्युतिधरः	ojas-tejo-dyutidharah	The possessor of vitality, effulgence and beauty
प्रकाशात्मा	prakaashaatmaa	The effulgent self
प्रतापनः	prataapanah	Thermal energy; one who heats
ऋद्धः	riddhah	Full of prosperity
स्पष्टाक्षरः	spashtaaksharah	One who is indicated by OM
मन्त्रः	mantrah	The nature of the Vedic mantras
चन्द्रांशुः	chandraamshuh	The rays of the moon
भास्करद्युतिः	bhaaskara-dyutih	The effulgence of the sun
अमृतांशोद्भवः	amritaamshoodbhavah	The Paramatman from whom Amrutamshu or the Moon originated at the time of the churning of the Milk-ocean.
भानुः	bhaanuh	Self-effulgent
शशबिन्दुः	shashabindhuh	The moon who has a rabbit-like spot
सुरेश्वरः	sureshvarah	A person of extreme charity
औषधम्	aushadham	Medicine
जगतः सेतुः	jagatas-setuh	A bridge across the material energy

सत्यधर्मपराक्रमः	satya-dharma-paraakramah	One who champions heroically for truth and righteousness
भूतभव्यभवन्नाथः	bhoota-bhavya-bhavan-naathah	The Lord of past, present and future
पवनः	pavanah	The air that fills the universe
पावनः	paavanah	He who gives life-sustaining power to air
अनलः	analah	Fire
कामहा	kaamahaa	He who destroys all desires
कामकृत्	kaamakrit	He who fulfills all desires
कान्तः	kaantah	He who is of enchanting form
कामः	kaamah	The beloved
कामप्रदः	kaamapradah	He who supplies desired objects
प्रभुः	prabhuh	The Lord
युगादिकृत्	yugaadi-krit	The creator of the yugas
युगावर्तः	yugaavartah	The law behind time
नैकमायः	naikamaayah	He whose forms are endless and varied
महाशनः	mahaashanah	He who eats up everything

अदृश्यः	adrishyah	Imperceptible
व्यक्तरूपः	vyaktaroopah	He who is perceptible to the yogi
सहस्रजित्	sahasrajit	He who vanquishes thousands
अनन्तजित्	anantajit	Ever-victorious
इष्टः	ishtah	He who is invoked through Vedic rituals
विशिष्टः	visishtah	The noblest and most sacred
शिष्टेष्टः	sishteshtah	The greatest beloved
शिखंडी	Shikhandee	Incarnation as Lord Krishna with a peacock feather embedded in his crown
नहुषः	nahushah	He who binds all with maya
वृषः	vrishah	He who is dharmā
क्रोधहा	krodhahaa	He who destroys anger
क्रोधकृत्कर्ता	krodhakrit-kartaa	He who generates anger against the lower tendency
विश्वबाहुः	visvabaahuh	He whose hand is in everything
महीधरः	maheedharah	The support of the earth

अच्युतः	achyutah	He who undergoes no changes
प्रथितः	prathitah	He who exists pervading all
प्राणः	praanah	The prana in all living creatures
प्राणदः	praanadah	He who gives prana
वासवानुजः	vaasavaanujah	The brother of Indra
अपां-निधिः	apaam-nidhih	Treasure of waters (the ocean)
अधिष्ठानम्	adhishtaanam	The substratum of the entire universe
अप्रमत्तः	apramattah	He who never makes a wrong judgement
प्रतिष्ठितः	pratishthitah	He who has no cause
स्कन्दः	skandah	He whose glory is expressed through Subrahmanya
स्कन्दधरः	skanda-dharah	Upholder of withering righteousness
धूर्यः	dhuryah	Who carries out creation etc. without hitch
वरदः	varadah	He who fulfills boons
वायुवाहनः	vaayuvaahanah	Controller of winds
वासुदेवः	vaasudevah	Dwelling in all creatures although not affected by that

		condition
बृहद्भानुः	brihat-bhaanuh	He who illumines the world with the rays of the sun and moon
आदिदेवः	aadidevah	The primary source of everything
पुरन्दरः	purandarah	Destroyer of cities
अशोकः	ashokah	He who has no sorrow
तारणः	taaranah	He who enables others to cross
तारः	taarah	He who saves
शूरः	shoorah	The valiant
शौरिः	shaurih	He who incarnated in the dynasty of Shoora
जनेश्वरः	janeshvarah	The Lord of the people
अनुकूलः	anukoolah	Well-wisher of everyone
शतावर्तः	shataavarttah	He who takes infinite forms
पद्मी	padmee	He who holds a lotus
पद्मनिभेक्षणः	padmanibhekshanah	Lotus-eyed
पद्मनाभः	padmanaabhah	He who has a lotus-navel

अरविन्दाक्षः	aravindaakshah	He who has eyes as beautiful as the lotus
पद्मगर्भः	padmagarbhah	He who is being meditated upon in the lotus of the heart
शरीरभृत्	shareerabhrit	He who sustains all bodies
महर्द्धिः	maharddhi	One who has great prosperity
ऋद्धः	riddhah	He who has expanded Himself as the universe
वृद्धात्मा	Vridhaatmaa	The ancient self
महाक्षः	mahaakshah	The great-eyed
गरुडध्वजः	garudadhvajah	One who has Garuda on His flag
अतुलः	atulah	Incomparable
शरभः	sharabhah	One who dwells and shines forth through the bodies
भीमः	bheemah	The terrible
समयज्ञः	samayajnah	One whose worship is nothing more than keeping an equal vision of the mind by the devotee
हविर्हरिः	havirharih	The receiver of all oblation
सर्वलक्षणलक्षण्यः	sarva-lakshana-lakshanyah	Known through all proofs

लक्ष्मीवान्	lakshmeevaana	The consort of Lakshmi
समितिञ्जयः	samitinjayah	Ever-victorious
विक्षरः	viksharah	Imperishable
रोहितः	rohitah	The fish incarnation
मार्गः	maargah	The path
हेतुः	hetuh	The cause
दामोदरः	daamodarah	Who has a rope around his stomach
सहः	sahah	All-enduring
महीधरः	maheedharah	The bearer of the earth
महाभागः	mahaabhaagah	He who gets the greatest share in every Yajna
वेगवान्	vegavaan	He who is swift
अमिताशनः	amitaashanah	Of endless appetite
उद्भवः	udbhavah	The originator
क्षोभणः	kshobhanah	The agitator
देवः	devah	He who revels

श्रीगर्भः	shreegarbhah	He in whom are all glories
परमेश्वरः	parameshvarah	Supreme Lord
करणम्	karanam	The instrument
कारणम्	kaaranam	The cause
कर्ता	kartaa	The doer
विकर्ता	vikartaa	Creator of the endless varieties that make up the universe
गहनः	gahanah	The unknowable
गुहः	guhah	He who dwells in the cave of the heart
व्यवसायः	vyavasaayah	Resolute
व्यवस्थानः	vyavasthaanah	The substratum
संस्थानः	samsthaanah	The ultimate authority
स्थानदः	sthaanadah	He who confers the right abode
ध्रुवः	dhruvah	The changeless in the midst of changes
परार्धिः	pararddhih	He who has supreme manifestations
परमस्पष्टः	paramaspashtah	The extremely vivid

तुष्टः	tushtah	One who is contented with a very simple offering
पुष्टः	pushtah	One who is ever-full
शुभेक्षणः	shubhekshanah	All-auspicious gaze
रामः	raamah	One who is most handsome
विरामः	viraamah	The abode of perfect-rest
विरजः	virajo	Passionless
मार्गः	maargah	The path
नेयः	neyah	The guide
नयः	nayah	One who leads
अनयः	anayah	One who has no leader
वीरः	veerah	The valiant
शक्तिमतां श्रेष्ठः	shaktimataam-shresthah	The best among the powerful
धर्मः	dharmah	The law of being
धर्मविदुत्तमः	dharmaviduttamah	The highest among men of realisation
वैकुण्ठः	vaikunthah	Lord of supreme abode, Vaikuntha

पुरुषः	purushah	One who dwells in all bodies
प्राणः	praanah	Life
प्राणदः	praanadah	Giver of life
प्रणवः	pranavah	He who is praised by the gods
पृथुः	prituh	The expanded
हिरण्यगर्भः	hiranyagarbhah	The creator
शत्रुघ्नः	shatrughnah	The destroyer of enemies
व्याप्तः	vyaptah	The pervader
वायुः	vaayuh	The air
अधोक्षजः	adhokshajah	One whose vitality never flows downwards
ऋतुः	rituh	The seasons
सुदर्शनः	sudarshanah	He whose meeting is auspicious
कालः	kaalah	He who judges and punishes beings
परमेष्ठी	parameshthee	One who is readily available for experience within the heart
परिग्रहः	parigrahah	The receiver

उग्रः	ugrah	The terrible
संवत्सरः	samvatsarah	The year
दक्षः	dakshah	The smart
विश्रामः	vishraamah	The resting place
विश्वदक्षिणः	vishva-dakshinah	The most skilful and efficient
विस्तारः	vistaarah	The extension
स्थावरस्थाणुः	sthaavarah-sthaanuh	The firm and motionless
प्रमाणम्	pramaanam	The proof
बीजमव्ययम्	beejamavyayam	The Immutable Seed
अर्थः	arthah	He who is worshiped by all
अनर्थः	anarthah	One to whom there is nothing yet to be fulfilled
महाकोशः	mahaakoshah	He who has got around him great sheaths
महाभोगः	mahaabhogah	He who is of the nature of enjoyment
महाधनः	mahaadhanah	He who is supremely rich
अनिर्विण्णः	anirvinnah	He who has no discontent

स्थविष्ठः	sthavishthah	One who is supremely huge
अभूः	a-bhoooh	One who has no birth
धर्मयूपः	dharma-yoopah	The post to which all dharma is tied
महामखः	mahaa-makhah	The great sacrificer
नक्षत्रनेमिः	nakshatranemir	The nave of the stars
नक्षत्री	nakshatree	The Lord of the stars (the moon)
क्षमः	kshamah	He who is supremely efficient in all undertakings
क्षामः	kshaamah	He who ever remains without any scarcity
समीहनः	sameehanah	One whose desires are auspicious
यज्ञः	yajnah	One who is of the nature of yajna
इज्यः	ijyah	He who is fit to be invoked through yajna
महेज्यः	mahejyah	One who is to be most worshiped
ऋतुः	kratuh	The animal-sacrifice
सत्रम्	satram	Protector of the good
सतां-गतिः	sataam-gatih	Refuge of the good

सर्वदर्शी	sarvadarshhee	All-knower
विमुक्तात्मा	vimuktaatmaa	The ever-liberated self
सर्वज्ञः	sarvajno	Omniscient
ज्ञानमुत्तमम्	jnaanamuttamam	The Supreme Knowledge
सुव्रतः	suvratah	He who ever-performing the pure vow
सुमुखः	sumukhah	One who has a charming face
सूक्ष्मः	sookshmah	The subtlest
सुघोषः	sughoshah	Of auspicious sound
सुखदः	sukhadah	Giver of happiness
सुहृत्	suhrit	Friend of all creatures
मनोहरः	manoharah	The stealer of the mind
जितक्रोधः	jita-krodhah	One who has conquered anger
वीरबाहुः	veerabaahur	Having mighty arms
विदारणः	vidaaranah	One who splits asunder
स्वापनः	svaapanah	One who puts people to sleep

स्ववशः	svavashah	He who has everything under His control
व्यापी	vyaapee	All-pervading
नैकात्मा	naikaatmaa	Many souled
नैककर्मकृत्	naikakarmakrit	One who does many actions
वत्सरः	vatsarah	The abode
वत्सलः	vatsalah	The supremely affectionate
वत्सी	vatsee	The father
रत्नगर्भः	ratnagarbhah	The jewel-wombed
धनेश्वरः	dhaneshvarah	The Lord of wealth
धर्मगुब्	dharmagub	One who protects dharma
धर्मकृत्	dharmakrit	One who acts according to dharma
धर्मी	dharmee	The supporter of dharma
सत्	sat	existence
असत्	asat	illusion
क्षरम्	ksharam	He who appears to perish

अक्षरम्	aksharam	Imperishable
अविज्ञाता	avijnaataa	The non-knower (The knower being the conditioned soul within the body)
सहस्रांशुः	sahasraamshur	The thousand-rayed
विधाता	vidhaataa	All supporter
कृतलक्षणः	kritalakshanah	One who is famous for His qualities
गभस्तिनेमिः	gabhastinemih	The hub of the universal wheel
सत्त्वस्थः	sattvasthah	Situated in sattva
सिंहः	simhah	The lion
भूतमहेश्वरः	bhoota-maheshvarah	The great lord of beings
आदिदेवः	aadidevah	The first deity
महादेवः	mahaadevah	The great deity
देवेशः	deveshah	The Lord of all devas
देवभृद्गुरुः	devabhrit-guruh	Advisor of Indra
उत्तरः	uttarah	He who lifts us from the ocean of samsara

गोपतिः	gopatih	The shepherd
गोप्ता	goptaa	The protector
ज्ञानगम्यः	jnaanagamyah	One who is experienced through pure knowledge
पुरातनः	puraatanah	He who was even before time
शरीरभूतभृत्	shareera-bhootabhrit	One who nourishes the nature from which the bodies came
भोक्ता	bhoktaa	The enjoyer
कपीन्द्रः	kapeendrah	Lord of the monkeys (Rama)
भूरिदक्षिणः	bhooridakshinah	He who gives away large gifts
सोमपः	somapah	One who takes Soma in the yajnas
अमृतपः	amritapah	One who drinks the nectar
सोमः	somah	One who as the moon nourishes plants
पुरुजित्	purujit	One who has conquered numerous enemies
पुरुसत्तमः	purusattamah	The greatest of the great
विनयः	vinayah	He who humiliates those who are unrighteous
जयः	jayah	The victorious

सत्यसन्धः	satyasandhah	Of truthful resolution
दाशार्हः	daashaarhah	One who was born in the Dasarha race
सात्त्वतां पतिः	saatvataam-patih	The Lord of the Satvatas
जीवः	jeevah	One who functions as the ksetrajna
विनयितासाक्षी	vinayitaa-saakshee	The witness of modesty
मुकुन्दः	mukundah	The giver of liberation
अमितविक्रमः	amitavikramah	Of immeasurable prowess
अम्भोनिधिः	ambho-nidhir	The substratum of the four types of beings
अनन्तात्मा	anantaatmaa	The infinite self
महोदधिशयः	mahodadhishayah	One who rests on the great ocean
अन्तकः	antakah	The death
अजः	ajah	Unborn
महार्हः	mahaarhah	One who deserves the highest worship
स्वाभाव्यः	svaabhaavyah	Ever rooted in the nature of His own self
जितामित्रः	jitaamitrah	One who has conquered all enemies

प्रमोदनः	pramodanah	Ever-blissful
आनन्दः	aanandah	A mass of pure bliss
नन्दनः	nandanah	One who makes others blissful
नन्दः	nandah	Free from all worldly pleasures
सत्यधर्मा	satyadharmaa	One who has in Himself all true dharmas
त्रिविक्रमः	trivikramah	One who took three steps
महर्षिः कपिलाचार्यः	maharshih kapilaachaaryah	He who incarnated as Kapila, the great sage
कृतज्ञः	kritajnah	The knower of the creation
मेदिनीपतिः	medineepatih	The Lord of the earth
त्रिपदः	tripadah	One who has taken three steps
त्रिदशाध्यक्षः	tridashaadhyaksho	The Lord of the three states of consciousness
महाशृंगः	mahaashringah	Great-horned (Matsya)
कृतान्तकृत्	kritaantakrit	Destroyer of the creation
महावराहः	mahaavaraaho	The great boar
गोविन्दः	govindah	One who is known through Vedanta

सुषेणः	sushenah	He who has a charming army
कनकांगदी	kanakaangadee	Wearer of bright-as-gold armlets
गुह्यः	guhyo	The mysterious
गभीरः	gabheerah	The unfathomable
गहनः	gahano	Impenetrable
गुप्तः	guptah	The well-concealed
चक्रगदाधरः	chakra-gadaadharah	Bearer of the disc and mace
वेधाः	vedhaah	Creator of the universe
स्वांगः	svaangah	One with well-proportioned limbs
अजितः	ajitah	Vanquished by none
कृष्णः	krishnah	Dark-complexioned
दृढः	dridhah	The firm
संकर्षणोऽच्युतः	sankarshanochyutah	He who absorbs the whole creation into His nature and never falls away from that nature
वरुणः	varunah	One who sets on the horizon (Sun)

वारुणः	vaarunah	The son of Varuna (Vasistha or Agastya)
वृक्षः	vrikshah	The tree
पुष्कराक्षः	pushkaraakshah	Lotus eyed
महामनः	mahaamanaah	Great-minded
भगवान्	bhagavaan	One who possesses six opulences
भगहा	bhagahaa	One who destroys the six opulences during pralaya
आनन्दी	aanandee	One who gives delight
वनमाली	vanamaalee	One who wears a garland of forest flowers
हलायुधः	halaayudhah	One who has a plough as His weapon
आदित्यः	aadityah	Son of Aditi
ज्योतिरादित्यः	jyotiraadityah	The resplendence of the sun
सहिष्णुः	sahishnuh	One who calmly endures duality
गतिसत्तमः	gatisattamah	The ultimate refuge for all devotees
सुधन्वा	sudhanvaa	One who has Shaarnga
खण्डपरशुः	khanda-parashur	One who holds an axe

दारुणः	daarunah	Merciless towards the unrighteous
द्रविणप्रदः	dravinapradah	One who lavishly gives wealth
दिवःस्पृक्	divah-spruk	Sky-reaching
सर्वदृग्व्यासः	sarvadrik-vyaaso	One who creates many men of wisdom
वाचस्पतिरयोनिजः	vaachaspatir-ayonijah	One who is the master of all vidyas and who is unborn through a womb
त्रिसामा	trisaamaa	One who is glorified by Devas, Vratas and Saamans
सामगः	saamagah	The singer of the sama songs
साम	saama	The Sama Veda
निर्वाणम्	nirvaanam	All-bliss
भेषजम्	bheshajam	Medicine
भृषक्	bhishak	Physician
संन्यासकृत्	samnyaasa-krit	Institutor of sannyasa
समः	samah	Calm
शान्तः	shaantah	Peaceful within

निष्ठा	nishthaa	Abode of all beings
शान्तिः	shaantih	One whose very nature is peace
परायणम्	paraayanam	The way to liberation
शुभांगः	shubhaangah	One who has the most beautiful form
शान्तिदः	shaantidah	Giver of peace
स्रष्टा	srashtaa	Creator of all beings
कुमुदः	kumudah	He who delights in the earth
कुव्लेशयः	kuvaleshayah	He who reclines in the waters
गोहितः	gohitah	One who does welfare for cows
गोपतिः	gopatih	Husband of the earth
गोप्ता	goptaa	Protector of the universe
वृषभाक्षः	vrishabhaaksho	One whose eyes rain fulfilment of desires
वृषप्रियः	vrishapriyah	One who delights in dharma
अनिवर्ती	anivartee	One who never retreats
निवृत्तात्मा	nivrittaatmaa	One who is fully restrained from all sense indulgences

संक्षेप्ता	samksheptaa	The involver
क्षेमकृत्	kshemakrit	Doer of good
शिवः	shivah	Auspiciousness
श्रीवत्सवत्साः	shreevatsa-vakshaah	One who has sreevatsa on His chest
श्रीवासः	shrevaasah	Abode of Sree
श्रीपतिः	shreepatih	Lord of Laksmi
श्रीमतां वरः	shreemataam varah	The best among glorious
श्रीदः	shreedah	Giver of opulence
श्रीशः	shreeshah	The Lord of Sree
श्रीनिवासः	shreenivaasah	One who dwells in the good people
श्रीनिधिः	shreenidhih	The treasure of Sree
श्रीविभावनः	shreevibhaavanah	Distributor of Sree
श्रीधरः	shreedharah	Holder of Sree
श्रीकरः	shreekarrah	One who gives Sree
श्रेयः	shreyah	Liberation

श्रीमान्	shreemaan	Possessor of Sree
लोकत्रयाश्रयः	loka-trayaashrayah	Shelter of the three worlds
स्वक्षः	svakshah	Beautiful-eyed
स्वङ्गः	svangah	Beautiful-limbed
शतानन्दः	shataanandah	Of infinite varieties and joys
नन्दिः	nandih	Infinite bliss
ज्योतिर्गणेश्वरः	jyotir-ganeshvarah	Lord of the luminaries in the cosmos
विजितात्मा	vijitaatmaa	One who has conquered the sense organs
विधेयात्मा	vidheyaatmaa	One who is ever available for the devotees to command in love
सत्कीर्तिः	sat-keertih	One of pure fame
छिन्नसंशयः	chinnasamshayah	One whose doubts are ever at rest
उदीर्णः	udeernah	The great transcendent
सर्वतश्चक्षुः	sarvatah-chakshuh	One who has eyes everywhere
अनीशः	aneeshah	One who has none to Lord over Him

शाश्वतः-स्थिरः	shaashvata-sthirah	One who is eternal and stable
भूशयः	bhooshayah	One who rested on the ocean shore (Rama)
भूषणः	bhooshanah	One who adorns the world
भूतिः	bhootih	One who is pure existence
विशोकः	vishokah	Sorrowless
शोकनाशनः	shoka-naashanah	Destroyer of sorrows
अर्चिष्मान्	archishmaan	The effulgent
अर्चितः	architah	One who is constantly worshipped by His devotees
कुम्भः	kumbhah	The pot within whom everything is contained
विशुद्धात्मा	vishuddhaatmaa	One who has the purest soul
विशोधनः	vishodhanah	The great purifier
अनिरुद्धः	aniruddhah	He who is invincible by any enemy
अप्रतिरथः	apratirathah	One who has no enemies to threaten Him
प्रद्युम्नः	pradyumnah	Very rich
अमितविक्रमः	amitavikramah	Of immeasurable prowess

कालनेमीनिहा	kaalanemi-nihaa	Slayer of Kalanemi
वीरः	veerah	The heroic victor
शौरी	shauri	One who always has invincible prowess
शूरजनेश्वरः	shoora-janeshvarah	Lord of the valiant
त्रिलोकात्मा	trilokaatmaa	The self of the three worlds
त्रिलोकेशः	trilokeshah	The Lord of the three worlds
केशवः	keshavah	One whose rays illumine the cosmos
केशिहा	keshihaa	Killer of Kesi
हरिः	hari	The creator
कामदेवः	kaamadevah	The beloved Lord
कामपालः	kaamapaalah	The fulfiller of desires
कामी	kaamee	One who has fulfilled all His desires
कान्तः	kaantah	Of enchanting form
कृतागमः	kritaagamah	The author of the agama scriptures
अनिर्देश्यवपुः	anirdeshya-vapuh	Of Indescribable form

विष्णुः	vishnuh	All-pervading
वीरः	veerah	The courageous
अनन्तः	anantah	Endless
धनञ्जयः	dhananjayah	One who gained wealth through conquest
ब्रह्मण्यः	brahmanyah	Protector of Brahman (anything related to Narayana)
ब्रह्मकृत्	brahmakrit	One who acts in Brahman
ब्रह्मा	brahmaa	Creator
ब्रह्म	brahma	Biggest
ब्रह्मविवर्धनः	brahma-vivardhanah	One who increases the Brahman
ब्रह्मविद्	brahmavid	One who knows Brahman
ब्राह्मणः	braahmanah	One who has realised Brahman
ब्रह्मी	brahmee	One who is with Brahma
ब्रह्मज्ञः	brahmajno	One who knows the nature of Brahman
ब्राह्मणप्रियः	braahmana-priyah	Dear to the brahmanas
महाकर्मः	mahaakramo	Of great step

महाकर्मा	mahaakarmaa	One who performs great deeds
महातेजा	mahaatejaah	One of great resplendence
महोरगः	mahoragah	The great serpent
महाक्रतुः	mahaakratuh	The great sacrifice
महायज्वा	mahaayajvaa	One who performed great yajnas
महायज्ञः	mahaayajnah	The great yajna
महाहविः	mahaahavih	The great offering
स्तव्यः	stavyah	One who is the object of all praise
स्तवप्रियः	stavapriyah	One who is invoked through prayer
स्तोत्रम्	stotram	The hymn
स्तुतिः	stutih	The act of praise
स्तोता	stotaa	One who adores or praises
रणप्रियः	ranapriyah	Lover of battles
पूर्णः	poornah	The complete
पूरयिता	poorayitaa	The fulfiller

पुण्यः	punyah	The truly holy
पुण्यकीर्तिः	punya-keertir	Of Holy fame
अनामयः	anaamayah	One who has no diseases
मनोजवः	manojavah	Swift as the mind
तीर्थकरः	teerthakaro	The teacher of the tirthas
वसुरेताः	vasuretaah	He whose essence is golden
वसुप्रदः	vasupradah	The free-giver of wealth
वसुप्रदः	vasupradah	The giver of salvation, the greatest wealth
वासुदेवः	vaasudevo	The son of Vasudeva
वसुः	vasuh	The refuge for all
वसुमना	vasumanaa	One who is attentive to everything
हविः	havih	The oblation
सद्गतिः	sadgatih	The goal of good people
सत्कृतिः	satkritih	One who is full of Good actions
सत्ता	satta	One without a second

सद्भूतिः	sadbhootih	One who has rich glories
सत्परायणः	satparaayanah	The Supreme goal for the good
शूरसेनः	shoorasenah	One who has heroic and valiant armies
यदुश्रेष्ठः	yadu-shresthah	The best among the Yadava clan
सन्निवासः	sannivaasah	The abode of the good
सुयामुनः	suyaamunah	One who attended by the people dwelling on the banks of Yamuna
भूतावासः	bhootaavaaso	The dwelling place of the elements
वासुदेवः	vaasudevah	One who envelops the world with Maya
सर्वासुनिलयः	sarvaasunilayah	The abode of all life energies
अनलः	analah	One of unlimited wealth, power and glory
दर्पहा	darpahaa	The destroyer of pride in evil-minded people
दर्पदः	darpadah	One who creates pride, or an urge to be the best, among the righteous
दृप्तः	driptah	One who is drunk with Infinite bliss
दुर्धरः	durdharah	The object of contemplation

अथापराजितः	athaaparaajitah	The unvanquished
विश्वमूर्तिः	vishvamoortih	Of the form of the entire Universe
महामूर्तिः	mahaamortir	The great form
दीप्तमूर्तिः	deeptamoortir	Of resplendent form
अमूर्तिमान्	a-moortirmaan	Having no form
अनेकमूर्तिः	anekamoortih	Multi-formed
अव्यक्तः	avyaktah	Unmanifaset
शतमूर्तिः	shatamoortih	Of many forms
शताननः	shataananah	Many-faced
एकः	ekah	The one
नैकः	naikah	The many
सवः	savah	The nature of the sacrifice
कः	kah	One who is of the nature of bliss
किम्	kim	What (the one to be inquired into)
यत्	yat	Which

तत्	tat	That
पदमनुत्तमम्	padam-anuttamam	The unequalled state of perfection
लोकबन्धुः	lokabandhur	Friend of the world
लोकनाथः	lokanaathah	Lord of the world
माधवः	maadhavah	Born in the family of Madhu
भक्तवत्सलः	bhaktavatsalah	One who loves His devotees
सुवर्णवर्णः	suvarna-varnah	Golden-coloured
हेमांगः	hemaangah	One who has limbs of gold
वरांगः	varaangah	With beautiful limbs
चन्दनांगदी	chandanaangadee	One who has attractive armlets
वीरहा	veeraha	Destroyer of valiant heroes
विषमः	vishama	Unequalled
शून्यः	shoonyah	The void
घृताशी	ghritaaseeh	One who has no need for good wishes
अचलः	acalah	Non-moving

चलः	chalah	Moving
अमानी	amaanee	Without false vanity
मानदः	maanadah	One who causes, by His maya, false identification with the body
मान्यः	maanyah	One who is to be honoured
लोकस्वामी	lokasvaamee	Lord of the universe
त्रिलोकधृक्	trilokadhrik	One who is the support of all the three worlds
सुमेधा	sumedhaa	One who has pure intelligence
मेधजः	medhajah	Born out of sacrifices
धन्यः	dhanyah	Fortunate
सत्यमेधः	satyamedhah	One whose intelligence never fails
धराधरः	dharaadharah	The sole support of the earth
तेजोवृषः	tejovrisho	One who showers radiance
द्युतिधरः	dyutidharah	One who bears an effulgent form
सर्वशस्त्रभृतां वरः	sarva-shastra-bhritaam-varah	The best among those who wield weapons

प्रग्रहः	pragrahah	Receiver of worship
निग्रहः	nigrahah	The killer
व्यग्रः	vyagrah	One who is ever engaged in fulfilling the devotee's desires
नैकशृंगः	naikashringah	One who has many horns
गदाग्रजः	gadaagrajah	One who is invoked through mantra
चतुर्मूर्तिः	chaturmoortih	Four-formed
चतुर्बाहुः	chaturbaahuh	Four-handed
चतुर्व्यूहः	chaturvyoohah	One who expresses Himself as the dynamic centre in the four vyoohas
चतुर्गतिः	chaturgatih	The ultimate goal of all four varnas and asramas
चतुरात्मा	chaturaatmaa	Clear-minded
चतुर्भावः	chaturbhaavas	The source of the four
चतुर्वेदविद्	chatur-vedavid	Knower of all four vedas
एकपात्	ekapaat	One-footed (BG 10.42)
समावर्तः	samaavartah	The efficient turner

निवृत्तात्मा	nivrittaatmaa	One whose mind is turned away from sense indulgence
दुर्जयः	durjayah	The invincible
दुरतिक्रमः	duratikramah	One who is difficult to be disobeyed
दुर्लभः	durlabhah	One who can be obtained with great efforts
दुर्गमः	durgamah	One who is realised with great effort
दुर्गः	durgah	Not easy to storm into
दुरावासः	duraavaasah	Not easy to lodge
दुरारिहा	duraarihaa	Slayer of the asuras
शुभांगः	shubhaangah	One with enchanting limbs
लोकसारंगः	lokasaarangah	One who understands the universe
सुतन्तुः	sutantuh	Beautifully expanded
तन्तुवर्धनः	tantu-varadhanah	One who sustains the continuity of the drive for the family
इन्द्रकर्मा	indrakarmaa	One who always performs gloriously auspicious actions
महाकर्मा	mahaakarmaa	One who accomplishes great acts
कृतकर्मा	kritakarmaa	One who has fulfilled his acts

कृतागमः	kritaagamah	Author of the Vedas
उद्भवः	udbhavah	The ultimate source
सुन्दरः	sundarah	Of unrivalled beauty
सुन्दः	sundah	Of great mercy
रत्नाभः	ratna-naabhah	Of beautiful navel
सुलोचनः	sulochanah	One who has the most enchanting eyes
अर्कः	arkah	One who is in the form of the sun
वाजसनः	vaajasanah	The giver of food
शृंगी	shringee	The horned one
जयन्तः	jayantah	The conqueror of all enemies
सर्वविज्जयी	sarvavij-jayee	One who is at once omniscient and victorious
सुवर्णबिन्दुः	suvarna-binduh	With limbs radiant like gold
अक्षोभ्यः	akshobhyah	One who is ever unruffled
सर्ववागीश्वरेश्वरः	sarva-vaageeshvareshvarah	Lord of the Lord of speech
महाहृदः	mahaahradah	One who is like a great refreshing swimming pool

महागर्तः	mahaagartah	The great chasm
महाभूतः	mahaabhootah	The great being
महानिधिः	mahaanidhih	The great abode
कुमुदः	kumudah	One who gladdens the earth
कुन्दरः	kundarah	The one who lifted the earth
कुन्दः	kundah	One who is as attractive as Kunda flowers
पर्जन्यः	parjanya	He who is similar to rain-bearing clouds
पावनः	paavanah	One who ever purifies
अनिलः	anilah	One who never slips
अमृतांशः	amritaashah	One whose desires are never fruitless
अमृतवपुः	amritavapuh	He whose form is immortal
सर्वज्ञः	sarvajna	Omniscient
सर्वतोमुखः	sarvato-mukhah	One who has His face turned everywhere
सुलभः	sulabhah	One who is readily available
सुव्रतः	suvratah	One who has taken the most auspicious forms

सिद्धः	siddhah	One who is perfection
शत्रुजित्	shatrujit	One who is ever victorious over His hosts of enemies
शत्रुतापनः	shatrutaapanah	The scorcher of enemies
न्यग्रोधः	nyagrodhah	The one who veils Himself with Maya
उदुम्बरः	udumbarah	Nourishment of all living creatures
अश्वत्थः	ashvattas	Tree of life
चाणूरान्ध्रनिषूदनः	chaanooraandhra-nishoodanah	The slayer of Canura
सहस्रार्चिः	sahasraarchih	He who has thousands of rays
सप्तजिह्वः	saptajihvah	He who expresses himself as the seven tongues of fire (Types of agni)
सप्तैधाः	saptaidhaah	The seven effulgences in the flames
सप्तवाहनः	saptavaahanah	One who has a vehicle of seven horses (sun)
अमूर्तिः	amoortih	Formless
अनघः	anaghah	Sinless
अचिन्त्यः	achintya	Inconceivable

भयकृत्	bhayakrit	Giver of fear
भयनाशनः	bhayanaashanah	Destroyer of fear
अणुः	anuh	The subtlest
बृहत्	brihat	The greatest
कृशः	krishah	Delicate, lean
स्थूलः	sthoolah	One who is the fattest
गुणभृत्	gunabhrit	One who supports
निर्गुणः	nirgunah	Without any properties
महान्	mahaan	The mighty
अधृतः	adhritah	Without support
स्वधृतः	svadhritah	Self-supported
स्वास्यः	svaasyah	One who has an effulgent face
प्राग्वंशः	praagvamshah	One who has the most ancient ancestry
वंशवर्धनः	vamshavardhanah	He who multiplies His family of descendants
भारभृत्	bhaarabhrit	One who carries the load of the universe

कथितः	kathitah	One who is glorified in all scriptures
योगी	yogee	One who can be realised through yoga
योगीशः	yogeesah	The king of yogis
सर्वकामदः	sarvakaamadah	One who fulfils all desires of true devotees
आश्रमः	aashramah	Haven
श्रमणः	shramanah	One who persecutes the worldly people
क्षामः	kshaamah	One who destroys everything
सुपर्णः	suparnah	He Who helps (the Yogins) to cross (the ocean of Samsara)
वायुवाहनः	vaayuvaahanah	The mover of the winds
धनुर्धरः	dhanurdharah	The wielder of the bow
धनुर्वेदः	dhanurvedah	One who declared the science of archery
दण्डः	dandah	One who punishes the wicked
दमयिता	damayitaa	The controller
दमः	damah	Beautitude in the self
अपराजितः	aparaajitah	One who cannot be defeated

सर्वसहः	sarvasahah	One who carries the entire Universe
अनियन्ता	aniyantaa	One who has no controller
नियमः	niyamah	One who is not under anyone's laws
अयमः	ayamah	One who knows no death
सत्त्ववान्	sattvavaan	One who is full of exploits and courage
सात्त्विकः	saattvikah	One who is full of sattvic qualities
सत्यः	satyah	Truth
सत्यधर्मपराक्रमः	satya-dharma-paraayanah	One who is the very abode of truth and dharma
अभिप्रायः	abhipraayah	One who is faced by all seekers marching to the infinite
प्रियार्हः	priyaarhah	One who deserves all our love
अर्हः	arhah	One who deserves to be worshiped
प्रियकृत्	priyakrit	One who is ever-obliging in fulfilling our wishes
प्रीतिवर्धनः	preetivardhanah	One who increases joy in the devotee's heart
विहायसगतिः	vihaayasa-gatih	One who travels in space
ज्योतिः	jyotih	Self-effulgent

सुरुचिः	suruchih	Whose desire manifests as the universe
हुतभुक्	hutabhuk	One who enjoys all that is offered in yajna
विभुः	vibhuh	All-pervading
रविः	ravi	One who dries up everything
विरोचनः	virochanah	One who shines in different forms
सूर्यः	sooryah	The one source from where everything is born
सविता	savitaa	The one who brings forth the Universe from Himself
रविलोचनः	ravilochanah	One whose eye is the sun
अनन्तः	anantah	Endless
हुतभुक्	hutabhuk	One who accepts oblations
भोक्ता	bhoktaaA	One who enjoys
सुखदः	sukhadah	Giver of bliss to those who are liberated
नैकजः	naikajah	One who is born many times
अग्रजः	agrajah	The One Who is First-Born
अनिर्विण्णः	anirvinnah	One who feels no disappointment

सदामर्षी	sadaamarsee	One who forgives the trespasses of His devotees
लोकाधिष्ठानम्	lokaadhishthaanam	The substratum of the universe
अद्भुतः	adbhutih	Wonderful
सनात्	sanaat	The beginningless and endless factor
सनातनतमः	sanaatanatamah	The most ancient
कपिलः	kapilah	The great sage Kapila
कपिः	kapih	One who drinks water
अव्ययः	avyayah	The one in whom the universe merges
स्वस्तिदः	svastidah	Giver of Svasti
स्वस्तिकृत्	svastikrit	One who robs all auspiciousness
स्वस्ति	svasti	One who is the source of all auspiciousness
स्वस्तिभुक्	svastibhuk	One who constantly enjoys auspiciousness
स्वस्तिदक्षिणः	svastidakshinah	Distributor of auspiciousness
अरौद्रः	araudrah	One who has no negative emotions or urges
कुण्डली	kundalee	One who wears shark earrings

चक्री	chakree	Holder of the chakra
विक्रमी	vikramee	The most daring
ऊर्जितशासनः	oorjita-shaasanah	One who commands with His hand
शब्दातिगः	shabdaatigah	One who transcends all words
शब्दसहः	shabdasahah	One who allows Himself to be invoked by Vedic declarations
शिशिरः	shishirah	The cold season, winter
शर्वरीकरः	sharvaree-karah	Creator of darkness
अक्रूरः	akroorah	Never cruel
पेशलः	peshalah	One who is supremely soft
दक्षः	dakshah	Prompt
दक्षिणः	dakshinah	The most liberal
क्षमिणांवरः	kshaminaam-varah	One who has the greatest amount of patience with sinners
विद्वत्तमः	vidvattamah	One who has the greatest wisdom
वीतभयः	veetabhayah	One with no fear
पुण्यश्रवणकीर्तनः	punya-shravana-keertanah	The hearing of whose glory causes holiness to grow

उत्तारणः	uttaaranah	One who lifts us out of the ocean of change
दुष्कृतिहा	dushkritihaa	Destroyer of bad actions
पुण्यः	punyah	Supremely pure
दुःस्वप्ननाशनः	duh-svapna-naashanah	One who destroys all bad dreams
वीरहा	veerahaa	One who ends the passage from womb to womb
रक्षणः	rakshanah	Protector of the universe
सन्तः	santah	One who is expressed through saintly men
जीवनः	jeevanah	The life spark in all creatures
पर्यवस्थितः	pariyavasthitah	One who dwells everywhere
अनन्तरूपः	anantaroopah	One of infinite forms
अनन्तश्रीः	anantashreeh	Full of infinite glories
जितमन्युः	jitamanyuh	One who has no anger
भयापहः	bhayapahah	One who destroys all fears
चतुरश्रः	chaturashrah	One who deals squarely
गभीरात्मा	gabheeraatmaa	Too deep to be fathomed

विदिशः	vidishah	One who is unique in His giving
व्यादिशः	vyaadishah	One who is unique in His commanding power
दिशः	dishah	One who advises and gives knowledge
अनादिः	anaadih	One who is the first cause
भूर्भूवः	bhoor-bhuvo	The substratum of the earth
लक्ष्मीः	lakshmeeh	The glory of the universe
सुवीरः	suveerah	One who moves through various ways
रुचिरांगदः	ruchiraangadah	One who wears resplendent shoulder caps
जननः	jananah	He who delivers all living creatures
जनजन्मादिः	jana-janmaadir	The cause of the birth of all creatures
भीमः	bheemah	Terrible form
भीमपराक्रमः	bheema-paraakramah	One whose prowess is fearful to His enemies
आधारनिलयः	aadhaaranilayah	The fundamental sustainer
अधाता	adhaataa	Above whom there is no other to command
पुष्पहासः	pushpahaasah	He who shines like an opening flower

प्रजागरः	prajaagarah	Ever-awakened
ऊर्ध्वगः	oordhvagah	One who is on top of everything
सत्पथाचारः	satpathaachaarah	One who walks the path of truth
प्राणदः	praanadah	Giver of life
प्रणवः	pranavah	Omkara
पणः	panah	The supreme universal manager
प्रमाणम्	pramaanam	He whose form is the Vedas
प्राणनिलयः	praananilayah	He in whom all prana is established
प्राणभृत्	praanibhrit	He who rules over all pranas
प्राणजीवनः	praanajeevanah	He who maintains the life-breath in all living creatures
तत्त्वम्	tattvam	The reality
तत्त्वविद्	tattvavit	One who has realised the reality
एकात्मा	ekaatmaa	The one self
जन्ममृत्युजरातिगः	janma-mrityu-jaraatigah	One who knows no birth, death or old age in Himself
भूर्भुवःस्वस्तरुः	bhoor-bhuvah svas-taruh	The tree of the three worlds (bhoo=terrestrial, svah=celestial

		and bhuvah=the world in between)
तारः	taarah	One who helps all to cross over
सविताः	savitaa	The father of all
प्रपितामहः	prapitaamahah	The father of the father of beings (Brahma)
यज्ञः	yajnah	One whose very nature is yajna
यज्ञपतिः	yajnapatih	The Lord of all yajnas
यज्वा	yajvaa	The one who performs yajna
यज्ञांगः	yajnaangah	One whose limbs are the things employed in yajna
यज्ञवाहनः	yajnavahanah	One who fulfils yajnas in complete
यज्ञभृद्	yajnabhid	The ruler of the yajnas
यज्ञकृत्	yajnakrit	One who performs yajna
यज्ञी	yajnee	Enjoyer of yajnas
यज्ञभुक्	yajnabhuk	Receiver of all that is offered
यज्ञसाधनः	yajnasadhanah	One who fulfils all yajnas
यज्ञान्तकृत्	yajnaantakrit	One who performs the concluding act of the yajna

यज्ञगुह्यम्	yajnaguhyam	The person to be realised by yajna
अन्नम्	annam	One who is food
अन्नादः	annaadah	One who eats the food
आत्मयोनिः	aatmayonih	The uncaused cause
स्वयंजातः	svayamjaatah	Self-born
वैखानः	vaikhaanah	The one who cut through the earth
सामगायनः	saamagaayanah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One who sings the sama songs • one who loves hearing saama chants
देवकीनन्दनः	devakee-nandanah	Son of Devaki
स्रष्टा	srashtaa	Creator
क्षितीशः	kshiteeshah	The Lord of the earth
पापनाशनः	paapa-naashanah	Destroyer of sin
शंखभृत्	sankha-bhrit	One who has the divine Pancajanya
नन्दकी	nandakee	One who holds the Nandaka sword
चक्री	chakree	Carrier of Sudarsana

शार्ङ्गधन्वा	shaarnga-dhanvaa	One who aims His shaarnga bow
गदाधरः	gadaadharah	Carrier of Kaumodaki club
रथांगपाणिः	rathaanga-paanih	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One who has the wheel of a chariot as His weapon • One with the strings of the chariot in his hands
अक्षोभ्यः	akshobhyah	One who cannot be annoyed by anyone
सर्वप्रहरणायुधः	sarva-praharanaayudhah	He who has all implements for all kinds of assault and fight

The 108 Names of Goddess Durga

ॐ कात्यायनाय विद्महे
कन्याकुमारी धीमही
तन्नो दुर्गी प्रकोद्यैत

Om Kaatyaayanaaya vidmahe
Kanyaakumaari dhiimahi
Tanno durgih pracodayaat

We know the daughter of Maharishi Kaayaayana
We meditate on the virgin girl
May the unconquerable one move us

- **Aadya:** The primordial reality
- **Aarya:** The Goddess

- **Abhavya:** The fearful Goddess
- **Aeindri:** The one who is powered Lord Indra
- **Agnijwala:** The one who is capable of spewing fire
- **Ahankara:** The one who is full of pride
- **Ameyaa:** The one who is beyond any measure
- **Anantaa:** The one who is infinite and immeasurable
- **Aja:** The one who has no birth
- **Anekashastrahasta:** The possessor of a many weaponed hand
- **AnekastraDhaarini:** The one who holds multiple weapons
- **Anekavarna:** The one who has multiple complexions
- **Aparna:** The one who abstains from eating even leaves while fasting
- **Apraudha:** The one who never ages
- **Bahula:** The one who has diverse forms and manifestations
- **Bahulaprema:** The one who is loved by all
- **Balaprada:** The giver of strength
- **Bhavini:** The beautiful one
- **Bhavya:** The one who stands for the future
- **Bhadrakaali:** The gentle form of Goddess Kali
- **Bhavani:** The mother of the universe
- **Bhavamochani:** The one who is the liberator of the universe
- **Bhavaprita:** The one who is adored by the entire universe
- **Bhavya:** The one who has magnificence
- **Brahmi:** The one who has the power of Lord Brahma

- **Brahmavadini:** The one who is omnipresent
- **Buddhi:** The embodiment of intelligence
- **Buddhida:** The one who bestows wisdom
- **Chamunda:** The killer of the demons called Chanda and Munda
- **Chandi:** The fearful form of Durga
- **Chandraghanta:** The one who has mighty bells
- **Chinta:** The one who takes care of tension
- **Chita:** The one who prepares the death-bed
- **Chiti:** The one who has a mind that thinks
- **Chitra:** The one with the quality of being picturesque
- **Chittarupa:** The one who is in a state of thought
- **Dakshakanya:** The one known to be the daughter of Daksha
- **Dakshayajñavinaashini:** The one who interrupts the sacrifice of Daksha
- **Devamata:** The one who is known as the Mother Goddess
- **Durga:** The one who is unconquerable
- **Ekakanya:** The one who is known to be the girl child
- **Ghorarupa:** The one who has an aggressive outlook
- **Gyaana:** The one who is the embodiment of knowledge
- **Jalodari:** The one who is the abode of the ethereal universe
- **Jaya:** The one who emerges as the victorious
- **Kaalaratri:** The Goddess who is black like night
- **Kaishori :** The one who is an adolescent
- **Kalamanjiiraranjini:** The one who wears a musical anklet

- **Karaali:** The one who is violent
- **Katyayani:** The one who is worshipped by sage Katyanan
- **Kaumaari:** The one who is an adolescent
- **Komaari:** The one known to be a beautiful adolescent
- **Kriya:** The one who is in action
- **Krooraa:** The one who is murderous on demons
- **Lakshmi:** The Goddess of Wealth
- **Maheshwari:** The one who possesses the power of Lord Mahesha
- **Maatangi:** The Goddess of Matanga
- **Madhu Kaitabha Hantri:** The one who killed the demon-duo Madhu and Kaitabha
- **Mahaabala:** The one who has immense strength
- **Mahatapa:** The one with severe penance
- **Mahishasura Mardini:** The destroyer of the bull-demon Mahishaasura
- **Mahodari:** The one who has a huge belly which stores the universe
- **Manah:** The one with a mind
- **Matangamunipujita:** The one who is worshipped by the Sage Matanga
- **Muktakesha:** The one who flaunts open tresses
- **Narayani:** The one known to be the destructive aspect of Lord Narayana (Brahma)
- **Nishumbha Shumbha Hanani:** The killer of the demon-brothers Shumbha Nishumbha
- **Nitya:** The one known as The Eternal
- **Paatala:** The one with the color red
- **Paatalavati:** The one who is clothed in red
- **Parameshvari:** The one known as the Ultimate Goddess

- **Pattaambaraparidhaana:** The one who wears a dress made out of leather
- **Pinaakadharini:** The one who holds the trident of Shiva
- **Pratyaksha:** The one who is original
- **Praudha:** The one who is old
- **Purushaakriti:** The one who takes the shape of a man
- **Ratnapriya:** The one who is adorned or loved by jewels
- **Raudramukhi:** The one who has a frightening face like the destroyer Rudra
- **Saadhvi:** The one who is self-confident
- **Sadagati:** The one who is always in motion, bestowing Moksha (salvation)
- **Sarvaastradhaarini:** The one who possesses all the missile weapons
- **Sarvadaanavaghaatini:** The one who possesses the power to kill all the demons
- **Sarvamantramayi:** The one who possesses all the instruments of thought
- **Sarvashaastramayi:** The one who is skillful in all theories
- **Sarvasuravinasha:** The one who is the destroyer of all demons
- **Sarvavahanavahana:** The one who rides all vehicles
- **Sarvavidya:** The one who is knowledgeable
- **Sati:** The one who got burned alive
- **Satta:** The one who is above all beings
- **Satya:** The one who resembles truth
- **Satyanandasvarupini:** The one who has the form of eternal bliss
- **Savitri:** The one who is the daughter of the Sun God Savitri
- **Shaambhavi:** The one who is the companion of Shambhu
- **Shivadooti:** The one who is the ambassador of Lord Shiva

- **Shooldharini:** The one who holds a monodent
- **Sundari:** The one who is gorgeous
- **Sursundari:** The one who is extremely beautiful
- **Tapasvini:** The one who is engaged in repentance
- **Trinetra:** The one who has three-eyes
- **Vaarahi:** The one who rides on Varaah
- **Vaishnavi:** The one who is invincible
- **Vandurga:** The one known as the Goddess of Forests
- **Vikrama:** The one who is violent
- **Vimalauttkarshini:** The one who provides joy
- **Vishnumaya:** The one who is the charm of Lord Vishnu
- **Vriddhamaata:** The one known as the old mother
- **Yati:** The one who renounces the world or the ascetic
- **Yuvati:** The one who is a young woman

The Twelve Main Names of Lord Ganesha

- **Sumukha:** The very graceful Lord
- **Ekadanta:** The Lord who has only one tusk
- **Kapila:** The Lord of a tawny color
- **Gajakarna:** The Lord with elephant ears
- **Lambodara:** The Lord with a prominent belly
- **Vikata:** The Misshapen
- **Vighnanaasaka:** The Lord destroyer of obstacles
- **Ganaadhipa:** The Lord Protector of the Gana
- **Ganaadhyaksha:** The Minister of the Gana
- **Bhaalachandra:** The Lord who wears the moon crescent on his head
- **Gajaanana:** The Lord with an elephant face.
- **Dhuumraketu:** The Lord of a smoky color with two arms riding on a blue horse, Ruler of the Kali Yuga

Lakshmi Sahasranamam

ॐ श्री महालक्ष्म्यै च विद्महे विष्णु पत्न्यै च धीमहि तन्नो लक्ष्मी प्रचोदयात्

Om Shree Mahalakshmyai Cha Vidmahe Vishnu Patnyai Cha Dheemahi Tanno Lakshmi Prachodayat

Om, Let me ponder the best goddess, Who is the spouse of Lord Vishnu, Give me higher keenness, And let Goddess Lakshmi light up my mind.

- 1) ॐ नित्यागतायै नमः। – Nityagata – The Goddess Who keeps on Traveling
- 2) ॐ अनन्तनित्यायै नमः। – Anantanitya – The Goddess Who is Endless and is Forever
- 3) ॐ नन्दिन्यै नमः। – Nandini – The Goddess Who was the Daughter of Nandagopa
- 4) ॐ जनरञ्जन्यै नमः। – Janaranjani – The Goddess Who Makes People Happy
- 5) ॐ नित्यप्रकाशिन्यै नमः। – Nitya Prakashini – The Goddess Who Shines Permanently
- 6) ॐ स्वप्रकाशस्वरूपिन्यै नमः। – Swaprakasha swaroopini – The Goddess Who is Naturally Shining
- 7) ॐ महालक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Maha Lakshmi – The Goddess Who is the Great Lakshmi
- 8) ॐ महाकाल्यै नमः। – Mahakali – The Goddess Who is Black in Colour
- 9) ॐ महाकन्यायै नमः। – Mahakanya – The Goddess Who is the Great Virgin
- 10) ॐ सरस्वत्यै नमः। – Saraswati – The Goddess of Knowledge, Music and the Arts
- 11) ॐ भोगवैभवसन्ध्यायै नमः। – Bhoga-vaibhava-sandhatri – The Goddess Who Gives Pleasure and Wealth
- 12) ॐ भक्तानुग्रहकारिन्यै नमः। – Bhaktanugraharini – The Goddess Who Blesses her Devotees
- 13) ॐ ईशावास्यायै नमः। – Eeshavasya – The Goddess Who is Everywhere
- 14) ॐ महामायायै नमः। – Mahamaya – The Goddess Who is the Great Enchantress

- 15) ॐ महादेव्यै नमः। – Mahadevi – The One Who is the Great Goddess
- 16) ॐ महेश्वर्यै नमः। – Maheshwari – The Goddess Who is the Wife of Great Shiva
- 17) ॐ हल्लेखायै नमः। – Hrullekha – The Goddess Who is in Letter Hreem
- 18) ॐ परमायै नमः। – Paramaa – The Goddess Who is the Greatest
- 19) ॐ शक्त्यै नमः। – Shakti – The Goddess Who is the Power
- 20) ॐ मातृकाबीजरूपिण्यै नमः। – Matraka-beeja-roopini – The Goddess Who is Model Root Letter
- 21) ॐ नित्यानन्दायै नमः। – Nithayananda – The Goddess Who is Forever Happy
- 22) ॐ नित्यबोधायै नमः। – Nityabodha – The Goddess Who has Permanent Wisdom
- 23) ॐ नादिन्यै नमः। – Naadini – The Goddess Who Makes Musical Note
- 24) ॐ जन्मोदिन्यै नमः। – Janamodini – The Goddess Who Entertains People
- 25) ॐ सत्यप्रत्ययिन्यै नमः। – Satya-pratyayani – The Goddess Who Believes in Truth
- 26) ॐ स्वप्रकाशात्मरूपिण्यै नमः। – Swaprakashatma-roopini – The Goddess Who Herself has a Shining Form
- 27) ॐ त्रिपुरायै नमः। – Tripura – The Goddess Who is the Wife of Shiva Who Destroyed the Three Cities
- 28) ॐ भैरव्यै नमः। – Bhairavi – The Goddess Who has a Fearful Form
- 29) ॐ विद्यायै नमः। – Vidyaa – The Goddess Who is Knowledge
- 30) ॐ हंसायै नमः। – Hamsaa – The Goddess Who is the “Hamsa” chant
- 31) ॐ वागीश्वर्यै नमः। – Vagishwari – The Goddess Who is the Goddess of Words
- 32) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shivaa – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Lord Shiva
- 33) ॐ वाग्देव्यै नमः। – Vagdevi – The One Who is the Goddess of Words
- 34) ॐ महारात्र्यै नमः। – Maharatri – The Goddess Who is the Night Before the Deluge
- 35) ॐ कालरात्र्यै नमः। – Kalaratri – The Goddess Who is the Night Before Death
- 36) ॐ त्रिलोचनायै नमः। – Trilochana – The Goddess Who has Three Eyes
- 37) ॐ भद्रकाल्यै नमः। – Bhadrakali – The Goddess Who is the Kali Who Protects
- 38) ॐ कराल्यै नमः। – Karali – The Goddess Who is Fearsome
- 39) ॐ महाकाल्यै नमः। – Mahakali – The Goddess Who Swallows Time
- 40) ॐ तिलोत्तमायै नमः। – Tilottama – The Goddess Whose Every Atom is Pretty
- 41) ॐ काल्यै नमः। – Kali – The Goddess Who is Black

42) ॐ करालवक्त्रान्तायै नमः। – Karalavaktranta – The Goddess Who has a Horrifying Mouth

43) ॐ कामाक्ष्यै नमः। – Kamakshi – The Goddess Who Fulfills Desires by Her Eyes

44) ॐ कामदायै नमः। – Kamada – The Goddess Who Fulfills Desires

45) ॐ शुभायै नमः। – Shubha – The Goddess Who is Auspicious

46) ॐ चण्डिकायै नमः। – Chandika – The Goddess Who has Great Anger

Adi Lakshmi	The First manifestation of Lakshmi
Dhanya Lakshmi	Granary Wealth
Veera Lakshmi	Wealth of Courage
Gaja Lakshmi	Elephants spraying water, wealth of fertility, rains and food.
Santana Lakshmi	Wealth of Continuity, Progeny
Vidya Lakshmi	Wealth of Knowledge and Wisdom
Vijaya Lakshmi	Wealth of Victory
Aishwarya Lakshmi	Wealth of prosperity and fortune

47) ॐ चण्डरुपेशायै नमः। – Chandarupesha – The Goddess Who has a Fearsome Form

48) ॐ चामुण्डायै नमः। – Chamunda – The Goddess Who Killed Chanda and Munda

49) ॐ चक्रधारिण्यै नमः। – Chakradharini – The Goddess Who is Armed with a Wheel

50) ॐ त्रैलोक्यजनन्यै नमः। – Trailokyajanani – The Goddess Who has Won Over the Three Worlds

- 51) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess Who Makes Things Move
- 52) ॐ त्रैलोक्यविजयोत्तमायै नमः। – Trailokya vijayottama – The Goddess Who is the First Among Those Who Won Over the Three Worlds
- 53) ॐ सिद्धलक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Siddhalakshmi – The Goddess Who Grants Occult Powers
- 54) ॐ क्रियालक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Kriyalakshmi – The Goddess Who is Behind All Actions
- 55) ॐ मोक्षलक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Moksha lakshmi – The Goddess Who is the Lakshmi Giving Salvation
- 56) ॐ प्रसादिन्यै नमः। – Prasadini – The Goddess Who Becomes Pleased with Devotees
- 57) ॐ उमायै नमः। – Uma – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Himavan
- 58) ॐ भगवत्यै नमः। – Bhagawati – The Goddess Who is the Goddess with All Types of Wealth
- 59) ॐ दुर्गायै नमः। – Durga – The Goddess Who Killed Durgamasura
- 60) ॐ चान्द्र्यै नमः। – Chaandri – The Goddess Who Shines Like the Moon
- 61) ॐ दाक्षायण्यै नमः। – Dakshayani – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Daksha
- 62) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shivaa – The Goddess Who is Extremely Peaceful
- 63) ॐ प्रत्यङ्गिरायै नमः। – Pratyangira – The Goddess Who Took the Form of the Fearsome Atharvana Bhadrakali
- 64) ॐ धरायै नमः। – Dharaa – The Goddess Who Carries (or) Who is Earth
- 65) ॐ वेलायै नमः। – Velaa – The Goddess Who is in the Edge of Time
- 66) ॐ लोकमात्रे नमः। – Lokamata – The Goddess Who is the Mother of the World
- 67) ॐ हरिप्रियायै नमः। – Haripriya – The Goddess Who is Loved by Vishnu
- 68) ॐ पार्वत्यै नमः। – Parvati – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of the Mountain
- 69) ॐ परमायै नमः। – Paramaa – The Goddess is the First Among Everything
- 70) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 71) ॐ ब्रह्मविद्याप्रदायिन्यै नमः। – Brahmaidya-pradayini – The Goddess Who Grants Knowledge of God
- 72) ॐ अरूपायै नमः। – Aroopa – The Goddess Who does Not have Any Form
- 73) ॐ बहुरूपायै नमः। – Bahuroopa – The Goddess Who has Several Forms

- 74) ॐ विरूपायै नमः। – Viroopa – The Goddess Who has a Horrible Form of Durga
- 75) ॐ विश्वरूपिण्यै नमः। – Viswaroopini – The Goddess Whose Form is the Universe
- 76) ॐ पञ्चभूतात्मिकायै नमः। – Panchabhootatmika – The Goddess Who is the Soul of the Five Elements
- 77) ॐ वाण्यै नमः। – Vani – The Goddess Who Plays Veena
- 78) ॐ पञ्चभूतात्मिकायै नमः। – Panchabhootatmika – The Goddess Who is the Soul of the Five Elements
- 79) ॐ परायै नमः। – Paraa – The Goddess Who is Above the Five Elements
- 80) ॐ कालिम्न्यै नमः। – Kalika – The One Who is the Goddess of Time
- 81) ॐ पञ्चिकायै नमः। – Panchika – The Goddess Who is the World Spread Through the Five Elements
- 82) ॐ वाग्यै नमः। – Vagmi – The Goddess Who Controls Words
- 83) ॐ हविषे नमः। – Havi – The Goddess Who is Cooked Rice and Ghee to be Offered in the Fire
- 84) ॐ प्रत्यधिदेवतायै नमः। – Pratyadhidevata – The One Who Makes the Mind and Body Work as its Goddess
- 85) ॐ देवमात्रे नमः। – Devamata – The Goddess Who is the Mother of Devas
- 86) ॐ सुरेशानायै नमः। – Sureshana – The Goddess of the Devas
- 87) ॐ वेदगर्भायै नमः। – Vedagarbha – The Goddess is the origin of the Vedas
- 88) ॐ अम्बिकायै नमः। – Ambika – The Goddess Who is the Mother
- 89) ॐ धृतये नमः। – Dhriti – The Goddess Who is the Courage
- 90) ॐ सङ्ख्यायै नमः। – Sankhya – The Goddess Who is the Numbers
- 91) ॐ जातये नमः। – Jaati – The Goddess Who Lives as All Castes and Creeds
- 92) ॐ क्रियाशक्त्यै नमः। – Kriyashakti – The Goddess Who is the Power Behind Action
- 93) ॐ प्रकृत्यै नमः। – Prakruti – The Goddess Who is the Nature
- 94) ॐ मोहिन्यै नमः। – Mohini – The Goddess Who Bewitches
- 95) ॐ मह्यै नमः। – Mahi – The Goddess Who is the Earth
- 96) ॐ यज्ञविद्यायै नमः। – Yajnavidya – The Goddess Who is the Science of Yajna
- 97) ॐ महाविद्यायै नमः। – Mahavidya – The Goddess Who is the Greatest Knowledge
- 98) ॐ गुह्यविद्यायै नमः। – Guhyavidya – The Goddess Who is the Secret Knowledge
- 99) ॐ विभावर्यै नमः। – Vibhavari – The Goddess Who Drives Away Darkness

- 100) ॐ ज्योतिष्मत्यै नमः। – Jyotishmati – The Goddess Who Possesses Light
- 101) ॐ महामात्रे नमः। – Mahamata – The Goddess Who is the Great Mother
- 102) ॐ सर्वमन्त्रफलप्रदायै नमः। – Sarva-mantra-phalaprada – The Goddess Who Makes All Mantras Yield Results
- 103) ॐ दारिद्र्यध्वंसिन्यै नमः। – Daridrya dhvamsini – The Goddess Who Destroys Poverty
- 104) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 105) ॐ हृदयग्रन्थिभेदिन्यै नमः। – Hridaya-granthi-bhedini – The Goddess Who Breaks the Knot of Heart
- 106) ॐ सहस्रादित्यसङ्काशायै नमः। – Sahasraditya-sankasha – The Goddess Who is Like One Thousand Suns
- 107) ॐ चन्द्रिकायै नमः। – Chandrika – The Goddess Who is Like the Light of Moon
- 108) ॐ चन्द्ररूपिण्यै नमः। – Chandra roopini – The Goddess Who has the Form of Moon
- 109) ॐ गायत्र्यै नमः। – Gayatri – The Goddess Who is Gayathri Mantra
- 110) ॐ सोमसम्भूत्यै नमः। – Soma sambhuti – The Goddess Who Wears the Crescent
- 111) ॐ सावित्र्यै नमः। – Savitri – The Goddess Who Gave Birth to Vedas
- 112) ॐ प्रणवात्मिकायै नमः। – Pranavatmika – The Goddess Who is the Soul of Pranava
- 113) ॐ शाङ्कर्यै नमः। – Shaankari – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Shiva
- 114) ॐ वैष्णव्यै नमः। – Vaishnavi – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Vishnu
- 115) ॐ ब्राह्म्यै नमः। – Brahmi – The Goddess Who is the Aspect of Brahma
- 116) ॐ सर्वदेवनमस्कृतायै नमः। – Sarvadeva-namaskrita – The Goddess Who is Saluted by All Devas
- 117) ॐ सेव्यदुर्गायै नमः। – Sevyadurga – The Goddess Who is Durga Who Should be Saluted
- 118) ॐ कुबेराक्ष्यै नमः। – Kuberakshi – The Goddess Who by Her Mere Glance can Make a Man Rich
- 119) ॐ करवीरनिवासिन्यै नमः। – Karaveera nivasini – The Goddess Who lives in Nerium Oleander (Kaner) Flowers
- 120) ॐ जयायै नमः। – Jaya – The Goddess Who is Victorious
- 121) ॐ विजयायै नमः। – Vijaya – The Goddess Who is Ever Victorious
- 122) ॐ जयन्त्यै नमः। – Jayanti – The Goddess Who Always Wins Everywhere
- 123) ॐ अपराजितायै नमः। – Aparajita – The Goddess Who Cannot be Defeated

- 124) ॐ कुब्जिकायै नमः। – Kubjika – The Goddess Who is Curled up and Sleeping
- 125) ॐ कालिकायै नमः। – Kalika – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Kali
- 126) ॐ शास्त्रायै नमः। – Shastri – The Goddess Who Rules Over Knowledge
- 127) ॐ विनापुस्तकधारिण्यै नमः। – Veenapustaka dharini – The Goddess Who Carried a Book and a Veena
- 128) ॐ सर्वज्ञशक्त्यै नमः। – Sarvagya shakti – The Goddess Who is Victorious
- 129) ॐ श्रीशक्त्यै नमः। – Sri Shakti – The Goddess Who is Victorious
- 130) ॐ ब्रह्मविष्णुशिवात्मिकायै नमः। – Brahma Vishnu Shivatmika – The Goddess Who is Victorious
- 131) ॐ इडापिङ्गलिकामध्यमृणाली-तन्तुरूपिण्यै नमः। – Ida-pingalika-madhyamrinali-tanturoopini – The Goddess Who goes in Between Ida and Pingala and Reaches the Sahasrara
- 132) ॐ यज्ञेशान्यै नमः। – Yagyashaani – The Goddess Who Rules Over Yajnas
- 133) ॐ प्रथायै नमः। – Pratha – The Goddess Who is Famous
- 134) ॐ दीक्षायै नमः। – Diksha – The Goddess Who Gives You License to do Yajna
- 135) ॐ दक्षिणायै नमः। – Dakshina – The Goddess Who is an Expert
- 136) ॐ सर्वमोहिन्यै नमः। – Sarva Mohini – The Goddess Who is Prettier than All
- 137) ॐ अष्टाङ्गयोगिन्यै नमः। – Ashtanga yogini – The Goddess Who can be Seen by Eight Fold Yoga
- 138) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 139) ॐ निर्बीजध्यानगोचरायै नमः। – Nirbeeja-dhyana-gocharaa – The Goddess Who is Visible to Those Who Meditate Using Yoga
- 140) ॐ सर्वतीर्थस्थितायै नमः। – Sarvatirtha-sthithaa – The Goddess Who is in All Sacred Waters
- 141) ॐ शुद्धायै नमः। – Shuddha – The Goddess Who is Eternally Pure
- 142) ॐ सर्वपर्वतवासिन्यै नमः। – Sarva parvata vasini – The Goddess Who Lives on All Mountains
- 143) ॐ वेदशास्त्रप्रमायै नमः। – Veda Shashtraprama – The Goddess Who Throws Light on Vedas and Sasthras
- 144) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 145) ॐ षडङ्गादिपदक्रमायै नमः। – Shadangadi pada krama – The Goddess Who Codifies the Six Branches of Vedas-Siksha, Chandas, Nirukta, Jyotisha, Vyakarana and Kalpa
- 146) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shivaa – The Goddess Who is Auspicious
- 147) ॐ धात्र्यै नमः। – Dhatri – The Goddess Who Gives

- 148) ॐ शुभानन्दायै नमः। – Shubhananda – The Goddess Who is Auspiciously Happy
- 149) ॐ यज्ञकर्मस्वरूपिण्यै नमः। – Yajnakarma svaroopini – The Goddess Who is the Form of Carrying Out of Fire Sacrifices
- 150) ॐ व्रतिन्यै नमः। – Vratini – The Goddess Who does Penance
- 151) ॐ मेनकायै नमः। – Menaka – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Mena
- 152) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 153) ॐ ब्रह्माण्यै नमः। – Brahmani – The Goddess Who is the Power of Brahma
- 154) ॐ ब्रह्मचारिण्यै नमः। – Sarvatirtha – The Goddess Who Meditates on Brahman
- 155) ॐ एकाक्षरपरायै नमः। – Ekaksharapara – The Goddess Who Likes Om
- 156) ॐ तारायै नमः। – Tara – The Goddess Who Helps to Cross the Sea of Misery
- 157) ॐ भवबन्धविनाशिन्यै नमः। – Bhava bandha vinashini – The Goddess Who Destroys Attachment to Domestic Life
- 158) ॐ विश्वम्भरायै नमः। – Vishwambhara – The Goddess Who Supports the Universe
- 159) ॐ धराधारायै नमः। – Dharaadhaaraa – The Goddess Who Supports the Earth
- 160) ॐ निराधारायै नमः। – Niradhara – The Goddess Who does not Have Any Support
- 161) ॐ अधिकस्वरायै नमः। – Adhikasvaraa – The Goddess Who is Beyond Description
- 162) ॐ राकायै नमः। – Raka – The Goddess Who is Like the Full Moon
- 163) ॐ कुह्यै नमः। – Kuhu – The One Who is the Goddess of New Moon Day
- 164) ॐ अमावास्यायै नमः। – Amavasya – The Goddess Who is the New Moon Day
- 165) ॐ पूर्णिमायै नमः। – Poornima – The Goddess Who is the Full Moon Day
- 166) ॐ अनुमत्यै नमः। – Anumati – The Goddess Who Permits
- 167) ॐ द्युत्यै नमः। – Dyuti – The Goddess Who is the Form of Light
- 168) ॐ सिनीवालयै नमः। – Sinivali – The Goddess Who is One Day Previous to New Moon Day
- 169) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shivaa – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Shiva
- 170) ॐ अवश्यायै नमः। – Avashyaa – The Goddess Who Attracts
- 171) ॐ वैश्वदेव्यै नमः। – Vaishvadevi – The Goddess Who is the Form of Vishva Devas
- 172) ॐ पिशङ्गीलायै नमः। – Pishangila – The Goddess Who has a Very Soft Body

- 173) ॐ पिप्पलायै नमः। – Pippalaa – The Goddess Who is the Form of Banyan Tree
- 174) ॐ विशालाक्ष्यै नमः। – Vishalakshi – The Goddess Who has Broad Eyes
- 175) ॐ रक्षोघ्न्यै नमः। – Rakshoghni – The Goddess Who is the Fire that Protects
- 176) ॐ वृष्टिकारिण्यै नमः। – Vrishti kaarini – The Goddess Who is the Reason of Rain
- 177) ॐ दुष्टविद्राविण्यै नमः। – Dushta vidravini – The Goddess Who Drives Away Bad People
- 178) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 179) ॐ सर्वोपद्रवनाशिन्यै नमः। – Sarvopadrava nashini – The Goddess Who Destroys All Type of Troubles
- 180) ॐ शारदायै नमः। – Sharada – The Goddess Who Gives Wisdom
- 181) ॐ शरसन्धानायै नमः। – Sharasandhaana – The Goddess Who is the Power of Sending Arrows Using the Bow
- 182) ॐ सर्वशस्त्रस्वरूपिण्यै नमः। – Sarva Shastra svaroopini – The Goddess Who is the Form of All Weapons
- 183) ॐ युद्धमध्यस्थितायै नमः। – Yuddha madhya sthita – The Goddess Who is in the Middle of the Battle
- 184) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 185) ॐ सर्वभूतप्रभञ्जन्यै नमः। – Sarva bhoota bhanjani – The Goddess Who Destroys All Evil Spirits
- 186) ॐ अयुद्धायै नमः। – Ayuddha – The Goddess Who does not Participate in a War
- 187) ॐ युद्धरूपायै नमः। – Yuddharoopa – The Goddess Who is the Form of Battle
- 188) ॐ शान्तायै नमः। – Shanta – The Goddess Who is Peaceful
- 189) ॐ शान्तिस्वरूपिण्यै नमः। – Shanti svaroopini – The Goddess Who is the Personification of Peace
- 190) ॐ गङ्गायै नमः। – Ganga – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Ganges
- 191) ॐ सरस्वत्यै नमः। – Saraswati – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Saraswati
- 192) ॐ वेण्यै नमः। – Veni – The Goddess Who is the Braid
- 193) ॐ यमुनायै नमः। – Yamuna – The Goddess Who is the River Yamuna
- 194) ॐ नर्मदायै नमः। – Narmada – The Goddess Who is the River Narmada
- 195) ॐ आपगायै नमः। – Aapaga – The Goddess Who was Once a River
- 196) ॐ समुद्रवसनावासायै नमः। – Samudravasanaa vaasaa – The Goddess Who Lives in Between the Seas
- 197) ॐ ब्रह्माण्डश्रेणिमेखलायै नमः। – Brahmanda shreni mekhala – The Goddess Who Wears the Universe as Hip Belt

198) ॐ पञ्चवक्त्रायै नमः। – Panchavaktra – The Goddess Who has Five Faces

199) ॐ दशभुजायै नमः। – Dasabhujā – The Goddess Who has Ten Hands

200) ॐ शुद्धस्फटिकसन्निभायै नमः। – Shuddha sphatika sannibha – The Goddess Who is Like a Clear Crystal

लक्ष्मी क्षीर समुद्रा रजा तनया
श्री रंगा धमेश्वरी
दासी भूत समासता दे वनिताम्
लोकिका दीपाङ्कुरम्
श्रीमान मण्ड कटक लब्ध विभाव
ब्रह्मेन्द्र गंगाधरम्
तवम् त्रैलोक्य कुडुंबिनेम्
सर्वस्य वन्दे मुकुन्द प्रियाम्

Lakshmi Ksheera Samudra Raaja Tanaya
Sree Ranga Dhaameshvari
Daasi Bhootha Samasata Deva Vanithaam
Lokaika Deepankuram
Sreeman Manda Kataaksha Labdha Vibhava
Brahmendra Gangaadharam
Tvaam Trailokya Kudumbineem
Sarasijam Vande Mukunda Priyaam

Goddess Lakshmi, who is the daughter of the ruler of the expanse of milk,
whose dwelling place is Srirangam with Lord Ranganatha
Who is served by all the perfect women in paradise
Who is the managing light for the world
Who has acquired the supported (kept, never-ending) look (Grace) from Brahma
Indra and Shiva, whose homestead is the three universes (Bhu, Bhuvā, Svaha) – I offer my
surrenders to Thee, the adored of Lord Krishna (Mukunda)

201) ॐ रक्तायै नमः। – Rakta – The Goddess Who is of Blood Red Colour

202) ॐ कृष्णायै नमः। – Krishna – The Goddess Who is of Black Colour

- 203) ॐ सीतायै नमः। – Sita – The Goddess Who is of White Colour
- 204) ॐ पीतायै नमः। – Pita – The Goddess Who is of Yellow Colour
- 205) ॐ सर्ववर्णायै नमः। – Sarvavarna – The Goddess Who is of All Colours
- 206) ॐ निरीश्वर्यै नमः। – Nireeshwari – The One Who does not have Any Other Goddess
- 207) ॐ कालिकायै नमः। – Kalika – The Goddess Who is Kali
- 208) ॐ चक्रिकायै नमः। – Chakrika – The Goddess Who is in Sri Chakra
- 209) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 210) ॐ सत्यायै नमः। – Satya – The Goddess Who is Truth
- 211) ॐ वटुकायै नमः। – Vatuka – The Goddess Who is Always a Lass
- 212) ॐ स्थितायै नमः। – Sthita – The Goddess Who is Stable
- 213) ॐ तरुण्यै नमः। – Taruni – The Goddess Who is a Lass
- 214) ॐ वारुण्यै नमः। – Vaaruni – The Goddess Who is the Power of Varuna
- 215) ॐ नार्यै नमः। – Nari – The One Who is a Woman
- 216) ॐ ज्येष्ठादेव्यै नमः। – Jyeshtha-devi – The One Who is Elder Goddess
- 217) ॐ सुरेश्वर्यै नमः। – Sureshwari – The One Who is the Goddess of Devas
- 218) ॐ विश्वम्भरायै नमः। – Vishwambhara – The Goddess Who Wears the Universe as Cloth
- 219) ॐ धरायै नमः। – Dhara – The Goddess Who is Earth
- 220) ॐ कर्त्र्यै नमः। – Kartri – The Goddess Who is the Doer
- 221) ॐ गलार्गलविभङ्गन्यै नमः। – Galargala Vibhanjini – The Goddess Who Breaks Problems
- 222) ॐ सन्ध्यायै नमः। – Sandhya – The Goddess Who is Dawn, Dusk and Noon
- 223) ॐ रात्र्यै नमः। – Ratri – The Goddess Who is Night
- 224) ॐ दिवे नमः। – Diva – The Goddess Who is Day Time
- 225) ॐ ज्योत्स्नायै नमः। – Jyotsna – The Goddess Who is the Night Lit by Full Moon
- 226) ॐ कलायै नमः। – Kala – The Goddess Who is the Crescent
- 227) ॐ काष्ठायै नमः। – Kashtha – The Goddess Who is Quarter of the World
- 228) ॐ निमेषिकायै नमः। – Nimeshika – The Goddess Who does Everything in a Nimisha (Time Between Opening and Closing of Eye)

- 229) ॐ उर्वी नमः। – Urvi – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Earth
- 230) ॐ कात्यायन्यै नमः। – Katyayani – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Sage Katyayana
- 231) ॐ शुभ्रायै नमः। – Shubhra – The Goddess Who is White and Clean
- 232) ॐ संसारार्णवतारिण्यै नमः। – Samsararnavatarini – The Goddess Who Makes Us Cross the Forest of Domestic Life
- 233) ॐ कपिलायै नमः। – Kapilaa – The Goddess Who is the Wife of Sage Kapila
- 234) ॐ कीलिकायै नमः। – Kilika – The Goddess Who is the Axis of Everything
- 235) ॐ अशोकायै नमः। – Ahsoka – The Goddess Who is Never Sad
- 236) ॐ मल्लिकानवमालिकायै नमः। – Mallika-navamalika – The Goddess Who is Jasmine Flower
- 237) ॐ देविकायै नमः। – Devika – The One Who is the Goddess with a Form of a Child
- 238) ॐ नन्दिकायै नमः। – Nandika – The Goddess Who is the Daughter
- 239) ॐ शान्तायै नमः। – Shanta – The Goddess Who is Patient
- 240) ॐ भञ्जिकायै नमः। – Bhanjika – The Goddess Who Breaks
- 241) ॐ भयभञ्जिकायै नमः। – Bhayabhanjika – The Goddess Who Breaks Fear
- 242) ॐ कौशिक्यै नमः। – Kaushiki – The Goddess Who Came Out of the Hair of Parvati
- 243) ॐ वैदिक्यै नमः। – Vaidiki – The Goddess Who is Vedic in Form
- 244) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 245) ॐ सौर्यै नमः। – Sauri – The Goddess Who is the Power of Sun
- 246) ॐ रूपाधिकायै नमः। – Roopadhika – The Goddess Who Transcends the Form
- 247) ॐ अतिभायै नमः। – Atibha – The Goddess Who has Relatively More Light
- 248) ॐ दिग्वस्त्रायै नमः। – Digvastra – The Goddess Who Wears the Directions as Cloth
- 249) ॐ नववस्त्रायै नमः। – Navavastra – The Goddess Who Wears New Cloths
- 250) ॐ कन्यकायै नमः। – Kanyaka – The Goddess Who is An Unmarried Girl
- 251) ॐ कमलोद्भवायै नमः। – Kamalodbhava – The Goddess Who Was Born Out of Lotus
- 252) ॐ श्रियै नमः। – Sri – The One Who is Goddess Lakshmi
- 253) ॐ सौम्यलक्षणायै नमः। – Saumyalakshana – The Goddess Who has Calm Look
- 254) ॐ अतीतदुर्गायै नमः। – Ateeta-Durga – The Goddess Who is Unapproachable in the Fort

- 255) ॐ सूत्रप्रबोधिकायै नमः। – Sutra-prabodhika – The Goddess Who Teaches Vedic Sutras
- 256) ॐ श्रद्धायै नमः। – Shraddhaa – The Goddess Who is Attentive
- 257) ॐ मेधायै नमः। – Medha – The Goddess Who is the Intelligence
- 258) ॐ कृत्ये नमः। – Kriti – The Goddess Who is the Composition
- 259) ॐ प्रज्ञायै नमः। – Pragya – The Goddess Who is the Conscience
- 260) ॐ धारणायै नमः। – Dharana – The Goddess Who is Understanding
- 261) ॐ कान्त्यै नमः। – Kanti – The Goddess Who is the Light
- 262) ॐ श्रुतये नमः। – Shruti – The Goddess Who is Vedas
- 263) ॐ स्मृतये नमः। – Smriti – The Goddess Who is the Guide to Vedas
- 264) ॐ धृतये नमः। – Dhriti – The Goddess Who is the Personification of Courage
- 265) ॐ धन्यायै नमः। – Dhanya – The Goddess Who has All Sort of Wealth
- 266) ॐ भूतये नमः। – Bhooti – The Goddess Who is the Cause of All Wealth
- 267) ॐ इष्ट्यै नमः। – Ishti – The Goddess Who is the Fire Sacrifice
- 268) ॐ मनीषिण्यै नमः। – Manishini – The Goddess Who Gives Wisdom
- 269) ॐ विरक्तये नमः। – Virakti – The Goddess Who is Detached
- 270) ॐ व्यापिन्यै नमः। – Vyapini – The Goddess Who is Spread Everywhere
- 271) ॐ मायायै नमः। – Maya – The Goddess Who is Illusion
- 272) ॐ सर्वमायाप्रभङ्गन्यै नमः। – Sarvamaya prabhanjani – The Goddess Who Breaks All Illusion
- 273) ॐ माहेन्द्र्यै नमः। – Mahendri – The Goddess Who is Greater Than Indra
- 274) ॐ मन्त्रिण्यै नमः। – Mantrini – The One Who is the Goddess of All Chants
- 275) ॐ सिंह्यै नमः। – Simhi – The Goddess Who Assumes the Form of a Lion
- 276) ॐ इन्द्रजालस्वरूपिण्यै नमः। – Indrajala svaroopini – The Goddess Who is the Personification of Magic
- 277) ॐ अवस्थात्रयनिर्मुक्तायै नमः। – Avasthatraya-nirmukta – The Goddess Who is not Subject to Three Activities of Wake, Sleep and Dream
- 278) ॐ गुणत्रयविवर्जितायै नमः। – Gunatraya-vivarjita – The Goddess Who is Beyond Three Qualities of Sattva, Rajas and Tamas
- 279) ॐ ईषणात्रयनिर्मुक्तायै नमः। – Eeshanatraya-nirmukta – The Goddess Who does not Have the Three

Desires of Son, Wealth and Heaven

- 280) ॐ सर्वरोगविवर्जितायै नमः। – Sarvaroga-vivarjita – The Goddess Who Cures All Diseases
- 281) ॐ योगिध्यानान्तगम्यायै नमः। – Yogi-dhyananta-gamya – The Goddess Who is the Aim at the End of Yoga
- 282) ॐ योगध्यानपरायणायै नमः। – Sarvaroga – The Goddess Who Cures All Diseases
- 283) ॐ त्रयीशिखाविशेषज्ञायै नमः। – Trayi-shikha-visheshagya – The Goddess Who is an Expert in Three Vedas
- 284) ॐ वेदान्तज्ञानरूपिण्यै नमः। – Vedanta-gyana-roopini – The Goddess Who is the Form of the Experts in Vedanta
- 285) ॐ भारत्यै नमः। – Bharati – The Goddess Who Gives Form of Letter and Words to Knowledge
- 286) ॐ कमलायै नमः। – Kamala – The Goddess Who is as Pretty as a Lotus
- 287) ॐ भाषायै नमः। – Bhasha – The Goddess Who is the Language
- 288) ॐ पद्मायै नमः। – Padma – The Goddess Who was Born Out of a Lotus
- 289) ॐ पद्मवत्यै नमः। – Padmavati – The Goddess Who Sits on a Lotus
- 290) ॐ कृत्ये नमः। – Kriti – The Goddess Who is the Result of Action
- 291) ॐ गौतम्यै नमः। – Gautami – The Goddess Who was Born as a Daughter of Sage Gautama
- 292) ॐ गोमत्यै नमः। – Gomati – The One Who is the River Gomati
- 293) ॐ गौर्यै नमः। – Gauri – The One Who is the Goddess Parvati
- 294) ॐ ईशानायै नमः। – Ishaani – The Goddess Who is Consort of Ishwara
- 295) ॐ हंसवाहिन्यै नमः। – Hamsavahini – The Goddess Who Rides on a Swan
- 296) ॐ नारायण्यै नमः। – Narayani – The Goddess Who is the Refuge of Humans
- 297) ॐ प्रभाधारायै नमः। – Prabhadhara – The Goddess Who is the Continuous Shower of Light
- 298) ॐ जाह्नव्यै नमः। – Jahnavi – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Sage Jahnu
- 299) ॐ शङ्करात्मजायै नमः। – Shankaratmaja – The Goddess Who has Shiva as Son
- 300) ॐ चित्रघण्टायै नमः। – Chitraghanta – The Goddess Who has Picturesque Neck
- 301) ॐ सुनन्दायै नमः। – Sunanda – The Goddess Who is with Happiness
- 302) ॐ श्रियै नमः। – Sri – The Goddess Who Gives All Type of Wealth
- 303) ॐ मानव्यै नमः। – Manavi – The Goddess Who is Daughter of Manu

- 304) ॐ मनुसम्भवायै नमः। – Manusambhava – The Goddess Who was Born to Manu
- 305) ॐ स्तम्भिन्यै नमः। – Stambhini – The Goddess Who is Very Stable
- 306) ॐ क्षोभिण्यै नमः। – Kshobhini – The Goddess Who Gets Agitated
- 307) ॐ मार्यै नमः। – Maari – The Goddess Who Kills Asuras
- 308) ॐ भ्रामिण्यै नमः। – Bhramini – The Goddess Who Makes the World Rotate
- 309) ॐ शत्रुमारिण्यै नमः। – Shatrumarini – The Goddess Who is the Killer of Her Enemies
- 310) ॐ मोहिन्यै नमः। – Mohini – The Goddess Who Bewitches
- 311) ॐ द्वेषिण्यै नमः। – Dweshini – The Goddess Who is the Power Behind Hating
- 312) ॐ वीरायै नमः। – Veera – The Goddess Who has Valour
- 313) ॐ अघोरायै नमः। – Aghoraa – The Goddess Who is Not Horrible
- 314) ॐ रुद्ररूपिण्यै नमः। – Rudraroopini – The Goddess Who has an Angry Form
- 315) ॐ रुद्रैकादशिन्यै नमः। – Rudraikadashini – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Eleven Rudras
- 316) ॐ पुण्यायै नमः। – Punyaa – The Goddess Who Appreciates Good Deeds
- 317) ॐ कल्याण्यै नमः। – Kalyani – The Goddess Who is Auspicious
- 318) ॐ लाभकारिण्यै नमः। – Labhakarini – The Goddess Who Causes Profit
- 319) ॐ देवदुर्गायै नमः। – Devadurga – The Durga in the State of Wakefulness
- 320) ॐ महादुर्गायै नमः। – Maha Durga – The Durga Who is Sleeping
- 321) ॐ स्वप्नदुर्गायै नमः। – Swapnadurga – The Goddess Who is in the Dream State
- 322) ॐ अष्टभैरव्यै नमः। – Ashtabhairavi – The Goddess Who is Eight Bhairavis
- 323) ॐ सूर्यचन्द्राग्निरूपायै नमः। – Suryachadragni-roopa – The Goddess Who has Sun, Moon and Fire as eyes
- 324) ॐ ग्रहनक्षत्ररूपिण्यै नमः। – Grahanakshatra roopini – The Goddess Who is the Form of Stars and Planets
- 325) ॐ बिन्दुनादकलातीतायै नमः। – Bindunada kalatita – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Dot and Sound
- 326) ॐ बिन्दुनादकलात्मिकायै नमः। – Bindunada kalatmika – The Goddess Who is is the Soul of Dot, Sound and Crescent
- 327) ॐ दशवायुजयाकारायै नमः। – Dashavayu jayakara – The Goddess Who Wins as the Ten Vayus
- 328) ॐ कलाषोडशसंयुतायै नमः। – Kala shodasha samyuta – The Goddess Who is with Sixteen crescents of the Moon

- 329) ॐ काश्यप्यै नमः। – Kashyapi – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Sage Kasyapa
- 330) ॐ कमलायै नमः। – Kamala – The Goddess of Lotus
- 331) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 332) ॐ नादचक्रनिवासिन्यै नमः। – Nadachakra nivasini – The Goddess Who Lives in Srichakra as well as in Sound
- 333) ॐ मृडाधारायै नमः। – Mridadhara – The Goddess Who is the Foundation for Lord Shiva
- 334) ॐ स्थिरायै नमः। – Sthiraa – The Goddess Who is Permanent
- 335) ॐ गुह्यायै नमः। – Guhya – The Goddess Who is Secret
- 336) ॐ देविकायै नमः। – Maha – The One Who is Like the Goddess
- 337) ॐ चक्ररूपिण्यै नमः। – Chakraroopini – The Goddess Who is the Form of Sri Chakra
- 338) ॐ अविद्यायै नमः। – Avidyaa – The Goddess Who is The Power Behind Ignorance
- 339) ॐ शार्वर्यै नमः। – Sharvaree – The Goddess Who is the Form of Night
- 340) ॐ भुञ्जायै नमः। – Bhunjaa – The Goddess Who has Undergone All Pleasures
- 341) ॐ जम्भासुरनिबर्हिण्यै नमः। – Jambhasura nibarhini – The Goddess Who Killed Jambhasura in the Form of Indra
- 342) ॐ श्रीकायायै नमः। – Srikaya – The Goddess Who was Born as Wealth
- 343) ॐ श्रीकलायै नमः। – Srikala – The Goddess Who Knows Auspicious Art Forms
- 344) ॐ शुभ्रायै नमः। – Shubhra – The Goddess Who is Neat
- 345) ॐ कर्मनिर्मूलकारिण्यै नमः। – Karma-nirmoola-karini – The Goddess Who Destroys All Accumulated Sins
- 346) ॐ आदिलक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Aadilakshmi – The Goddess Who is the Primeval Lakshmi
- 347) ॐ गुणाधारायै नमः। – Gunaadharaa – The Goddess Who is the Stream of Good Qualities
- 348) ॐ पञ्चब्रह्मात्मिकायै नमः। – Panchabrahmathmika – The Goddess Who has the Five Gods Brahma, Vishnu, Easwara, Rudra and Sadashiva within herself
- 349) ॐ परायै नमः। – Paraa – The Goddess Who is Above Everything
- 350) ॐ श्रुतये नमः। – Shruti – The Goddess Who is the Vedas
- 351) ॐ ब्रह्ममुखावासायै नमः। – Brahmamukhaavasaa – The Goddess Who is Saraswati Who Lives in the Face of Brahma

- 352) ॐ सर्वसम्पत्तिरूपिण्यै नमः। – Sarvasampatti roopini – The Goddess Who is the Form of All Wealth
- 353) ॐ मृतसञ्जीविन्यै नमः। – Mritasanjeevini – The Goddess Who Makes the Dead Alive
- 354) ॐ मैत्र्यै नमः। – Maitree – The Goddess Who has Friendship
- 355) ॐ कामिन्यै नमः। – Kaamini – The Goddess Who has Passion
- 356) ॐ कामवर्जितायै नमः। – Kamavarjita – The Goddess Who is Detached From Passion
- 357) ॐ निर्वाणमार्गदायै नमः। – Nirvana margada – The Goddess Who Shows the Way to Salvation
- 358) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 359) ॐ हंसिन्यै नमः। – Hamsini – The Goddess Who is in the State of Hamsa
- 360) ॐ काशिकायै नमः। – Kashikaa – The Goddess Who is Luminous
- 361) ॐ क्षमायै नमः। – Kshama – The Goddess Who is Patience
- 362) ॐ सपययै नमः। – Saparya – The Goddess Who is Fit to be Worshipped
- 363) ॐ गुणिन्यै नमः। – Gunini – The Goddess Who is the Treasure of Good Qualities
- 364) ॐ भिन्नयै नमः। – Bhinna – The Goddess Who is Different
- 365) ॐ निर्गुणायै नमः। – Nirgunaa – The Goddess Who is Devoid of Any Characteristics
- 366) ॐ अखण्डितायै नमः। – Akhandita – The Goddess Who has not been Split
- 367) ॐ शुभायै नमः। – Shubha – The Goddess Who is Auspicious
- 368) ॐ स्वामिन्यै नमः। – Swamini – The Goddess Who is the Master
- 369) ॐ वेदिन्यै नमः। – Vedini – The Goddess Who Should be Understood
- 370) ॐ शक्यायै नमः। – Shakyaa – The Goddess Who can be Understood
- 371) ॐ शाम्बर्यै नमः। – Shaambari – The Goddess Who is the Great Illusion
- 372) ॐ चक्रधारिण्यै नमः। – Chakradharini – The Goddess Who Holds the Wheel
- 373) ॐ दण्डिन्यै नमः। – Dandini – The Goddess Who Punishes
- 374) ॐ मुण्डिन्यै नमः। – Mundini – The Goddess Who Wears Garland of Cut Heads
- 375) ॐ व्याघ्र्यै नमः। – Vyaghri – The Goddess Who is the Tigress
- 376) ॐ शिखिन्यै नमः। – Shikhini – The Goddess Who is the Peahen
- 377) ॐ सोमसंहतये नमः। – Somasamhati – The Goddess Who is the Sister of Moon
- 378) ॐ चिन्तामणये नमः। – Chintamani – The Goddess Who Gives All that is Thought Off

- 379) ॐ चिदानन्दायै नमः। – Chidananda – The Goddess Who is in the State of Divine Joy
- 380) ॐ पञ्चबाणप्रबोधिन्यै नमः। – Panchabana prabodhini – The Goddess Who Makes God of Love with Five Flower Arrows Work
- 381) ॐ बाणश्रेणये नमः। – Banashreni – The Goddess Who has a Sequence of Arrows
- 382) ॐ सहस्राक्ष्यै नमः। – Sahasrakshi – The Goddess Who has Thousand Eyes
- 383) ॐ सहस्रभुजापादुकायै नमः। – Sahasra-bhuja-paduka – The Goddess Who has Thousand Hands and Legs
- 384) ॐ सन्ध्याबलयै नमः। – Sandhyabali – The Goddess Who is Twilight Oblation
- 385) ॐ त्रिसन्ध्याख्यायै नमः। – Trisandhyakhya – The Goddess Who can be Understood
- 386) ॐ ब्रह्माण्डमणिभूषणायै नमः। – Brahmandamani bhushana – The Goddess Who is the Ornament for the Universe
- 387) ॐ वासव्यै नमः। – Vasavi – The Goddess Who is the Power of Indra
- 388) ॐ वारुणीसेनायै नमः। – Vaarunisena – The Goddess Who has a Dreadful Army
- 389) ॐ कुलिकायै नमः। – Kulika – The Goddess Who Belongs to a Good Lineage
- 390) ॐ मन्त्ररञ्जिन्यै नमः। – Mantra-ranjini – The Goddess Who Becomes Happy with Prayers (Mantras)
- 391) ॐ जिताप्राणस्वरूपायै नमः। – Jitaprana svarooपा – The Goddess Who has the Form Which has Won the Soul
- 392) ॐ कान्तायै नमः। – Kanta – The Goddess Who is Liked by Every One
- 393) ॐ काम्यवरप्रदायै नमः। – Kamyavaraprada – The Goddess Who Grants Desired Boons
- 394) ॐ मन्त्रब्राह्मणविद्यार्थायै नमः। – Mantra brahmana vidyarthayै – The Goddess Who Would Like to Know the Brahma Mantra
- 395) ॐ नादरूपायै नमः। – Nadarooपा – The Goddess Who is the Form of Sound
- 396) ॐ हविष्मत्यै नमः। – Havishmati – The Goddess Who Offers Offerings in Fire
- 397) ॐ आथर्वणीश्रुतये नमः। – Atharvani shruti – The Goddess Who is Atharva Veda
- 398) ॐ शून्यायै नमः। – Shoonyaa – The Goddess Who is Without Beginning or End
- 399) ॐ कल्पनावर्जितायै नमः। – Kalpana varjita – The Goddess Who Does Not have Any Expectation
- 400) ॐ सत्यै नमः। – Sati – The Goddess Who is Sati, the Daughter of Daksha

- 401) ॐ सत्ताजातये नमः। – Sattajati – The Goddess Who Belongs to a Noble Family
- 402) ॐ प्रमायै नमः। – Pramaa – The Goddess Who can Estimate Devotees Through Her Intelligence
- 403) ॐ अमेयायै नमः। – Ameyaa – The Goddess Who does not Have Any Boundaries
- 404) ॐ अप्रमित्यै नमः। – Apramiti – The Goddess Who could be Known by Axioms of Vedas
- 405) ॐ प्राणदायै नमः। – Pranadaa – The Goddess Who Gives Life
- 406) ॐ गतये नमः। – Gati – The Goddess Who is the Destination
- 407) ॐ अवर्णायै नमः। – Aparnaa – The Goddess Who does not Have Colours
- 408) ॐ पञ्चवर्णायै नमः। – Panchavarna – The Goddess Who has Five Colours
- 409) ॐ सर्वदायै नमः। – Sarvada – The Goddess Who Gives Everything Always
- 410) ॐ भुवनेश्वर्यै नमः। – Bhuvaneshwari – The Goddess of the Universe
- 411) ॐ त्रैलोक्यमोहिन्यै नमः। – Trailokyamohini – The Goddess Who Bewitches the Three Worlds
- 412) ॐ विद्यायै नमः। – Vidya – The Goddess Who is Knowledge
- 413) ॐ सर्वभर्त्यै नमः। – Sarvabharti – The Goddess Who Administers Everyone
- 414) ॐ क्षरायै नमः। – Ksharaa – The Goddess Who has a Form that can be Destroyed
- 415) ॐ अक्षरायै नमः। – Aksharaa – The Goddess Who cannot be Destroyed
- 416) ॐ हिरण्यवर्णायै नमः। – Hiranyavarna – The Goddess Who is of the Colour of Gold
- 417) ॐ हरिण्यै नमः। – Harini – The Goddess Who Destroys Sorrows
- 418) ॐ सर्वोपद्रवनाशिन्यै नमः। – Sarvopadrava nashini – The Goddess Who Destroys All Painful Problems
- 419) ॐ कैवल्यपदवीरेखायै नमः। – Kaivalya padavi rekha – The Goddess Who is the Way to Attain Salvation
- 420) ॐ सूर्यमण्डलसंस्थितायै नमः। – Surya mandala samsthita – The Goddess Who is in the Solar System
- 421) ॐ सोममण्डलमध्यस्थायै नमः। – Soma mandala madhyastha – The Goddess Who is in the Middle of Moon
- 422) ॐ वह्निमण्डलसंस्थितायै नमः। – Vahni mandala samsthita – The Goddess Who is in Between Fire
- 423) ॐ वायुमण्डलमध्यस्थायै नमः। – Vayu mandala madhyastha – The Goddess Who is in the Midst of Wind
- 424) ॐ व्योममण्डलसंस्थितायै नमः। – Vyoma mandala samsthita – The Goddess Who Stays in the Sky
- 425) ॐ चक्रिकायै नमः। – Chakrikaa – The Goddess Who has the Divine Wheel
- 426) ॐ चक्रमध्यस्थायै नमः। – Chakra madhyastha – The Goddess Who is in the Middle of Sri Chakra
- 427) ॐ चक्रमार्गप्रवर्तिन्यै नमः। – Chakra marga pravartini – The Goddess Who Travels in the Path of Wheels of

the Body

428) ॐ कोकिलाकुलचक्राशायै नमः। – Kokila kula chakresha – The One Who is the King of the Universe of Koels

429) ॐ पक्षतये नमः। – Pakshati – The Beginning of the Phases of Moon

430) ॐ पङ्क्तिपावनायै नमः। – Panktipaavani – The Goddess Who Purifies the World

431) ॐ सर्वसिद्धान्तमार्गस्थायै नमः। – Sarva siddhanta margastha – The Goddess Who is the Way to All Knowledge

432) ॐ षड्वर्णायै नमः। – Shadvarna – The Goddess Who has Six Colours

433) ॐ वर्णवर्जितायै नमः। – Varnavarjita – The Goddess Who does not Need Any Boons

434) ॐ शतरुद्रहरायै नमः। – Shatarudrahara – The Goddess Who Cures Pain Caused by Arrows

435) ॐ हन्त्र्यै नमः। – Hantri – The Goddess Who Kills

436) ॐ सर्वसंहारकारिण्यै नमः। – Sarvasamhara kaarini – The Goddess Who is the Cause of All Destruction

437) ॐ पुरुषायै नमः। – Purushaa – The Goddess Who is Ancient

438) ॐ पौरुष्यै नमः। – Paurushee – The Goddess Who is Masculine

439) ॐ तुष्टये नमः। – Tushti – The Goddess Who is Satisfaction

440) ॐ सर्वतन्त्रप्रसूतिकायै नमः। – Sarvatantra prasootikaa – The Goddess Who Gave Birth to All Tantras

441) ॐ अर्धनारीश्वर्यै नमः। – Ardhanareeswari – The Goddess Who has Occupied Left Side of Shiva

442) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess

443) ॐ सर्वविद्याप्रदायिन्यै नमः। – Sarvavidya pradayini – The Goddess Who Gives All Types of Knowledge

444) ॐ भार्गव्यै नमः। – Bhargavi – The Goddess Who is Daughter of Sage Bhrgu

445) ॐ भूजुषीविद्यायै नमः। – Bhujushividya – The Goddess Who is the Knowledge that Protects the Earth

446) ॐ सर्वोपनिषदास्थितायै नमः। – Sarvopanishadaa sthita – The Goddess Who is in All Upanishads

447) ॐ व्योमकेशायै नमः। – Vyomakesa – The Goddess Who has Sky as Hair

448) ॐ अखिलप्राणायै नमः। – Akhilapraana – The Goddess Who is the Soul of All Beings

449) ॐ पञ्चकोशविलक्षणायै नमः। – Panchakosha vilakshana – The Goddess Who is not Affected by the Five Koshas Like Annamaya kosha

450) ॐ पञ्चकोषात्मिकायै नमः। – Panchakoshatmika – The Goddess Who Lives in the Five Koshas of the Body

451) ॐ प्रत्यक्ष्यै नमः। – Pratyak – The Goddess Who can be Seen Inside

- 452) ॐ पञ्चब्रह्मात्मिकायै नमः। – Pancha Brahmatmika – The Goddess Who is the Form of Five Brahmas
- 453) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shiva – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Lord Shiva
- 454) ॐ जगज्जराजनित्र्यै नमः। – Jagajjara janitri – The Goddess Who Creates the World When it is Affected by Old Age
- 455) ॐ पञ्चकर्मप्रसूतिकायै नमः। – Panchakarma prasootika – The Goddess Who Gave Birth to Five Type of Actions viz Creation, Upkeep, Merging, Disappearance and Blessing
- 456) ॐ वाग्देव्यै नमः। – Vagdevi – The Goddess of Words
- 457) ॐ आभरणाकारायै नमः। – Aabharanakara – The Goddess Who Wears Ornaments
- 458) ॐ सर्वकाम्यस्थितायै नमः। – Sarvakamya sthita – The Goddess Who is in All Desires
- 459) ॐ स्थित्यै नमः। – Sthiti – The Goddess Who is Stable
- 460) ॐ अष्टादशचतुष्ष्टिपीठिकायै नमः। – Ashtadasha chatushshashti peethikaa – The Goddess Who has Eighteen or Sixty-Four peethas
- 461) ॐ विद्यायुतायै नमः। – Vidyayutaa – The Goddess Who is with Knowledge
- 462) ॐ कालिकायै नमः। – Kalika – The Goddess Who is Kali
- 463) ॐ कर्षण्यै नमः। – Aakarshani – The Goddess Who Attracts
- 464) ॐ श्यामायै नमः। – Shyama – The Goddess Who is Black
- 465) ॐ यक्षिण्यै नमः। – Yakshini – The Goddess Who is a Yaksha woman
- 466) ॐ किन्नरेश्वर्यै नमः। – Kinnareswari – The One Who is the Goddess of Kinnaras (People with Human Body and Head of a Horse)
- 467) ॐ केतक्यै नमः। – Ketaki – The Goddess Who Likes Screw Pine Flower
- 468) ॐ मल्लिकायै नमः। – Mallika – The Goddess Who Likes Jasmine Flowers
- 469) ॐ अशोकायै नमः। – Ashoka – The Goddess Who does not Have Sorrow
- 470) ॐ वाराह्यै नमः। – Varahi – The Goddess Who is the Power of Boar, An Incarnation of Lord Vishnu
- 471) ॐ धरण्यै नमः। – Dharani – The Goddess Who is Earth
- 472) ॐ ध्रुवायै नमः। – Dhruvaa – The Goddess Who is Very Stable
- 473) ॐ नारसिंह्यै नमः। – Narasimhi – The Goddess Who is the Power of Man Lion, An Incarnation of Lord Vishnu

- 474) ॐ महोग्रास्यायै नमः। – Mahograsya – The Goddess Who Swallows Great Quantities
- 475) ॐ भक्तानामार्तिनाशिन्यै नमः। – Bhaktanamarti nashini – The Goddess Who Destroys the Sorrows of Devotees
- 476) ॐ अन्तर्बलायै नमः। – Antarbala – The Goddess Who is Mentally Strong
- 477) ॐ स्थिरायै नमः। – Sthiraa – The Goddess Who is Permanent
- 478) ॐ लक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Lakshmi – The Goddess of Wealth
- 479) ॐ जरामरणनाशिन्यै नमः। – Jaramarana nashini – The Goddess Who Prevents Old Age and Death
- 480) ॐ श्रीरञ्जितायै नमः। – Sri Ranjिता – The Goddess Who Shines Because of Wealth
- 481) ॐ महामायायै नमः। – Mahamaya – The Goddess Who is the Great Illusion
- 482) ॐ सोमसुर्याग्निलोचनायै नमः। – Soma suryagni lochana – The Goddess Who has Moon, Sun and Fire as Eyes
- 483) ॐ अदितये नमः। – Aditi – The One Who is a Sky Goddess and the Mother of All Devas
- 484) ॐ देवमात्रे नमः। – Devamata – The Goddess Who is the Mother of All Devas
- 485) ॐ अष्टपुत्रायै नमः। – Ashtaputra – The Goddess Who is Devaki with Eight Sons
- 486) ॐ अष्टयोगिन्यै नमः। – Ashtayogini – The Goddess Who is an Expert in Eight Yogas
- 487) ॐ अष्टप्रकृतये नमः। – Ashtaprakriti – The Goddess Who has Eight Types of Nature
- 488) ॐ अष्टाष्टविभ्राजद्विकृताकृतये नमः। – Ashtashta vibhrajadvikrita kriti – The Goddess Who Shines in All Sixty-Four Arts
- 489) ॐ दुर्बिक्षध्वंसिन्यै नमः। – Durbiksha dhvamsini – The Goddess Who is Destroyer of Scarcity
- 490) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 491) ॐ सीतायै नमः। – Sita – The Goddess Who is Sita, the Wife of Lord Rama
- 492) ॐ सत्यायै नमः। – Satya – The Goddess Who is the Truth
- 493) ॐ रुक्मिण्यै नमः। – Rukmini – The Goddess Who is Rukmini, the Wife of Lord Krishna
- 494) ॐ ख्यातिजायै नमः। – Khyathija – The Goddess Who was Born with Fame
- 495) ॐ भार्गव्यै नमः। – Bhargavi – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Sage Bhrgu
- 496) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 497) ॐ देवयोनये नमः। – Devayoni – The Goddess Who Gave Birth to All Devas

- 498) ॐ तपस्विन्यै नमः। – Thapaswini – The Goddess Who does Penance
- 499) ॐ शाकम्भर्यै नमः। – Shakambhari – The Goddess Who Produced Several Vegetables From Her Body and Sustained the World
- 500) ॐ महाशोणायै नमः। – Mahashona – The Goddess Who is Dark Red
- 501) ॐ गरुडोपरिसंस्थितायै नमः। – Garudopari samsthita – The Goddess Who Sits on the Garuda
- 502) ॐ सिंहगायै नमः। – Simhaga – The Goddess Who Sits on the Lion
- 503) ॐ व्याघ्रगायै नमः। – Vyagra – The Goddess Who Sits on a Tiger
- 504) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 505) ॐ वायुगायै नमः। – Vayuga – The Goddess Who Makes Wind Move
- 506) ॐ महाद्रिगायै नमः। – Mahadriga – The Goddess Who Sits on a Big Mountain
- 507) ॐ आकारादिक्षकारांतयै नमः। – Akaradi kshakaranta – The Goddess Who is Alphabets From Aa to Ksha
- 508) ॐ सर्वविद्याधिदेवतायै नमः। – Sarvavidyadhi devata – The Goddess of All Learning
- 509) ॐ मन्त्रव्याख्याननिपुणायै नमः। – Mantra vyakhyana nipuna – The Goddess Who is an Expert in Explaining Mantras
- 510) ॐ ज्योतिश्शास्त्रैकलोचनायै नमः। – Jyotishshastraika lochana – The Goddess Who Makes Us See the Science of Astronomy
- 511) ॐ इडापिङ्गलिकामध्यसुषुम्नायै नमः। – Ida pingalika madhya sushumna – The Goddess Who is the Sushumna Nadi Which is in Between Ida and Pingala Nadis
- 512) ॐ ग्रन्थिभेदिन्यै नमः। – Granthi bhedini – The Goddess Who is Dark Red
- 513) ॐ कालचक्राश्रयोपेतायै नमः। – Kalachakra shrayopeta – The Goddess Who Makes the Wheel of Time Work
- 514) ॐ कालचक्रस्वरूपिण्यै नमः। – Kalachakra svaroopini – The Goddess Who is the Wheel of Time
- 515) ॐ वैशारद्यै नमः। – Vaisharadi – The Goddess Who is Expert in Every Knowledge
- 516) ॐ मतिश्रेष्ठायै नमः। – Matishreshtha – The Goddess Who is the Most Intelligent
- 517) ॐ वरिष्ठायै नमः। – Varishta – The Goddess Who is the Best
- 518) ॐ सर्वदीपिकायै नमः। – Sarvadeepika – The Goddess Who is the Light to Everyone
- 519) ॐ वैनायक्यै नमः। – Vainayaki – The Goddess Who is the Power of Lord Ganesha

- 520) ॐ वरारोहायै नमः। – Vararoha – The Goddess Who is the Ultimate Refuge
- 521) ॐ श्रोणिवेलायै नमः। – Shrenivela – The Goddess Who is Surrounded by Vedas
- 522) ॐ बहिर्वलये नमः। – Bahirvali – The Goddess Who Gives Strength to the Body
- 523) ॐ जम्भिन्यै नमः। – Jambhni – The Goddess Who is Very Proud of Her Beauty
- 524) ॐ जृम्भिण्यै नमः। – Jrimbhini – The Goddess Who is Spread All Over the World
- 525) ॐ जृम्भकारिण्यै नमः। – Jrimbhakarini – The Goddess Who is the Cause of Opening of Flower
- 526) ॐ गणकारिकायै नमः। – Ganakarika – The Goddess Who was Responsible for Making Ganesha
- 527) ॐ शरण्यै नमः। – Sharini – The Goddess Who has Arrows
- 528) ॐ चक्रिकायै नमः। – Chakrika – The Goddess Who has the Divine Wheel
- 529) ॐ अनन्तायै नमः। – Ananta – The Goddess Who does not Have an End
- 530) ॐ सर्वव्याधिचिकित्सक्यै नमः। – Vararoha – The Goddess Who Treats All Diseases
- 531) ॐ देवक्यै नमः। – Devaki – The Goddess Who is the Mother of Lord Krishna
- 532) ॐ देवसङ्काशायै नमः। – Devasankaasha – The Goddess Who is Like the Devas
- 533) ॐ वारिधये नमः। – Vaaridhi – The Goddess Who is the Ocean
- 534) ॐ करुणाकरायै नमः। – Karunakara – The Goddess Who is the Form of Mercy
- 535) ॐ शर्वर्यै नमः। – Sharvari – The Goddess Who Removes Darkness from People
- 536) ॐ सर्वसम्पन्नयै नमः। – Sarva sampanna – The Goddess Who has Every Sort of Wealth
- 537) ॐ सर्वपापप्रभञ्जन्यै नमः। – Sarvapaapa prabhanjani – The Goddess Who Breaks All Sort of Sins
- 538) ॐ एकमात्रायै नमः। – Ekamatra – The Goddess Who is One Syllable-OM (Waking Up State)
- 539) ॐ द्विमात्रायै नमः। – Dvimatra – The Goddess Who is Two "OM"s, One After Another (Dream State)
- 540) ॐ त्रिमात्रायै नमः। – Trimatra – The Goddess Who is Three Syllables (Sleep State)
- 541) ॐ अपरायै नमः। – Aparaa – The Goddess Who is Outside There (Turiya State)
- 542) ॐ अर्धमात्रायै नमः। – Ardhamatra – The Goddess Who is Half Syllable (Anusvara)
- 543) ॐ परायै नमः। – Paraa – The Goddess Who is Great
- 544) ॐ सूक्ष्मायै नमः। – Sukshmaa – The Goddess Who has Micro Form
- 545) ॐ सूक्ष्मार्थार्थपरायै नमः। – Sukshmaartharthaparaa – The Goddess Who is Micro in Micro
- 546) ॐ अपरायै नमः। – Aparaa – The Goddess Who is Incomparable

- 547) ॐ एकवीरायै नमः। – Ekaveera – The Goddess Who is Alone Valorous
- 548) ॐ विशेशाख्यायै नमः। – Vishesakhyya – The Goddess Who has a Special Activity
- 549) ॐ षष्ठ्यै नमः। – Shashthi – The Goddess Who is Mahalakshmi with Six Forms
- 550) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 551) ॐ मनस्विन्यै नमः। – Manasvini – The Goddess Who is in the Mind of Everyone
- 552) ॐ नैष्कर्म्ययै नमः। – Naishkarmya – The Goddess Who does not Do Any Action
- 553) ॐ निष्कलालोकायै नमः। – Nishkalaloka – The Goddess Who cannot be Found Fault by People
- 554) ॐ ज्ञानकर्माधिकायै नमः। – Gyana karmadhika – The Goddess Who can be Realized by Gyana
- 555) ॐ गुणायै नमः। – Gunaa – The Goddess Who has All Characters
- 556) ॐ सबन्ध्वानन्दसन्दोहायै नमः। – Sabandhvananda sandohaa – The Goddess Who Gives Happiness to People and Stays with Them
- 557) ॐ व्योमाकारायै नमः। – Vyomakara – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Sky
- 558) ॐ निरूपितायै नमः। – Niroopita – The Goddess Whose Form cannot be Described
- 559) ॐ गद्यपद्यात्मिकायै नमः। – Gadyapadyatmika – The Goddess Who is the Soul of Prose and Poem
- 560) ॐ वाण्यै नमः। – Vani – The Goddess Who is Saraswati
- 561) ॐ सर्वालङ्कारसंयुतायै नमः। – Sarvalankara samyuta – The Goddess Who is Well Made Up with All Ornaments
- 562) ॐ साधुबन्धपदन्यासायै नमः। – Sadhubandha padanyasa – The Goddess Who is with Good People and Guides Them
- 563) ॐ सर्वोक्ते नमः। – Sarvauka – The Goddess Who is the Home of Everything
- 564) ॐ घटिकावलये नमः। – Ghatikavali – The Goddess Who Measures Time
- 565) ॐ षट्कर्मिण्यै नमः। – Shatkarmi – The Goddess Who does Six acts viz Teaching, Learning, Sacrificing, Requesting, Giving and Taking
- 566) ॐ कर्कशाकारायै नमः। – Karkashakara – The Goddess Who is Like Stone Towards Asuras
- 567) ॐ सर्वकर्मविवर्जितायै नमः। – Sarvakarma vivarjita – The Goddess Who has no Need to do Karmas
- 568) ॐ आदित्यवर्णायै नमः। – Adityavarna – The Goddess Who is Red Coloured Like the Sun
- 569) ॐ अपणायै नमः। – Aparna – The Goddess Who did not Eat Even Leaves

- 570) ॐ कामिन्यै नमः। – Kamini – The Goddess Who is the Lover
- 571) ॐ वररूपिण्यै नमः। – Vararoopini – The Goddess Who has the Chosen Form
- 572) ॐ ब्रह्माण्यै नमः। – Brahmaani – The Goddess Who is the Power of Lord Brahma
- 573) ॐ ब्रह्मसन्तानायै नमः। – Brahma santana – The Goddess Whose Son is Brahma
- 574) ॐ वेदवाचे नमः। – Vedavagi – The Goddess Who is Praised by Vedic Words
- 575) ॐ ईश्वर्यै नमः। – Ishwari – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Ishwara
- 576) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shivaa – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Lord Shiva
- 577) ॐ पुराणन्यायमीमांसा-धर्मशास्त्रागमश्रुतायै नमः। – Purana nyayamimamsa dharmashastraagama shrutaa – The Goddess Who is Described in Puranas, Nyaya, Mimamsa, Dharma Shastras and Agamas
- 578) ॐ सद्योवेदवत्यै नमः। – Sadyovedavati – The Goddess Who Knows Vedas
- 579) ॐ सर्वायै नमः। – Sarvaa – The Goddess Who is Everywhere
- 580) ॐ हंस्यै नमः। – Hamsi – The Goddess Who is in the Form of a Swan
- 581) ॐ विद्याधिदेवतायै नमः। – Vidyadhidevata – The One Who is the Goddess of Learning
- 582) ॐ विश्वेश्वर्यै नमः। – Vishveshwari – The One Who is the Goddess of Universe
- 583) ॐ जगद्धात्र्यै नमः। – Jagaddhatri – The Goddess Who is the Mother of Universe
- 584) ॐ विश्वनिर्माणकारिण्यै नमः। – Vishwanirmana karini – The Goddess Who was the Cause of Creating the World
- 585) ॐ वैदिक्यै नमः। – Vaidiki – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Vedas
- 586) ॐ वेदरूपायै नमः। – Vedaroota – The Goddess Who is Personification of Vedas
- 587) ॐ कालिकायै नमः। – Kalika – The Goddess Who is a Form of Time
- 588) ॐ कालरूपिण्यै नमः। – Kalaroopini – The Goddess Who is the Personification of Time
- 589) ॐ नारायण्यै नमः। – Narayani – The Goddess Who is the Power of Lord Narayana
- 590) ॐ महादेव्यै नमः। – Mahadevi – The One Who is the Great Goddess
- 591) ॐ सर्वतत्त्वप्रवर्तिन्यै नमः। – Sarvatattva pravartini – The Goddess Who Makes All Principles Work
- 592) ॐ हिरण्यवर्णरूपायै नमः। – Hiranya varna roopa – The Goddess Who has a Golden Coloured Form
- 593) ॐ हिरण्यपदसम्भवायै नमः। – Hiranyapada sambhava – The Goddess Who is the form of Virat Purusha (who is the form of 14 worlds)

- 594) ॐ कैवल्यपदव्यै नमः। – Kaivalyapadavi – The Goddess Who Leads You to Oneness with God
- 595) ॐ पुण्यायै नमः। – Punyaa – The Goddess Who is Auspicious Deeds
- 596) ॐ कैवल्यज्ञानलक्षितायै नमः। – Kaivalyagyana lakshitaa – The Goddess Who is Known by People Who Try to Become One with God
- 597) ॐ ब्रह्मसम्पत्तिरूपायै नमः। – Brahma sampatti roopa – The Goddess Who is the Wealth of Brahma
- 598) ॐ ब्रह्मसम्पत्तिकारिण्यै नमः। – Brahma sampatti karini – The Goddess Who is the Cause of Wealth of Brahma
- 599) ॐ वारुण्यै नमः। – Vaaruni – The Goddess Who is the Power of Varuna
- 600) ॐ वरुणाराध्यायै नमः। – Varunaradhyaa – The Goddess Who is Worshipped by Son of Varuna – Sage Bhrigu
- 601) ॐ सर्वकर्मप्रवर्तिन्यै नमः। – Sarvakarma pravartini – The Goddess Who Makes Us do All Actions
- 602) ॐ एकाक्षरपरायै नमः। – Ekaksharapara – The Goddess Who is Indicated by OM
- 603) ॐ युक्तायै नमः। – Yukta – The Goddess Who is in Alphabets
- 604) ॐ सर्वदारिद्र्यभञ्जिन्यै नमः। – Sarva daridrya bhanjini – The Goddess Who Breaks All Types of Poverty
- 605) ॐ पाशाङ्कुशान्वितायै नमः। – Pashankushanvitaa – The Goddess Who Holds the Rope and the Goad
- 606) ॐ दिव्यायै नमः। – Divya – The Goddess Who is Divine
- 607) ॐ वीणाव्याख्याक्षसूत्रभृते नमः। – Veenavyakhyaksha sutrabhrit – The Goddess Who Holds Veena, Book and the Rosary
- 608) ॐ एकमूर्तये नमः। – Ekamoorti – The Goddess Who has One Form
- 609) ॐ त्रयीमूर्तये नमः। – Trayimoorti – The Goddess Who has Three Forms of Lakshmi, Parvati and Saraswati
- 610) ॐ मधुकैटभञ्जिन्यै नमः। – Madhukaitabha bhanjini – The Goddess Who Killed Madhu and Kaitabha
- 611) ॐ साङ्ख्यायै नमः। – Sankhyaa – The Goddess Who is the Form of Numerals
- 612) ॐ साङ्ख्यवत्यै नमः। – Sankhyavati – The Goddess Who is Described by Numerals
- 613) ॐ ज्वालायै नमः। – Jwalaa – The Goddess Who is the Flame
- 614) ॐ ज्वलन्त्यै नमः। – Jwalanti – The Goddess Who Shines
- 615) ॐ कामरूपिण्यै नमः। – Kamaroopini – The Goddess Who can Take Any Form She Likes

- 616) ॐ जाग्रत्यै नमः। – Jagrati – The Goddess Who is Always Awake
- 617) ॐ सर्वसम्पत्तये नमः। – Sarvasampatti – The Goddess Who is All Types of Wealth
- 618) ॐ सुषुप्त्यै नमः। – Sushupta – The Goddess Who is in Deep Sleep
- 619) ॐ स्वेष्टदायिन्यै नमः। – Sveshta dayini – The Goddess Who Fulfills One's Desires
- 620) ॐ कपालिन्यै नमः। – Kapalini – The Goddess Who Holds a Skull
- 621) ॐ महादंष्ट्र्यै नमः। – Mahadamshttraa – The Goddess Who has Big Teeth
- 622) ॐ भ्रुकुटीकुटिलाननायै नमः। – Bhrukuti kutilananaa – The Goddess Who has Bent and Dense Eye-Brows
- 623) ॐ सर्वावासायै नमः। – Sarva vasa – The Goddess Who Lives in Everything
- 624) ॐ सुवासायै नमः। – Suvasa – The Goddess Who Lives with Good People
- 625) ॐ बृहत्यै नमः। – Brihati – The Goddess Who has a Macro Form
- 626) ॐ अष्टये नमः। – Ashti – The Goddess Who has Eight Forms
- 627) ॐ शक्र्यै नमः। – Shakvari – The Goddess Who Rides on the Bull
- 628) ॐ छन्दोगणप्रतीकाशायै नमः। – Chandhogana pratikasha – The Goddess Who is Merged with the Vedas
- 629) ॐ कल्माष्यै नमः। – Kalmashi – The Goddess Who has Several Colours
- 630) ॐ करुणात्मिकायै नमः। – Karunatmika – The Goddess Who is Merciful
- 631) ॐ चक्षुष्मत्यै नमः। – Chakshushmati – The Goddess Who is the Eye Sight
- 632) ॐ महाघोषायै नमः। – Mahaghosha – The Goddess Who is the Chanting of Vedas
- 633) ॐ खड्गचर्मधरायै नमः। – Khangacharmadharaa – The Goddess Who Wears a Sword and a Shield
- 634) ॐ अशनये नमः। – Ashani – The Goddess Who is the Vajrayudha of Indra
- 635) ॐ शिल्पवैचित्र्यविद्योतायै नमः। – Shilpa vaichitrya vidyotaa – The Goddess Who is the Knowledge of Sculpture Making
- 636) ॐ सर्वतोभद्रवासिन्यै नमः। – Sarvato bhadra vasini – The Goddess Who is Safe in All Places
- 637) ॐ अचिन्त्यलक्षणाकारायै नमः। – Achintya lakhshanaa kara – The Goddess Who has Unimaginable Good Properties
- 638) ॐ सूत्रभाष्यनिबन्धनायै नमः। – Sutra bhashya nibandhanaa – The Goddess Who is in the Form of People Writing Explanations to Vedas
- 639) ॐ सर्ववेदान्तसम्पत्तये नमः। – Sarvavedanta sampatti – The Goddess Who is the Import of All Vedas

- 640) ॐ सर्वशास्त्रार्थमातृकायै नमः। – Sarva shastrartha matrukaa – The Goddess Who is the Model Meaning of All Shastras
- 641) ॐ अकारादिक्षकारान्त-सर्ववर्णकृतस्थलायै नमः। – Aakaradikshakaranta sarvavarna kritasthalaa – The Goddess Who is the Form of All Alphabets from Aa to Ksha
- 642) ॐ सर्वलक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Sarva Lakshmi – The Goddess Who is All Forms of Lakshmi
- 643) ॐ सादानन्दायै नमः। – Sadananda – The Goddess Who is Always Happy
- 644) ॐ सारविद्यायै नमः। – Saravidya – The Goddess Who is the Essence of Wisdom
- 645) ॐ सदाशिवायै नमः। – Sada Shivaa – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Lord Sadashiva
- 646) ॐ सर्वज्ञायै नमः। – Sarvagyaa – The Goddess Who Knows Everything
- 647) ॐ सर्वशक्त्यै नमः। – Sarva Shakti – The Goddess Who is All Powers
- 648) ॐ खेचरीरूपगायै नमः। – Khechariroopa – The Goddess Who is in the Form All Beings Who Fly
- 649) ॐ उच्चितायै नमः। – Uchchitaa – The Goddess Who is Great
- 650) ॐ अणिमादिगुणोपेतायै नमः। – Animadi gunopetaa – The Goddess Who is Surrounded by Occult Powers Like Anima
- 651) ॐ परायै नमः। – Paraa – The Goddess Who is Divine
- 652) ॐ काष्ठायै नमः। – Kashtha – The Goddess Who is at the End
- 653) ॐ परागतये नमः। – Paraagati – The Goddess Who is the Divine Destination
- 654) ॐ हंसयुक्तविमानस्थायै नमः। – Hamsayukta vimanasthaa – The Goddess Who Drives a Chariot Drawn by Swans
- 655) ॐ हंसारूढायै नमः। – Hamsaroodha – The Goddess Who Travels on a Swan
- 656) ॐ शशिप्रभायै नमः। – Shashiprabhaa – The Goddess Who is the Model
- 657) ॐ भवान्यै नमः। – Bhavani – The Goddess Who is the Giver of Life
- 658) ॐ वासनाशक्तये नमः। – Vasanasakti – The Goddess Who is in Born Talents
- 659) ॐ आकृतिस्थायै नमः। – Aakritisthaa – The Goddess Who can Take a Form
- 660) ॐ खिलायै नमः। – Khilaa – The Goddess Who is All Living Beings
- 661) ॐ अखिलायै नमः। – Akhilaa – The Goddess Who is Everywhere
- 662) ॐ तन्त्रहेतवे नमः। – Tantrahetu – The Goddess Who is the Cause of All 64 Tantras

- 663) ॐ विचित्राङ्ग्यै नमः। – Vichitraangi – The Goddess Who has Wonderful Limbs
- 664) ॐ व्योमगङ्गाविनोदिन्यै नमः। – Vyomaganga vinodini – The Goddess Who Plays in the Akasha Ganga
- 665) ॐ वर्षायै नमः। – Varshaa – The Goddess Who is rain
- 666) ॐ वर्षिकायै नमः। – Varshikaa – The Goddess Who Rains Mercy on Devotees
- 667) ॐ ऋग्यजुस्सामरूपिण्यै नमः। – Rigyajussama roopini – The Goddess Who is the form of Rig, Yajur and Sama Vedas
- 668) ॐ महानद्यै नमः। – Mahanadi – The Goddess Who is the Great River Ganga
- 669) ॐ नदीपुण्यायै नमः। – Nadipunyaa – The Goddess Who is the Sacred River
- 670) ॐ अगण्यपुण्यगुणक्रियायै नमः। – Aganya punya guna kriyaa – The Goddess by Serving Her We Will Get Innumerable Blessings
- 671) ॐ समाधिगतलभ्यायै नमः। – Samadhigata labhyaa – The Goddess Who can be Got by Samadhi
- 672) ॐ अर्थायै नमः। – Arthaa – The Goddess Who is the Meaning
- 673) ॐ श्रोतव्यायै नमः। – Shrotavya – The Goddess Who Should be Heard About
- 674) ॐ स्वप्रियायै नमः। – Swapriyaa – The Goddess Who Likes Herself
- 675) ॐ घृणायै नमः। – Aghrinaa – The Goddess Who does not Hate
- 676) ॐ नामाक्षरपरायै नमः। – Namaksharaparaa – The Goddess Who is Above Her Names
- 677) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 678) ॐ उपसर्गनखाञ्जितायै नमः। – Upasarga nakhanchita – The Goddess Who Shines With Her Long Nails
- 679) ॐ निपातोरुद्धायै नमः। – Nipatorudvayee –
- 680) ॐ जङ्घामातृकायै नमः। – Janghaa Matrukaa –
- 681) ॐ मन्त्ररूपिण्यै नमः। – Mantraroopini – The Goddess Who is the Form of Mantras
- 682) ॐ आसीनायै नमः। – Aseenaa – The Goddess Who is Sitting
- 683) ॐ शयानायै नमः। – Shayanaa – The Goddess Who is Lying Down
- 684) ॐ तिष्ठन्त्यै नमः। – Tishthanti – The Goddess Who is Standing
- 685) ॐ धावनाधिकायै नमः। – Dhavanadhikaa – The Goddess Who is Stable Without Movement
- 686) ॐ लक्ष्यलक्षणयोगाढ्यायै नमः। – Lakshya Lakshana yogaadyaa – The Goddess Who is Worshipped as a Form and Without Form

- 687) ॐ तद्रूपगणनाकृतये नमः। – Thaadroopa gananaakruti – The Goddess Who has Several Forms Which are Different
- 688) ॐ एकरूपायै नमः। – Ekaroopa – The Goddess Who is an Example
- 689) ॐ अनैकरूपायै नमः। – Anaikaroopaa – The Goddess Who does not Have Only One Form
- 690) ॐ तस्यै नमः। – Tasyai – The Goddess Who is You
- 691) ॐ इन्द्ररूपायै नमः। – Induroopa – The Goddess Who has the Form of Moon
- 692) ॐ तदाकृतये नमः। – Tadakruti – The Goddess Who is in God's Form
- 693) ॐ समासतद्धिताकारायै नमः। – Samasataddhitaakara – The Goddess Who has the Form of the World that is Pointed to
- 694) ॐ विभक्तिवचनात्मिकायै नमः। – Vibhakti vachanatmikaa – The Goddess Who is in a Grammatical Sentence
- 695) ॐ स्वाहाकारायै नमः। – Swahakaraa – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Swaha Who is the Wife of Fire
- 696) ॐ स्वधाकारायै नमः। – Swadhakara – The Goddess Who in the Form of Offering to the Manes
- 697) ॐ श्रीपत्यर्धाङ्गनन्दिन्यै नमः। – Sri patyardhanga nandini – The Goddess Who Occupies Half the Body of Lord Vishnu as Srivatsa
- 698) ॐ गम्भीरायै नमः। – Gambheera – The Goddess Who is Serious
- 699) ॐ गहनायै नमः। – Gahanaa – The Goddess Who is Deep
- 700) ॐ गुह्यायै नमः। – Guhyaa – The Goddess Who is Secretive
- 701) ॐ योनिलिङ्गार्धधारिण्यै नमः। – Yoni lingardha dharini – The Goddess Who has Half Male and Half Female Organ as Ardha Nareeswari
- 702) ॐ शेषवासुकिसंसेव्यायै नमः। – Shesha vasuki samsevyyaa – The Goddess Who is Served by Adi Shesha and Vasuki
- 703) ॐ चपलायै नमः। – Chapalaa – The Goddess Who does Stay Permanently in One Place
- 704) ॐ वरवर्णिन्यै नमः। – Varavarnini – The Goddess Who Belongs to the Blessed Category
- 705) ॐ कारुण्याकारसम्पत्तये नमः। – Karunyakara sampatti – The Goddess Who has Wealth of Mercy
- 706) ॐ कीलकृते नमः। – Keelakrit – The Goddess Who Shuts Illusion from Devotees
- 707) ॐ मन्त्रकीलिकायै नमः। – Mantrakeelikaa – The Goddess Who is Being Worshipped by Mantras

- 708) ॐ शक्तिबीजात्मिकायै नमः। – Shakti beejatmikaa – The Goddess Who is the Soul of Seed Chants Like Iym, Hreem, Sreem
- 709) ॐ सर्वमन्त्रेष्टायै नमः। – Sarva mantreshtaa – The Goddess Who Likes All Mantras
- 710) ॐ अक्षयकामनायै नमः। – Akshaya kamanaa – The Goddess Who has Desires Which Never Decrease
- 711) ॐ आग्नेयै नमः। – Aagneyai – The Goddess Who is Fire
- 712) ॐ पार्थिवायै नमः। – Parthivaa – The Goddess Who is Earth
- 713) ॐ आप्यायै नमः। – Aapyaa – The Goddess Who is Water
- 714) ॐ वायव्यायै नमः। – Vayavyaa – The Goddess Who is Secretive
- 715) ॐ व्योमकेतनायै नमः। – Vyomaketanaa – The Goddess Who has Sky as Flag
- 716) ॐ सत्यज्ञानात्मिकायै नमः। – Satya Gyanatmikaa – The Goddess Whose Soul is Truth and Wisdom
- 717) ॐ नन्दायै नमः। – Nandaa – The Goddess Who Makes One Happy
- 718) ॐ ब्राह्म्यै नमः। – Brahmee – The Goddess Who is the Power of Brahma
- 719) ॐ ब्रह्मणे नमः। – Brahma – The Goddess Who is the Brahman
- 720) ॐ सनातन्यै नमः। – Sanatani – The Goddess Who does not Have Any Origin
- 721) ॐ अविद्यावासनायै नमः। – Avidya vasanaa – The Goddess Who has Habit of Ignorance
- 722) ॐ मायायै नमः। – Maya – The Goddess Who is the Illusion
- 723) ॐ प्रकृत्यै नमः। – Prakruti – The Goddess Who is the Nature
- 724) ॐ सर्वमोहिन्यै नमः। – Sarvamohini – The Goddess Who Attracts Everyone
- 725) ॐ शक्त्यै नमः। – Shakti – The Goddess Who is the Power
- 726) ॐ धारणशक्तयेयोगिन्यै नमः। – Dhaarana shakthi yogini – The Goddess Who is the Strength of Understanding
- 727) ॐ चिदचिच्छक्त्यै नमः। – Chidachichchakti – The Goddess Who is an Expert in Yoga with Wisdom and Ignorance
- 728) ॐ वक्त्रायै नमः। – Vaktraa – The Goddess Who has a Red Face
- 729) ॐ अरुणायै नमः। – Arunaa –
- 730) ॐ महामायायै नमः। – Mahamaya – The Goddess Who is a Great Illusion
- 731) ॐ मरीचये नमः। – Mareechi – The Goddess Who is Hiding

- 732) ॐ मदमर्दिन्यै नमः। – Madamardhini – The Goddess Who Kills Unnecessary Exuberance
- 733) ॐ विराजे नमः। – Viraat – The Goddess Who is the Supreme
- 734) ॐ स्वाहायै नमः। – Swaha – The Goddess Who Takes the Form of Swaha, Wife of Fire God
- 735) ॐ स्वधायै नमः। – Swadha – The Goddess Who is the Form of Swadha, Offering for Manes
- 736) ॐ शुद्धायै नमः। – Shuddhaa – The Goddess Who is clean
- 737) ॐ निरूपास्तये नमः। – Niroopasti – The Goddess Who is Fit to be Worshipped
- 738) ॐ सुभक्तिगायै नमः। – Subhaktigaa – The Goddess Who Likes People with Good Devotion
- 739) ॐ निरूपिताद्वयै नमः। – Nirupitadwayi – The Goddess Who Proves Knowledge and Ignorance
- 740) ॐ विद्यायै नमः। – Vidya – The Goddess Who is Knowledge
- 741) ॐ नित्यानित्यस्वरूपिण्यै नमः। – Nityaanitya svaroopini – The Goddess Who is Permanent as Well as Temporary
- 742) ॐ वैराजमार्गसञ्चारायै नमः। – Vairajamarga sanchaaraa – The Goddess Who Travels in Path of Detachment
- 743) ॐ सर्वसत्पथदर्शिन्यै नमः। – Sarvasatpatha darshini – The Goddess Who shows the right path
- 744) ॐ जालन्धर्यै नमः। – Jalandhari – The Goddess Who Keeps the Net Called Illusion
- 745) ॐ मृडान्यै नमः। – Mridaani – The Wife of Lord Shiva
- 746) ॐ भवान्यै नमः। – Bhavani – The Goddess Who is the Wife of Lord Shiva
- 747) ॐ भवभङ्गिन्यै नमः। – Bhava bhanjini – The Goddess Who Breaks the Misery of Birth
- 748) ॐ त्रैकालिकज्ञानतन्त्रवे नमः। – Traikalika Gyanatantu – The Goddess Who Gives Wisdom in All Three Periods of Time
- 749) ॐ त्रिकालज्ञानदायिन्यै नमः। – Trikala Gyanadayini – The Goddess Who Gives Knowledge of the Past, Present and Future
- 750) ॐ नादातीतायै नमः। – Nadateetaa – The Goddess Who is Beyond Sound
- 751) ॐ स्मृतये नमः। – Smriti – The Goddess Who is Memory
- 752) ॐ प्रज्ञायै नमः। – Pragyaa – The Goddess Who is Intuitiveness
- 753) ॐ धात्रीरूपायै नमः। – Dhatriroopa – The Goddess Who has a Form Carrying the World
- 754) ॐ त्रिपुष्करायै नमः। – Tripushkaraa – The Goddess Who Looks After Body, Mind and Wisdom
- 755) ॐ पराजितायै नमः। – Parajitaa – The Goddess Who is Defeated by Devotees

- 756) ॐ विधानज्ञायै नमः। – Vidhanagyaa – The Goddess Who Knows How to Arrange for Things
- 757) ॐ विशेषितगुणात्मिकायै नमः। – Visheshita gunatmikaa – The Goddess Who has Special Auspicious Qualities
- 758) ॐ हिरण्यकेशिन्यै नमः। – Hiranyakeshini – The Goddess Who has Golden Hair
- 759) ॐ हेमब्रह्मसूत्रविचक्षणायै नमः। – Hemabrahmasutra vichakshanaa – The Goddess Who Knows the Golden Book Called Brahma Sutra
- 760) ॐ असङ्ख्येयपरार्धान्तस्वर-व्यञ्जनवैखर्ये नमः। – Asankhyeya parardhanta swara vyanjanavaikharee – The Goddess Who is Birth Place of Innumerable Alphabets, Consonants and Vowels
- 761) ॐ मधुजिह्वायै नमः। – Madhujihwa – The Goddess Who has a Sweet Tongue
- 762) ॐ मधुमत्स्यै नमः। – Madhumati – The Goddess Who is Birth
- 763) ॐ मधुमासोदयायै नमः। – Madhumasodayaa – The Goddess Who is the Beginning of Pleasurable Months
- 764) ॐ मधुवे नमः। – Madhu – The Goddess Who is Like Honey
- 765) ॐ माधव्यै नमः। – Madhavi – The Goddess Who is the Wife of Madhava
- 766) ॐ महाभागायै नमः। – Mahabhaga – The Goddess Who has Lot of Wealth/Luck/Fame
- 767) ॐ मेघगम्भीरनिस्वनायै नमः। – Megha gambheera niswanaa – The Goddess Whose Voice is Like Thunder
- 768) ॐ ब्रह्मविष्णुमहेशादि-ज्ञातव्यार्थविशेषगायै नमः। – Brahma-Vishnu-Maheshadi gyatavyartha visheshagaa – The Goddess Who has Greatness Known to Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva
- 769) ॐ नाभौवह्निशिखाकारायै नमः। – Nabhauvahni shikhakara – The Goddess Who Keeps Fire in Her Belly
- 770) ॐ ललाटेचन्द्रसन्निभायै नमः। – Lalaate – The Goddess Who has a Crescent
- 771) ॐ भ्रूमध्येभास्कराकारायै नमः। – Bhroomadhye bhaskaraakara – The Goddess Who has Sun Like Light in the Middle of Her Eyebrows
- 772) ॐ हृदिसर्वताराकृत्यै नमः। – Hridisarvatara kruti – The Goddess Who Keeps Stars in Her Heart
- 773) ॐ कृत्तिकादिभरण्यन्त-नक्षत्रेष्ट्यार्चितोदयायै नमः। – Kruttikadi bharanyanta nakshatreshityaarchitodayaa – The Goddess Who Worshipped During All the 27 Stars
- 774) ॐ ग्रहविद्यात्मिकायै नमः। – Grahavidyatmika – The Goddess Who Knows All About the Planets
- 775) ॐ ज्योतिषे नमः। – Jyoti – The Goddess Who is the Light of a Flame
- 776) ॐ ज्योतिर्विदे नमः। – Jyotirvide – The Goddess Who is the Place for Light

- 777) ॐ मतिजीविकायै नमः। – Matijeevikaa – The Goddess Who Helps All Beings to Lead Their Life
- 778) ॐ ब्रह्माण्डगर्भिण्यै नमः। – Brahmanda garbhini – The Goddess Who Keeps the Universe in her Womb
- 779) ॐ बालायै नमः। – Balaa – The Goddess Who is a Lass
- 780) ॐ सप्तावरणदेवतायै नमः। – Saptavarana devata – The Goddess Who is the Form of the Gods of the Seven Avaranas of Sri Chakra
- 781) ॐ वैराजोत्तमसाम्राज्यायै नमः। – Vairarjottama samraajyaa – The Goddess Who Rules the World
- 782) ॐ कुमारकुशलोदयायै नमः। – Kumara kushalodayaa – The Goddess Who is the Reason for Greatness of Her Son Subrahmanya
- 783) ॐ बगलायै नमः। – Bagalaa – The Goddess Who is the World that Cannot be Measured
- 784) ॐ भ्रमराम्बायै नमः। – Bhramarambaa – The Goddess Who has a Curly Hair on the Forehead
- 785) ॐ शिवदूतयै नमः। – Shiva dooti – The Goddess Who Sent Lord Shiva as her Emissary
- 786) ॐ शिवात्मिकायै नमः। – Shivatmikaa – The Goddess Who is the Soul of Lord Shiva
- 787) ॐ मेरुविन्ध्यान्त संस्थानायै नमः। – Meruvindhyanta samsthaanaa – The Goddess Who Stays in Mountains Like Meru and Vindhya
- 788) ॐ काश्मीरपुरवासिन्यै नमः। – Kahsmira pura vasini – The Goddess Who Lives in Kashmir
- 789) ॐ योगनिद्रायै नमः। – Yoganidraa – The Goddess Who is in Yogic Sleep
- 790) ॐ महानिद्रायै नमः। – Mahanidraa – The Goddess Who is in Great Sleep
- 791) ॐ विनिद्रायै नमः। – Vinidraa – The Goddess Who Never Sleeps
- 792) ॐ राक्षसाश्रितायै नमः। – Rakshasashritaa – The Goddess Who Made Rakshasas Surrender
- 793) ॐ सुवर्णदायै नमः। – Suvarnadaa – The Goddess Who is Golden
- 794) ॐ महागङ्गायै नमः। – Maha Ganga – The Goddess Who is the Great Ganges
- 795) ॐ पञ्चाख्यायै नमः। – Panchaakhyaa – The Goddess Who is the Five Elements
- 796) ॐ पञ्चसंहत्यै नमः। – Pancha Samhati – The Goddess Who is Made of Five Elements
- 797) ॐ सुप्रजातायै नमः। – Suprajaataa – The Goddess Who was Born in a Good Family
- 798) ॐ सुवीरायै नमः। – Suveeraa – The Goddess Who has Great Valour
- 799) ॐ सुपोषायै नमः। – Suposhaa – The Goddess Who Grants Good Health

- 800) ॐ सुपतये नमः। – Supati – The Goddess Who has a Good Husband
- 801) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shivaa – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Shiva
- 802) ॐ सुगृह्यै नमः। – Sugrahaa – The Goddess Who has a Home Without Sorrow
- 803) ॐ रक्तबीजान्तायै नमः। – Rakta bijantaa – The Goddess Who Killed Raktabija
- 804) ॐ हतकन्दर्पजीविकायै नमः। – Hatakandarpa jeevika – The Goddess Who gave Life to God of Love Who was Killed
- 805) ॐ समुद्रव्योममध्यस्थायै नमः। – Samudra vyoma madhyasthaa – The Goddess Who is in Between Sky and Ocean
- 806) ॐ समबिन्दुसमाश्रयायै नमः। – Samabindu samashrayaa – The Goddess Who Lives in the Dot in the Sri Chakra
- 807) ॐ सौभाग्यरसजीवातवे नमः। – Saubhagyarasa jeevatu – The Goddess Who Lives with Different Forms of Wealth and Luck
- 808) ॐ सारासारविवेकदृशे नमः। – Saarasaara vivekadrik – The Goddess Who has Wisdom to Classify Knowledge into Various Aspects
- 809) ॐ त्रिवल्यादिसुपुष्टाङ्गायै नमः। – Trivalyadi supushtaangaa – The Goddess Who has a Healthy Body with Three Folds in Her Hip
- 810) ॐ भारत्यै नमः। – Bharati – The Goddess Who is Saraswati
- 811) ॐ भरताश्रितायै नमः। – Bharataashritaa – The Goddess Who is Sita Worshipped by Bharata
- 812) ॐ नादब्रह्ममयीविद्यायै नमः। – Nadabrahma mayi vidyaa – The Knowledge of the God of Sound Which Pervades Everywhere
- 813) ॐ ज्ञानब्रह्ममयीपरायै नमः। – Gyanabrahma mayi paraa – The Goddess Who is the Divine Knowledge of Brahman
- 814) ॐ ब्रह्मनाड्यै नमः। – Brahmanadi – The Goddess Who is the Sushumna
- 815) ॐ निरुक्तये नमः। – Nirukti – The Goddess Who Cannot be Explained
- 816) ॐ ब्रह्मकैवल्यसाधनायै नमः। – Brahma kaivalya saadhanaa – The Goddess Who is the Way to Salvation
- 817) ॐ कालिकेयमहोदारवीर्य-विक्रमरूपिण्यै नमः। – Kalikeya Mahodhaara veerya Vikrama roopini – The Goddess

Who is Responsible for the Great Strength of the Snake Called Kalikeya

818) ॐ बडबाग्निशिखावक्त्रायै नमः। – Vadavagni shikha vaktraa – The Goddess Who has Vadavagni (Fire Underneath Ocean) as Her Face

819) ॐ महाकबलतर्पणायै नमः। – Mahakabala tarpanaa – The Goddess Who Swallows All at Deluge and Gets Satisfied

820) ॐ महाभूतायै नमः। – Mahabhootaa – The Goddess Who has a Big Body

821) ॐ महादर्पायै नमः। – Mahadarpa – The Goddess Who is Very Proud

822) ॐ महासारायै नमः। – Mahasara – The Goddess Who is the Ultimate Meaning

823) ॐ महाक्रतवे नमः। – Mahakratu – The Goddess Who is Worshipped by Big Yaga

824) ॐ पञ्चभूतमहाग्रासायै नमः। – Panchabhoota mahagrasa – The Goddess Who Swallows Five Elements During Deluge

825) ॐ पञ्चभूताधिदेवतायै नमः। – Panchabhootadhi devata – The God Controlling the Five Elements

826) ॐ सर्वप्रमाणायै नमः। – Sarva pramaanaa – The Goddess Who is the Cause of Everything

827) ॐ सम्पत्तये नमः। – Sampatti – The Goddess Who is Wealth

828) ॐ सर्वरोगप्रतिक्रियायै नमः। – Sarvaroga pratikriya – The Goddess Who has Cures for All Diseases

829) ॐ ब्रह्माण्डान्तर्बहिव्याप्त्यायै नमः। – Brahmandantar bahivyaptaa – The Goddess Who is Spread Inside and Outside the Brahmanda

830) ॐ विष्णुवक्षोविभूषिण्यै नमः। – Vishnu vaksho vibhooshini – The Goddess Who Decorates the Chest of Lord Vishnu

831) ॐ शङ्कर्यै नमः। – Shaankari – The Goddess Who is the Power of Shankara

832) ॐ विधिवक्त्रस्थायै नमः। – Vidhi vaktrastha – The Goddess Who is on the Face of Brahma-Saraswati

833) ॐ प्रवरायै नमः। – Pravaraa – The Goddess Who is the Greatest

834) ॐ वरहेतुक्यै नमः। – Vara hetuki – The Goddess Who is the Cause of All Boons

835) ॐ हेममालायै नमः। – Hema mala – The Goddess Who Wears a Golden Necklace

836) ॐ शिखामालायै नमः। – Shikha mala – The Goddess Who Wears a Garland of Heads

837) ॐ त्रिशिखायै नमः। – Trishikha – The Goddess Who is the Three Vedas

838) ॐ पञ्चलोचनायै नमः। – Panchalochanaa – The Goddess Who has Five Eyes

- 839) ॐ सर्वागमसदाचारमर्यादायै नमः। – Sarvagama sadachara maryada – The Goddess Who Observes All the Rituals Mentioned in All Scriptures
- 840) ॐ यातुभङ्गन्यै नमः। – Yatubhanjani – The Goddess Who Destroys All Asuras
- 841) ॐ पुण्यश्लोकप्रबन्धाढ्यायै नमः। – Punyashloka prabhandhadyaa – The Goddess Who is in the Form of Auspicious Verses
- 842) ॐ सर्वान्तर्गामिरूपिण्यै नमः। – Sarvantaryami roopini – The Goddess Who is Inside Every Being
- 843) ॐ सामगानसमाराध्यायै नमः। – Samagana samaradhya – The Goddess Who is Worshipped by Singing Sama Veda
- 844) ॐ श्रोत्रकर्णरसायनायै नमः। – Shrotrukarna rasayana – The Goddess Who Gives Pleasure to All Who Hear About Her
- 845) ॐ जीवलोकैकजीवात्मने नमः। – Jeevalokaika jeevatu – The Goddess Who Takes Care of All Lives of This World
- 846) ॐ भद्रोदारविलोकनायै नमः। – Bhadrodara vilokanaa – The Goddess Who has a Glance that Grants Auspiciousness
- 847) ॐ तडित्कोटिलसत्कान्त्यै नमः। – Taditkoti lasatkanti – The Goddess Who is as Pretty as Billions of Lightning
- 848) ॐ तरुण्यै नमः। – Taruni – The Goddess Who is a Lass
- 849) ॐ हरिसुन्दर्यै नमः। – Hari sundari – The Goddess Who is Pretty to Lord Vishnu
- 850) ॐ मीननेत्रायै नमः। – Meena netraa – The Goddess Who has Fish Like Eyes
- 851) ॐ इन्द्राक्ष्यै नमः। – Indrakshi – The Goddess Who has 1000 Eyes Like Indra
- 852) ॐ विशालाक्ष्यै नमः। – Vishalakshi – The Goddess Who has Wide Eyes
- 853) ॐ सुमङ्गलायै नमः। – Sumangalaa – The Goddess Who has All Auspiciousness
- 854) ॐ सर्वमङ्गलसम्पन्नायै नमः। – Sarvamangala sampanna – The Goddess Who is Full of All Auspiciousness
- 855) ॐ साक्षान्मङ्गलदेवतायै नमः। – Sakshanmangala devata – The Goddess Who is the Real God of Auspiciousness
- 856) ॐ देहिहृदीपिकायै नमः। – Dehahriddeepikaa – The Goddess Who is the Light of Body and the Heart
- 857) ॐ दीप्तये नमः। – Deepti – The Goddess Who is Glowing with Light
- 858) ॐ जिह्वापापप्रनाशिन्यै नमः। – Jihwa paapa pranashini – The Goddess Who Destroys Sins Done by the

Toungue

- 859) ॐ अर्धचन्द्रोल्लसद्दंष्ट्रायै नमः। – Ardha chandrolla saddhamsotra – The Goddess Who has Glowing Teeth
Like the Half Moon
- 860) ॐ यज्ञवाटीविलासिन्यै नमः। – Yajnavati vilasini – The Goddess Who Makes the Hall of Fire Sacrifice Glow
- 861) ॐ महादुर्गायै नमः। – Maha Durga – The Great Goddess Who Removes Intense Sorrows
- 862) ॐ महोत्साहायै नमः। – Mahotsaha – The Goddess Who has Great Enthusiasm
- 863) ॐ महादेवबलोदयायै नमः। – Mahadeva balodaya – The Goddess Who is responsible for strength of Lord
Shiva
- 864) ॐ डाकिनीड्यायै नमः। – Dakineedya – The Goddess Who is Being Worshipped by Dakini Who is the
Goddess of Vishudhi Chakra
- 865) ॐ शाकिनीड्यायै नमः। – Shakineedya – The Goddess Who is Being Praised by Shakini Who is the
Goddess of Mooladhara
- 866) ॐ साकिनीड्यायै नमः। – Saakineedya – The Goddess Who is Praised by Saakini
- 867) ॐ समस्तजुषे नमः। – Samastajut – The Goddess Who is Being Worshipped Everywhere by Everybody
- 868) ॐ निरङ्कुशायै नमः। – Nirankusha – The Goddess Who does not Have a Goad
- 869) ॐ नाकिवन्द्यायै नमः। – Nakivandya – The Goddess Who is Worshipped by All Devas
- 870) ॐ षडाधाराधिदेवतायै नमः। – Shadadharadhi devata – The Goddess of the Six Chakras
- 871) ॐ भुवनज्ञाननिश्रेण्ये नमः। – Bhuvana gyanani shreni – The Goddess Who is the Stair Case of Wise People
of Earth
- 872) ॐ भुवनाकारवल्लर्यै नमः। – Bhuvanakara vallari – The Goddess Who is the Flag of Earth
- 873) ॐ शाश्वत्यै नमः। – Shashvati – The Goddess Who Will Always be There
- 874) ॐ शाश्वताकारायै नमः। – Shashvataakara – The Goddess Who is Working Always
- 875) ॐ लोकानुग्रहकारिण्यै नमः। – Lokanugraha karini – The Goddess Who Blesses People
- 876) ॐ सारस्यै नमः। – Saarasi – The Goddess Who Lives in the Sea
- 877) ॐ मानस्यै नमः। – Maanasi – The Goddess Who Lives in the Mind
- 878) ॐ हंस्यै नमः। – Hamsi – The Goddess Who Lives in the Form of a Swan
- 879) ॐ हंसलोकप्रदायिन्यै नमः। – Hamsaloka prayadini – The Goddess Who Blesses with Hamsa Loka

- 880) ॐ चिन्मुद्रालङ्कृतकरायै नमः। – Chinmudra lankritakara – The Goddess Whose Hand is Decorated by Divine Seal
- 881) ॐ कोटिसूर्यसमप्रभायै नमः। – Koti-surya-sama-prabha – The Goddess Who Shines Like Billion Suns
- 882) ॐ सुखप्राणिशिरोरेखायै नमः। – Sukhaprani shirorekhaa – The Goddess Who Determines Fate of Living Happily
- 883) ॐ सददृष्टप्रदायिन्यै नमः। – Sada drishta pradayini – The Goddess Who Gives the Divine Sight
- 884) ॐ सर्वसाङ्कर्यदोषघ्न्यै नमः। – Sarva saankarya doshaghni – The Goddess Who Removes All Defects
- 885) ॐ ग्रहोपद्रवनाशिन्यै नमः। – Grahopadrava nashini – The Goddess Who Removes Problems Created by Planets
- 886) ॐ क्षुद्रजन्तुभयघ्न्यै नमः। – Kshudra jantu bhayaghni – The Goddess Who Removes Fear Caused by Evil Animals
- 887) ॐ विषरोगादिभञ्जन्यै नमः। – Visha-rogaadi bhanjani – The Goddess Who Removes Diseases Caused by Poison
- 888) ॐ सदाशान्तायै नमः। – Sada Shaantaa – The Goddess Who is Always Peaceful
- 889) ॐ सदाशुद्धायै नमः। – Sada Shuddhaa – The Goddess Who is Always Pure
- 890) ॐ गृहच्छिद्रनिवारिण्यै नमः। – Griha chhidra nivarini – The Goddess Who Removes the Shortcomings Caused by Planets
- 891) ॐ कलिदोषप्रशमन्यै नमः। – Kalidosha prashamani – The Goddess Who Solves Problems During the Kali Age
- 892) ॐ कोलाहलपुरस्थितायै नमः। – Kolahalapura sthita – The Goddess Who Stays in Kolhapur
- 893) ॐ गौर्यै नमः। – Gauri – The Goddess Who is White
- 894) ॐ लाक्षणिक्यै नमः। – Laakshaniki – The Goddess Who has Special Properties
- 895) ॐ मुख्यायै नमः। – Mukhyaa – The Goddess Who is the Chief
- 896) ॐ जघन्याकृतिवर्जितायै नमः। – Jaghanyaa krita varjita – The Goddess Who does not Have Body Subject to Birth and Death
- 897) ॐ मायायै नमः। – Maya – The Goddess Who is the Illusion
- 898) ॐ विद्यायै नमः। – Vidya – The Goddess Who is Knowledge

- 899) ॐ मूलभूतायै नमः। – Mulabhutaa #8211; The Goddess Who is the Basis of All Life
- 900) ॐ वासव्यै नमः। – Vasavi – The Goddess Who is the Power of Indra
- 901) ॐ विष्णुचेतनायै नमः। – Vishnu chetanaa – The Goddess Who is the Power of Lord Vishnu
- 902) ॐ वादिन्यै नमः। – Vaadini – The Goddess Who is the Power of Indra
- 903) ॐ वसुरूपायै नमः। – Vasurupa – The Goddess Who is Wealth
- 904) ॐ वसुरत्नपरिच्छदायै नमः। – Vasuratna paricchada – The Goddess Who has All the Jewels of Happiness
- 905) ॐ छांदस्यै नमः। – Cchamdasi – The Goddess Who Knows Meter of Vedas
- 906) ॐ चन्द्रहृदयायै नमः। – Chandra hridayaa – The Goddess Who has a Heart Like the Moon
- 907) ॐ मन्त्रस्वच्छन्दभैरव्यै नमः। – Mantra svacchanda bhairavi – The Goddess Who is the Meter of the Mantras
- 908) ॐ वनमालायै नमः। – Vanamala – The Goddess Who Wears Garlands Made Out of Forest Flowers
- 909) ॐ वैजयन्त्यै नमः। – Vaijayanti – The Goddess Who Wears Vaijayanti Garland of Lord Vishnu
- 910) ॐ पञ्चदिव्यायुधात्मिकायै नमः। – Pancha divya yudhatmikaa – The Goddess Who is Armed with Five Divine Weapons
- 911) ॐ पीताम्बरमय्यै नमः। – Pitambaramayi – The Goddess Who is Dressed in Yellow Silk
- 912) ॐ चञ्चलकौस्तुभायै नमः। – Chanchat kaustubhaa – The Goddess Who Wears the Moving Kaustubha Gem
- 913) ॐ हरिकामिन्यै नमः। – Hari kaamini – The Goddess Who is the Sweet Heart of Hari
- 914) ॐ नित्यायै नमः। – Nityaa – The Goddess Who is Always There
- 915) ॐ तथ्यायै नमः। – Tathyaa – The Goddess Who is Truth
- 916) ॐ रमायै नमः। – Ramaa – The Goddess Who Attracts
- 917) ॐ रामायै नमः। – Raamaa – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Rama
- 918) ॐ रमण्यै नमः। – Ramani – The Goddess Who Makes Devotees Enjoy
- 919) ॐ मृत्युभङ्गन्यै नमः। – Mrityu bhanjani – The Goddess Who Destroys Death
- 920) ॐ ज्येष्ठायै नमः। – Jyeshthaa – The Goddess Who is Elder
- 921) ॐ काष्ठायै नमः। – Kashthaa – The Goddess Who is Superior
- 922) ॐ धनिष्ठान्तायै नमः। – Dhanishthantaa – The Goddess Who is Inside the Cloud
- 923) ॐ शराङ्ग्यै नमः। – Sharangi – The Goddess Who Holds Sharanga, the Bow of Vishnu

- 924) ॐ निर्गुणप्रियायै नमः। – Nirgunapriyaa – The Goddess Who Likes People Who are Beyond the Three Gunas
- 925) ॐ मैत्रेयायै नमः। – Maitreyaa – The Goddess Who is Friendly
- 926) ॐ मित्रविन्दायै नमः। – Mitravinda – The Goddess Who is Mitravinda, Wife of Krishna
- 927) ॐ शेष्यशेषकलाशयायै नमः। – Seshyasesha kalashaya – The Goddess Who can Take Independence with Her Devotees
- 928) ॐ वाराणसीवासलभ्यायै नमः। – Varanasi vaasalabhyaa – The Goddess Who can be Attained by People Living in Kashi
- 929) ॐ आर्यावर्तजनस्तुतायै नमः। – Aryavarta janastutaa – The Goddess Who is Prayed by People of Aryavarta
- 930) ॐ जगदुत्पत्तिसंस्थानसंहार-त्रयकारणायै नमः। – Jagadutpatti samsthaana samhara trayakaranaa – The Goddess Who is the Cause of Creation, Upkeep and Destruction of the Universe
- 931) ॐ तुभ्यं नमः। – Tvam – The Goddess Who is You
- 932) ॐ अम्बायै नमः। – Amba – The Goddess Who is Mother
- 933) ॐ विष्णुसर्वस्वायै नमः। – Vishnu sarvaswam – The Goddess Who is Everything to Vishnu
- 934) ॐ महेश्वर्यै नमः। – Maheswari – The Goddess Who is the Greatest Goddess
- 935) ॐ सर्वलोकानाम्जनन्यै नमः। – Sarvlokanaam janani – The Goddess Who is the Mother of All Worlds
- 936) ॐ पुण्यमूर्तये नमः। – Punyamurti – The Goddess Who is Auspiciousness Personified
- 937) ॐ सिद्धलक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Siddha Lakshmi – The Goddess Who is Lakshmi Giving Occult Powers
- 938) ॐ महाकाल्यै नमः। – Mahakali – The Goddess Who is the Great Kali
- 939) ॐ महालक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Maha Lakshmi – The Goddess Who is the Great Lakshmi
- 940) ॐ सद्योजातादि-पञ्चाग्निरूपायै नमः। – Sadyojaataadi Panchagni roopa – The Goddess Who is the Five Faces of Shiva and She Who did Penance in the Middle of Five Fires
- 941) ॐ पञ्चकपञ्चकायै नमः। – Panchaka panchakaa – The Goddess Who is the Five Times Five
- 942) ॐ यन्त्रलक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Yantra Lakshmi – The Goddess Who is Lakshmi of Yantras
- 943) ॐ भवत्यै नमः। – Bhavatya –
- 944) ॐ आद्ये नमः। – Aadi – The Goddess Who is Primeval
- 945) ॐ आद्यादये नमः। – Aadyadye – The Goddess Who is First Among the First

- 946) ॐ सृष्ट्यादिकारणाकारविततये नमः। – Srushtyaadi karanakara vitate – The Goddess Who is the Cause of Acts Like Creation
- 947) ॐ दोषवर्जितायै नमः। – Dosha varjिता – The Goddess Who does not Have Any Flaws
- 948) ॐ जगल्लक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Jagallakshmi – The Goddess Who is Lakshmi of the Universe
- 949) ॐ जगन्मात्रे नमः। – Jaganmata – The Goddess Who the Mother of Universe
- 950) ॐ विष्णुपत्न्यै नमः। – Vishnu Patni – The Goddess Who is the Wife of Vishnu
- 951) ॐ नवकोटिमहाशक्ति-समुपास्यपदाम्बुजायै नमः। – Navakoti mahashakti samupasya padambhujā – The Goddess Whose Lotus Like Feet are Worshipped by 90 Million Great Shaktis
- 952) ॐ कनत्सौवर्णरत्नाढ्यायै नमः। – Kanatsauvarna ratnadya – The Goddess Who Wears Gem Studded Gold Ornaments
- 953) ॐ सर्वाभरणभूषितायै नमः। – Sarvabharana bhooshita – The Goddess Who Shines with All Sort of Ornaments
- 954) ॐ अनन्तनित्यमहिष्यै नमः। – Anantanitya mahishi – The Goddess Who is the Endless and Ever Lasting Queen
- 955) ॐ प्रपञ्चेश्वरनायक्यै नमः। – Prapancheshwara nayaki – The Goddess Who is the Leader for All Gods of the World
- 956) ॐ अत्युच्छ्रितपदान्तस्थायै नमः। – Atyuchchrita padantasthā – The Goddess Who is in Vaikuntha
- 957) ॐ परमव्योमनायक्यै नमः। – Paramavyoma nayaki – The Goddess Who is the Leader of All Divine Beings of the Sky
- 958) ॐ नाकपृष्ठगताराध्यायै नमः। – Nakaprushtha gataaraadhyā – The Goddess Who is Worshipped by All Who Have Reached Heaven
- 959) ॐ विष्णुलोकविलासिन्यै नमः। – Vishnuloka vilasini – The Goddess Who Makes the World of Vishnu Shine
- 960) ॐ वैकुण्ठराजमहिष्यै नमः। – Vaikuntharaaja mahishi – The Goddess Who is the Queen of the King of Vaikuntha
- 961) ॐ श्रीरङ्गनगराश्रित्यै नमः। – Sriranga nagaraashrita – The Goddess Who Lives in the Town of Sri Ranga
- 962) ॐ रङ्गनायक्यै नमः। – Ranga nayaki – The Goddess Who is the Chief of the Stage of Life
- 963) ॐ भूपुत्र्यै नमः। – Bhooputri – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Earth (Sita)

- 964) ॐ कृष्णायै नमः। – Krishne – The Goddess Who is the Wife of Krishna
- 965) ॐ वरदवल्लभायै नमः। – Varada vallabhe – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Lord Varadaraja
- 966) ॐ कोटिब्रह्मादिसंसेव्यायै नमः। – Koti brahmadi samseveye – The Goddess Who is Served by Billions of Brahmas
- 967) ॐ कोटिरुद्रादिकीर्तितायै नमः। – Koti rudradi keertite – The Goddess Who is Sung About by Billions of Rudras
- 968) ॐ मातुलुङ्गमयं खेटं बिभ्रत्यै नमः। – Matulungamayam khetam bibhrati – The Goddess Who Holds the Shield Made by Pomegranate
- 969) ॐ सौवर्णचषकं बिभ्रत्यै नमः। – Sauvarna chashakam bibhrati – The Goddess Who Holds the Golden Goblet in Her Hands
- 970) ॐ पद्मद्वयं दधानायै नमः। – Padmadvayam dadhana – The Goddess Who Holds Two Lotus Flowers
- 971) ॐ पूर्णकुम्भं बिभ्रत्यै नमः। – Poornakumbham bibhrati – The Goddess Who Holds a Full Pot
- 972) ॐ कीरं दधानायै नमः। – Keeram dadhana – The Goddess Who Holds a Parrot
- 973) ॐ वरदाभय दधानायै नमः। – Varadabhaye dadhana – The Goddess Who Protects and Blesses
- 974) ॐ पाशं बिभ्रत्यै नमः। – Pasham bibhrati – The Goddess Who Holds a Rope
- 975) ॐ अङ्कुशं बिभ्रत्यै नमः। – Ankusham bibhrati – The Goddess Who Holds a Goad
- 976) ॐ शङ्खं वहन्त्यै नमः। – Shankam vahanti – The Goddess Who Holds a Shell
- 977) ॐ चक्रं वहन्त्यै नमः। – Chakram vahanti – The Goddess Who Holds a Wheel
- 978) ॐ शूलं वहन्त्यै नमः। – Shoolam vahanti – The Goddess Who Holds a Trident
- 979) ॐ कृपाणिकां वहन्त्यै नमः। – Kripanikaam vahanti – The Goddess Who Holds a Sword
- 980) ॐ धनुर्बाणौ बिभ्रत्यै नमः। – Dhanurbanau bibhrati – The Goddess Who Holds a Bow and Arrow
- 981) ॐ अक्षमालां दधानायै नमः। – Akshamalam dadhana – The Goddess Who Holds a Rosary of Rudraksha
- 982) ॐ चिन्मुद्रां बिभ्रत्यै नमः। – Chinmudram bibhrati – The Goddess Who Holds a Divine Symbol
- 983) ॐ अष्टादशभुजायै नमः। – Ashtaadashabhujaye – The Goddess Who has Eighteen Hands
- 984) ॐ लक्ष्म्यै नमः। – Lakshmi – The Goddess of Wealth
- 985) ॐ महाष्टादशपीठगायै नमः। – Maha astaadasha peethage – The Goddess Who has Eighteen Great Temples

- 986) ॐ भूमिनीलादिसंसेव्यायै नमः। – Bhoomi niladi samsevyai – The Goddess Who is Served by Earth and Nila Devi
- 987) ॐ स्वमिचित्तानुवर्तिन्यै नमः। – Swami chittanuvartini – The Goddess Who Acts According to the Wishes of Her Husband
- 988) ॐ पद्मायै नमः। – Padma – The Goddess Who is Lotus Like
- 989) ॐ पद्मालयायै नमः। – Padmalayaa – The Goddess Who Lives in a Lotus
- 990) ॐ पद्मिन्यै नमः। – Padmini – The Goddess Who is as Pretty as Lotus
- 991) ॐ पूर्णकुम्भाभिषेचितायै नमः। – Poorna kumbhabhishe chite – The Goddess Who is Anointed by a Pot Full of Water
- 992) ॐ इन्दिरायै नमः। – Indiraa – The Goddess Who is of the Form Of Indra
- 993) ॐ इन्दिराभाक्ष्यै नमः। – Indirabhakshi – The Goddess Who has Shine Like Moon
- 994) ॐ क्षीरसागरकन्यकायै नमः। – Ksheera sagara Kanyakaa – The Goddess Who is the Lass of Ocean of Milk
- 995) ॐ भार्गव्यै नमः। – Bhargavi – The Goddess Who is the Daughter of Sage Bhrigu
- 996) ॐ स्वतन्त्रेच्छायै नमः। – Svatantrecchaa – The Goddess Who does Acts Independently from Her Lord
- 997) ॐ वशीकृतजगत्पते नमः। – Vashikrita jagatpati – The Goddess Who Attracted the Lord of the Universe
- 998) ॐ मङ्गलानां मङ्गलायै नमः। – Mangalaanaam mangalaa – The Goddess Who is the Auspicious Among the Auspicious Ones
- 999) ॐ देवतानां देवतायै नमः। – Devataanaam devataa – The Goddess Who Holds a Bow
- 1000) ॐ उत्तमानामुत्तमायै नमः। – Uttamanamuttamaa – The Goddess Who is Best Among the Best
- 1001) ॐ श्रेयसे नमः। – Shreya – The Goddess Who has Great Fame
- 1002) ॐ परमामृत्यै नमः। – Parmamritaa – The Goddess Who is Best Among the Best
- 1003) ॐ धनधान्याभिवृद्धये नमः। – Dhandhanyaabhi vridhhi – The Goddess Who Blesses with Increased Wealth
- 1004) ॐ सार्वभौमसुखोच्छ्रयायै नमः। – sarvabhauma sukhechaya – The Goddess Who Blesses a Happy Life of an Emperor
- 1005) ॐ आन्दोलिकादिसौभाग्यायै नमः। – Aandolikadi Saubhagyaa – The Goddess Who Grants the Luck to Travel in a Palanquin

- 1006) ॐ मत्तेभादिमहोदयायै नमः। – Mattehadi mahodaya – The Goddess Who Posses Exuberant Elephants
- 1007) ॐ पुत्रपौत्राभिवृद्धये नमः। – Putrapautrabhi vridhi – The Goddess Who Grants Increase in Sons and Grand Sons
- 1008) ॐ विद्याभोगबलाधिकायै नमः। – Vidya bhoga baladhikam – The Goddess Who Grants Increase in Knowledge and Pleasure
- 1009) ॐ आयुरारोग्यसम्पत्तये नमः। – Ayurarogya sampatti – The Goddess Who Grants Long Life, Health and Wealth
- 1010) ॐ अष्टैश्वर्यायै नमः। – Ashataishwarya – The Goddess Who Grants Eight Types of Wealth
- 1011) ॐ परमेशविभूतये नमः। – Paramesha vibhooti – The Goddess Who is the Power of Parameshwara
- 1012) ॐ सुक्ष्मात्सूक्ष्मतरागतये नमः। – Sookshmaat sookshma taraagati – The Goddess Who is Smaller than the Smallest
- 1013) ॐ सदयापाङ्गसन्दत्त ब्रह्मेन्द्रादि पदस्थितये नमः। – Sadayapanga sandatta brahmendradi padasthiti – The Goddess Who by Her Mercy Drenched Looks Give Stable Positions to Brahma, Indra and Others
- 1014) ॐ अव्याहतमहाभाग्यायै नमः। – Avyaahata Mahabhagyaa – The Goddess Who is Luck Without Any Breaks or Stops
- 1015) ॐ अक्षोभ्यविक्रमायै नमः। – Akshobhya vikramaa – The Goddess Who has a Valour that Never Diminishes
- 1016) ॐ वेदानाम्समन्वयायै नमः। – Vedanaam samanvaya – The Goddess Who is the Meaning of Vedas
- 1017) ॐ वेदानामविरोधायै नमः। – Vedanaama virodha – The Goddess Who is not the Enemy of Vedas
- 1018) ॐ निश्रेयसपदप्राप्तिसाधनायै नमः। – Nishreyasa padaprapti sadhana – The Goddess Who is the Way and End to the Salvation
- 1019) ॐ फलायै नमः। – Phala –
- 1020) ॐ श्रीमन्त्रराजराज्ञ्यै नमः। – Sri mantra rajaragyi – The Goddess Who is the Queen of Sri Vidya
- 1021) ॐ श्रीविद्यायै नमः। – Srividya – The Goddess Who is Sri Vidya
- 1022) ॐ क्षेमकारिण्यै नमः। – Kshemakarini – The Goddess Who is the Queen of Sri Vidya
- 1023) ॐ श्रीम्बीजजपसन्तुष्टायै नमः। – Sreem bheaja japa santushtaa – The Goddess Who Becomes Happy by the Chanting of the Root Sreem
- 1024) ॐ ऐं ह्रीं श्रीं बीजपालिकायै नमः। – Aim Hreem Sreem Beeja palika – The Goddess Who is Worshipped by

Chanting Aim, Hreem, Sreem

- 1025) ॐ प्रपत्तिमार्गसुलभायै नमः। – Prapatti marga sulabha – The Goddess Whom Following is Easy
- 1026) ॐ विष्णुप्रथमकिङ्कर्यै नमः। – Vishnuprathamakinkari –
- 1027) ॐ क्लीङ्कारार्थसवित्र्यै नमः। – Kleemkarartha savitri – The Goddess Who Made the Sound Kleem
- 1028) ॐ सौमङ्गल्याधिदेवतायै नमः। – Saumangalyaadhi devata – The Goddess of Good Luck
- 1029) ॐ श्रीषोडशाक्षरीविद्यायै नमः। – Sri Shodashaakshari vidyaa – The Goddess Who is the Knowledge of Sixteen Letter
- 1030) ॐ श्रीयन्त्रपुरवासिन्यै नमः। – Sri Yantra pura vasini – The Goddess Who Lives in Sri Chakra
- 1031) ॐ सर्वमङ्गलमाङ्गल्यायै नमः। – Sarva mangala maangalya – The Goddess Who is Giver of Auspicious Things
- 1032) ॐ शिवायै नमः। – Shive – The Goddess Who is the Consort of Shiva
- 1033) ॐ सर्वार्थसाधिकायै नमः। – Sarvartha sadhike – The Goddess Who is Fulfiller of All Wishes
- 1034) ॐ शरण्यायै नमः। – Sharanye – The Goddess Who is to be Fit to be Surrendered to
- 1035) ॐ त्र्यम्बकायै नमः। – Tryambake – The Goddess Who is the Mother with Three Eyes
- 1036) ॐ देव्यै नमः। – Devi – The Goddess
- 1037) ॐ नारायण्यै नमः। – Narayani – The Goddess Who is Narayani

Shiva Sahasranamam

ॐ तत्पुरुषाय विद्महे महादेवाय धीमहि तन्नो रुद्रः प्रचोदयात

Om Tatpuroshaya Vidmahe Mahadevaya Dhimahi Tanno Rudrah Prachodayat

I pay tribute to the mightiest of the Purusha to favor me with the insight and edify me with knowledge.

Om Sthirayai Nama	Salutations to Him who is perennial
Om Sthanave nama	Who is the axis of the world
Om Prabhave nama	Who is the lord of all the world
Om Bheemayai nama	Who is the source of fear
Om Pravarayai nama	Who is very special
Om Varadayai nama	Who gives boons
Om Varaayai nama	Who spreads everything and make them invisible
Om Sarvaathmane nama	Who is the soul of every being
Om Sarva vikhyathayai nama	Who is famous everywhere
Om Sarvasmai nama	Who is spread in everything
Om Sarvakarayai nama	Who does everything
Om Bhavayai nama	Who is the source of everything
Om Jatine nama	Who has matted hair
Om Charmine nama	Who dresses himself in hides
Om Shikhandine nama	Who has hair flowing like the peacock's feather
Om Sarvaangaaya nama	Who has all the world as his organs
Om Sarvabhavanaayai nama	Who creates and looks after everything
Om Haraya nama	Who destroys everything at time of deluge
Om Harinaakshaayai nama	Who has deer like eyes
Om Sarvabhoothaharayai nama	Who destroys all beings which exist
Om Prabhave nama	Who enjoys everything

Om Pravruthaye nama	Who is the form of work
Om Nivruthaye nama	Who is the form of total sacrifice
Om Niyathaya nama	Who is a sage who has won over his senses
Om Saswathaya nama	Who is permanent
Om Druvaya nama	Who is stable
Om Smasana vasinee nama	Who lives in the cremation ground
Om Bhagawathe nama	Who is the source of wealth, charity, fame, renunciation and salvation
Om Khacharaya nama	Who travels in the sky
Om Ghocharaya nama	Who can be felt only by senses
Om Ardhanayai nama	Who catches bad people
Om Abhivadyaya nama	Who is fit to be saluted
Om Mahakarmane nama	Who does great actions
Om Thapasvine nama	Who is a sage doing meditation
Om Bhooaha bhavanayai nama	Who creates the five great bhoothas (sky, earth, fire, air and wind)
Om unmatha veshaprachannayai nama	Who hides himself as a mad being
Om sarva lokaprajapathae nama	Who is the lord of all beings of all worlds
Om Maharoopayai nama	Who has a very big form
Om Mahakayayai nama	Who has the whole universe as his body
Om Vrusha roopayai nama	Who has also the form of a bull
Om Mahayasase nama	Who has great fame
Om Mahatmane nama	Who has a very great mind
Om Sarva Bhoothathmane nama	Who is the soul of all beings
Om Viswa roopayai nama	Who is seen everywhere
Om Mahahanave nama	Who has very big jaw bones
Om Loka palaya nama	Who is of the form of those who protect the earth like Indra
Om Anthar hithathmane nama	One who has properties which within him and not visible
Om prasada nama	Who has the form of love
Om Hayagardhabhaye nama	Who travels in the chariot drawn by zebras
Om Pavithraya nama	Who saves us from thunder of worldly life
Om Mahathe nama	Who is fit to be worshipped
Om Niyamaya nama	Who is of the form of rules of life
Om Niyamasrithaya nama	Who is the refuge to those who follow rules of life
Om Sarva karmane nama	Who does all actions
Om Swayambhoothaya nama	Who was created by himself

Om AAdhaye nama	Who is most ancient-Who is first among beings
Om Aadhikaraya nama	Who created Lord Brahma
Om Nidhaye nama	Who is a treasure
Om Sahasrakshata nama	Who has thousand eyes
Om Visalakshaya nama	Who has very broad eyes
Om Somaya nama	Who is with Uma
Om Nakshatra sadhakayai nama	Who created the stars
Om Chandraya nama	Who has the form of moon
Om Sooryaya nama	Who has the form of the Sun
Om Sanaya nama	Who has the form of Saturn
Om Kethave nama	Who has the form of Kethu
Om Grahaya nama	Who has the form of planets
Om Graha pathaye nama	Who is the lord of all planets
Om Varaaya nama	Who is the best
Om Athraye nama	Who is form of Mercury bon in Athri clan
Om Adryaa namaskarthre nama	Who saluted Anasooya, the wife of Sage Athri
Om Mruga banarpanayai nama	Who sent arrow against the deer sent by sages of Daruka forest
Om Anagaya nama	Who cannot be neared by sins
Om Mahathapse nama	Who has great penance
Om Gorathapase nama	Who does terrible penance during time of deluge
Om Adheenaya nama	Who is not poor though he looks like it
Om Dheena sadhakayai nama	Who fulfills desires of poor people
Om Samvathsarakaraya nama	Who makes the wheel of time to rotate
Om Manthraya Nama	Who is of the form of Sacred chants like "Om"
Om Pramanaya nama	Who is the source of intuition
Om Pramaya thapase nama	Who himself is the great penance
Om Yogine nama	Who in a great Yogi
Om yojyaya nama	Who can be reached by Yoga
Om Maha Bheejaya nama	Who is the prime root of everything
Om Maha Rethase	Nama Who makes soul which is his shadow enter the beings
Om Mahabalaya nama	Who has great strength
Om Swarna rethase nama	Who has gold like seeds
Om SARvagnaya nama	Who knows everything
Om Subheejaya nama	Who is a good seed
Om Bheerja vahanayai nama	Who rides on the seed

Om dasa bahave nama	Who has ten hands
Om Animishaya nama	Who does not blink his eyes
Om Neelakandaya nama	Who has a blue neck
Om Umapathaye nama	Who is the consort of Uma
Om Viswa roopaya nama	Who is all the known forms
Om Swayam sreshtaya nama	Who is himself great
Om Bala veeraya nama	Who destroys his enemies by his prowess
Om Abhaloganaya nama	Who organizes and activates the Pancha bhoothas
Om Gana karthre nama	Who creates the ganas
Om Ganapathaye nama	Who is the leader of the ganas
Om Digvasase nama	Who wears the directions as cloth
Om Kaamaya nama	Who is liked by all
Om Manthraavidhe nama	Who is an expert in mantras
Om Paramaya manthraya nama	Who is personification of philosophical truth
Om Sarva Bhavakaraaya nama	Who is the producer of all emotions
Om Haraaya nama	Who is the stealer of our hearts
Om Kamandaludaraaya nama	Who has with him the pitcher
Om Dhanvine nama	Who carries a bow
Om Banahasthaya nama	Who carries an arrow in his hand
Om Kapalavathe nama	Who carries the skull of Brahma with him
Om asanaya nama	Who carries the Vajrayudha
Om sadagnine nama	Who carries the Shakthi weapon
Om Gadgine nama	Who carries the sword with him
Om Pattissine nama	Who carries the knife called Patteesi
Om Ayudhine nama	Who carries all types of weapons
Om Mahathe nama	Who is great
Om sthruvahasthaya nama	Who carries the ladle used in fire sacrifice called Sthruva
Om Surupaya nama	Who is handsome
Om Thejase nama	Who shines like light
Om theskaraaya nidhaye nama	Who is like the treasure giving light to devotees
Om Ushneeshine nama	Who wears a turban
Om Suvakthraya nama	Who has a good face
Om Udagraaya nama	Who has a stable form
Om Vinathaya nama	Who is humble
Om Deerghaya nama	Who is very tall

Om Harikesaya nama	Who has black hair turned to gray
Om Sutheerthaya nama	Who is of the form of a great teacher
Om Krishnaaya nama	Who is ever happy
Om Srugala roopaya nama	Who has assumed the form of a jackal
Om Siddharthaya nama	Who his at the acme of occult powers
Om Mundaya nama	Who is of the form of an ascetic
Om Sarvashubamkaraya nama	Who grants all good things
Om Ajaya nama	Who does not have birth
Om Bahuroopaya nama	Who assumes many forms
Om Ganda darine nama	Who wears sandal paste
Om Kapardhine nama	Who has matted hair
Om Oordhwarethase nama	Who has won over passion
Om Oordhwa lingaya nama	Who has linga which looks up
Om Oordhwasayine nama	Who sleeps facing upwards
Om Nabha sthalaya nama	Who has a place in the sky
Om Trijadine nama	Who has a three fold pigtail
Om Cheeravasase nama	Who wears the hide of trees
Om Rudraya nama	Who removes sorrows
Om Senapathaye nama	Who is the commander of the army
Om Vibhave nama	Who assumes variety of forms
Om Ahacharaya nama	Who is of the form of devas traveling by day time
Om Nakthancharaya nama	Who is of the form of devas who move at night
Om Thigma manyava nama	Who has very great anger
Om Suvarchasaya nama	Who has the resplendent light of knowledge
Om Gajagne nama	Who killed the Asura who took the form of an elephant
Om Daithyagne nama	Who killed Rakshasas
Om Kaalaya nama	Who is of the form of time
Om Loka dathre nama	Who rules over this world
Om Gunaakaraya nama	Who is the store house of good qualities
Om Simha sardhoolaroopaya nama	Who is of the form of tiger and lion
Om Ardhra charmambaraavruthaya nama	Who uses the blood soaked elephant hide to cover himself
Om Kaala yoginee nama	Who through Yogic practices have won over time
Om Maha naadaya nama	Who is personification of the great sound
Om Sarva kaamaya nama	Who is the personification of all desires
Om Chathush padaya nama	Who can be worshipped in four ways or Who can be worshiped

	as Viswa, Thajasa, Pragna and Shiva.
Om Nisa charaya nama	Who moves even at night
Om Prethacharine nama	Who travels with dead bodies
Om Bhootha charine nama	Who travels with Bhoothas
Om maheswaraya nama	Who is the greatest God
Om Bahoo bhoothaya nama	Who also has the form of strength
Om Bahoodaraya nama	Who carries this great Universe
Om Swarbhanave nama	Who shines like a Sun by his own light
Om Amithaya nama	Who is beyond measurement
Om Gathaye nama	Who is the destination to reach
Om Nruthya priyaya nama	Who likes dancing
Om Nithya narthaya nama	Who dances always
Om Narthakaaya nama	Who is the dancer or who makes everything dance
Om Sarva laalasaya nama	Who likes every one
Om Ghoraaya nama	Who has a terrible form
Om Maha thapase nama	Who is the great penance
Om Pasaaya nama	Who ties every one with the rope of illusion
Om Nithyaya nama	Who is perennial
Om Giri ruhaya nama	Who lives on the mountain
Om Nabhase nama	Who is unattached like the sky
Om Sahasra hasthaya nama	Who has thousands of hands
Om Vijayaya nama	Who is of the form of victory
Om Vyavasayaya nama	Who is industrious or Who is of the form of definite action
Om Athandrithaya nama	Who is not lazy
Om Adarshanaya nama	Who is unshakable
Om Darshanathmane nama	Who is the soul of fear for others
Om Yagnagne nama	Who destroys fire sacrifice done with egoism
Om Kama nasakaya nama	Who killed the God of love
Om Daksha Yagaapahaarine nama	Who destroyed the fire sacrifice of Daksha
Om Susahaya nama	Who is greatly patient
Om Madhyamaya nama	Who is unbiased
Om Thejopahaarine nama	Who steals the strength of others
Om Balagne nama	Who kills those bloated by strength
Om Mudhithaya nama	Who is always happy
Om Arthaya nama	Who is liked by everyone

Om Ajithaya nama	Who cannot be defeated by any one
Om Avaraya nama	Who does not have any one above him
Om Gambheera ghoshaya nama	Who produces great sound
Om Gambheeraya nama	Who is beyond the intellect
Om Gambheera balavahanaaya nama	Who rides on a bull which cannot be shaken by others
Om Nyagrodha roopaya nama	Who is of the form of the tree of day to day life which grows downwards
Om Nyagrodhaya nama	Who assumes the form of Dakshinamurthy, under a banyan tree
Om Vruksha karmasthithaye nama	Who is on the top of the ear like leaf of the tree during deluge
Om Vibhave nama	Who is the favorite God for all
Om Sutteeshna dasanaya nama	Who has very sharp teeth
Om Maha kayaya nama	Who has a very big body
Om Mahananaya nama	Who has a very big face
Om Vishvak senaya nama	Who scatters the Asura army in to different directions
Om Haraye nama	Who destroys everything
Om Yagnaya nama	Who is the personification of fire sacrifice
Om Samyuga peedavahanaya nama	Who has the bull as the flag as well as stride
Om Theeshna Thapaya nama	Who is of the form of burning fire
Om Haryaswaya nama	Who is the form of Sun who has green horses
Om Sahaayaya nama	Who is the help for the life
Om Karma kalavidhe nama	Who knows the proper time to perform duties
Om Vishnu prasadhithaya nama	Who has been pleased by the devotion of Vishnu
Om Yagnaya nama	Who is of the form of Vishnu
Om Samudhraya nama	Who is of the form of ocean
Om Badavamukhaya nama	Who is the form of fire which dries water
Om Huthasana sahayaya nama	Who is the form of wind
Om Prasanthathmane nama	Who is as peaceful as an ocean after tide
Om Huthasanaya nama	Who is of the form of fire
Om Ugra thejase nama	Who is having terrific power of a flame
Om Maha thejase nama	Who is having great light and shining
Om Janyaya nama	Who is very able in war
Om Vijaya kalavidhe nama	Who knows the time for victory
Om Jyothishamayanaya nama	Who is of the form of astrology
Om Siddhaye nama	Who is of the form of proper completion
Om Sarva Vighrayaya nama	Who makes every thing as his body

Om Shikhine nama	Who has a well grown hair
Om Mundine nama	Who is the form of clean shaven sage
Om Jadine nama	Who has a matted lock
Om Jwaline nama	Who is of the form of a flame
Om Moorthijaya nama	Who appears in the form of man and animals
Om Moordhajaya nama	Who is on the head
Om Baline nama	Who is strong
Om Vainavine nama	Who has a flute in his hand
Om Panavine nama	Who has a shaking drum in his hand
Om Thaline nama	Who has metallic cymbals in his hand
Om Khaline nama	Who is the owner of a paddy store
Om Kalakatamkataya nama	Who controls the time factor
Om Nakshatr vighramathaye nama	Who has a body and intellect which shines like stars
Om Guna budhaye nama	Who knows or measures qualities
Om Layaya nama	Who is the source where everything merges in the end
Om Agamaya nama	Who does not have any movement
Om Prajapathaye nama	Who is the God of the people
Om Viswabahave nama	Who has arms everywhere
OM Vibhagaya nama	Who cannot be divided
Om Sarvagaya nama	Who is every where
Om Amugaya nama	Who is faceless/Who is not interested in enjoyments
Om Vimochanaya nama	Who grants salvation
Om Susaranaya nama	Who can be attained easily
Om Hiranyakavachodbhavaya nama	Who appears with a golden apparel
Om Medrajaya nama	Who arises from the linga
Om Balacharine nama	Who moves about with a strong army
Om Mahee charine nama	Who travels throughout earth
Om Sruthaya nama	Who is spread everywhere
Om Sarva thooryavinodhine nama	Who enjoys all types of instrumental music
Om Sarvathodhya parigrahaya nama	Who considers all beings as his family
Om Vyalaroopaya nama	Who is of the form of serpent in Adhishesha
Om Guhaavasinee nama	Who lives in the cave of one's mind
Om Guhaaya nama	Who is of the form of Lord Subrahmanya
Om Maline nama	Who wears a garland
Om Tharangavidhe nama	Who has the waves of creation, upkeep and destruction

Om Tridasaya nama	Who is the source of birth, life and death of all beings
Om Trikaladruthe nama	Who wears the three periods-past, present and future.
Om Karma sarvabhanda vimochanaya nama	Who cuts of the ties of Karma
Om Asurendranaam bandanaya nama	Who is the reason for imprisonment of kings of asuras
Om Yudhi shathruvinasanaya nama	Who kills enemies in war.
Om Sankhya prasadaaya nama	Who gets pleased by the discussion of Sankhya philosophy
Om Durvasase nama	Who took the form of sage Durvasa
Om Sarva sadhunishevithaya nama	Who is served by all good people
Om Prasakandanaya nama	Who makes all others slip-at time of deluge all others die
Om Vibhagagnaya nama	Who is an expert in giving boons or punishments according to their deeds
Om Athulyaya nama	Who is incomparable
Om Yagna Vibhagavidhe nama	Who is an expert in giving the share of each in the fire sacrifice
Om Sarva vasaya nama	Who is everywhere
Om Sarvacharine nama	Who travels everywhere
Om Durvasase nama	Who cannot be clothed because he is everywhere
Om Vasavaaya nama	Who is in the form of Indra
Om Amaraya nama	Who does not have death
Om Haimaya nama	Who is of the colour of Gold
Om Hemakaraaya nama	Who makes gold
Om Nishkarmaaya nama	Who does not do any work
Om Sarva dharine nama	Who wears every thing
Om Darothamaya nama	Who is the greatest among those who carry
Om Lohithakshaya nama	Who has red eyes
Om Mahakshaya nama	Who has senses which are spread everywhere
Om Vijayaakshaya nama	Who has a chariot which wins everybody
Om Visaaradhaya nama	Who knows everything
Om Sangrahaya nama	Who recognizes devotees
Om Nigrahaya nama	Who punishes bad people
Om Karthre nama	Who creates and looks after everybody
Om Sarpacheera nivasanaya nama	Who ties a serpent over his apparel
Om Mukhyaya nama	Who is the chief
Om Amukhyaya nama	Who does not have a chief
Om Dehaya nama	Who is of the form of the body
Om Kahalaye nama	Who has a drum called "Kahala"

Om Sarva kamadhaya nama	Who fulfills all desires of his devotees
Om Sarvakala prasadaya nama	Who showers his grace at all times
Om Subalaya nama	Who has the strength that serves others
Om Bala roopadruthe nama	Who is strong as well as handsome
Om Sarva kamavaraya nama	Who is the best among all gods whom we desire
Om Sarvadaaya nama	Who gives everything
Om Sarvathomukhaya nama	Who has faces everywhere
Om aakasanirviroopaya nama	Who makes several forms from the sky like himself
Om Nibhadine nama	Who appears to have entered our body and fallen there
Om Avasaya nama	Who cannot be under the control of anybody
Om Khagaya nama	Who is like the bird which is always with the tree of life
Om Roudra roopaya nama	Who has a very angry appearance
Om Amsave nama	Who is of the form of the ray of light
Om Adithya nama	Who is of the form of the Sun
Om Bahurasmaye nama	Who has several rays of light
Om Suvarchisine nama	Who has pretty rays
Om Vasu vegaya nama	Who has the speed of wind
Om Maha vegaya nama	Who has very great speed
Om Manovegaya nama	Who has the speed of the mind
Om Nisacharaya nama	Who travels at night
Om Sarva vasine nama	Who resides in everything
Om Sriyavasine nama	Who lives in Srividya
Om Upadesakaraya nama	Who gives counsels/Who teaches
Om Akaraya nama	Who does not do anything
Om Munaye nama	Who is the sage
Om Athma niralokaya nama	Who sees carefully each Jeevathma
Om Sambhagnaya nama	Who is being depended on by everybody
Om Sahasradaya nama	Who gives in thousands and thousands
Om Pakshine nama	Who is Garuda, the best among the birds
Om Paksha roopaya nama	Who helps in the form of our friends
Om Athideepthaya nama	Who is having great brilliance
Om Visampthaye nama	Who is the lord of the citizens
Om Unmadaya nama	Who makes us develop mad devotion
Om Madanaya nama	Who gives us immense happiness
Om Kamaya nama	Who is liked by everybody

Om Aswathaya nama	Who is in the form of a banyan tree
Om Arthakaraya nama	Who gives what is desired
Om Yasase nama	Who blesses his devotees with fame
Om Vamadevaya nama	Who gives the prize deserved according to ones actions
Om Vamaaya nama	Who is very handsome
Om Prache nama	Who is before everybody
Om DAKshinaya nama	Who is capable of ruling all the three worlds
Om Vamanaya nama	Who came in form of Vamana, an avathara of Vishnu
Om Siddha yogine nama	Who is a great Yogi who is also a Sidha
Om Maharshaye nama	Who is the greatest among sages
Om Sidharthaya nama	Who is the perfect one who has everything
Om Sidha sadhakaya nama	Who grants the desires of Sidhas
Om Bikshave nama	Who is of the form of one who eats what he gets as alms
Om Bikshu roopaya nama	Who looks like a beggar
Om Vipanaaya nama	Who does not specify a price
Om Mrudhave nama	Who has a very soft heart
Om Avyayaya nama	Who is consistent
Om Maha senaya nama	Who has a great army
Om Vishakhaya nama	Who is of the form of Lord Subrahmanya
Om SashtiBagaya nama	Who has sixty parts
Om Gavampathaye nama	Who makes the sensory organs function
Om Vajrahasthaya nama	Who holds the Vajrayudha in his hand
Om Vishkambhine nama	Who is spread everywhere
Om Chamusthambhanaya nama	Who paralyses the enemy army
Om Vruthavruthakaraya nama	Who circles the enemy in his chariot and who returns back after defeating them without wounds
Om Thalaya nama	Who knows the bottom of the ocean of day today life
Om Madhave nama	Who is of the form of spring season
Om Madhukalochanaya nama	Who has honey like eyes with red colour
Om Vachaspathyaya nama	Who is of the form of Brahaspathi, the teacher of devas
Om Vajasanaya nama	Who made the Vajasena branch of Vedas in the form of Sun
Om Nithyamasritha poojithaya nama	Who is daily being worshipped by his devotees
Om Brahmacharine nama	Who is one with Brahmam
Om Loka charine nama	Who travels between the worlds
Om sarva charine nama	Who travels everywhere

Om Vichara vidhe nama	Who knows enquiry of truth
Om Ishanaya nama	Who conducts everything with attention
Om Ishwaraya nama	Who spreads everything
Om Kaalaya nama	Who judges the sins and good actions over time
Om Nisha charine nama	Who travels on the night of deluge
Om Pinaka bruthe nama	Who holds the bow called Pinaka
Om Nimithasthata nama	Who resides in causes
Om Nimithaya nama	Who is the cause
Om Nandaye nama	Who is the treasure house of knowledge
Om Nandikaraya nama	Who gives wealth
Om Haraye nama	Who is Anjaneya in the form of monkeys
Om Nandeeswaraya nama	Who is the Lord of the Nandi
Om Nandine nama	Who has also been called the Nandi
Om Nandanaya nama	Who makes us happy
Om Nandi vardhanaya nama	Who increases happiness of devotees and destroys the wealth of his enemies
Om Bhaga haarine nama	Who steals the wealth and fame
Om Nihanthre nama	Who takes away life in the form of Lord Yama
Om Kaalaya nama	Who is the seat of arts
Om Brahmane nama	Who is very great
Om Pithamahaya nama	Who is the father of father
Om Chathurmukhaya nama	Who has four faces when he takes the form of Brahma
Om Mahalingaya nama	Who is the great Linga
Om Charu lingaya nama	Who is pretty
Om Lingadhyakshaya nama	Who presides over in the form of Linga
Om Suradhyakshaya nama	Who is the Lord of all devas
Om Yogadhyakshaya nama	Who is the lord of all Yogas
Om Yuga vahaya nama	Who creates Yugas
Om Bheejadyakshaya nama	Who is the Lord of the root cause
Om Bheejakarthe nama	Who makes nature function
Om Adhyathmanugathaya nama	Who follows the tenets of the Adhyatma shastras
Om Balaya nama	Who has strength
Om Ithihasya nama	Who is the form of epics
Om Sakalpaya nama	Who is in the form of Kalpa shastras
Om Gowthama nama	Who is in the form of sage Gowthama

Om Nishakaraya nama	Who created darkness
Om Dhambaya nama	Who controls his enemies
Om Adhambhaya nama	Who cannot be controlled by others
Om Vaidhambhaya nama	Who is dear to those who are not proud
Om Vasyaya nama	Who can be controlled by devotion
Om Vasakaraya nama	Who makes all others his
Om Kalaye nama	Who is of the form of war between asuras and devas
Om Loka karthre nama	Who has created the worlds
Om Pasupathaye nama	Who is the Lord of all beings
Om Maha karthre nama	Who created the five bhoothas
Om Anoushadhaya nama	Who does not eat food
Om Aksharaya nama	Who does not have decay
Om Paramaya Brahmane nama	Who is the incomparable Brahman
Om Bhalavathe nama	Who is of the form of devas who control strength
Om Chakraya nama	Who created strength
Om Neethyai nama	Who is the law
Om Aneethyai nama	Who cannot be ruled by others
Om Shuddhathmane nama	Who is having a very clean mind
Om Shudhaya nama	Who is clean
Om Maanyaya nama	Who is fit to be worshipped
Om Gathagathaya nama	Who appears and vanishes
Om Bahu prasadaya nama	Who is greatly pleased
Om Suswapnaya nama	Who is Thajasa who controls dreams
Om Darpanaya nama	Who is like a mirror
Om Amithrajithe nama	Who has won over internal and external enemies
Om Vedakaraya nama	Who created Vedas
Om Mathrakaraya nama	Who created mantras
Om Vidhushe nama	Who is an expert in all arts
Om Samarthanaya nama	Who destroys enemies in war
Om Maha meghanivasine nama	Who resides in the clouds at the time of deluge
Om Mahagoraya nama	Who is of a very fearful form
Om Vasine nama	Who keeps everything under his custody
Om Karaya nama	Who destroys
Om Agnijwalaya nama	Who is like the flame of the fire
Om Mahajwalaya nama	Who has the light of a great flame

Om Athidhoomraya nama	Who creates lot of smoke as he burns everything
Om Huthaya nama	Who is satisfied by everybody in the fire sacrifice
Om Havishe nama	Who is the offering in the fire sacrifice
Om Vrushanaya nama	Who showers boons/punishment for our actions
Om Sankaraya nama	Who gives us pleasure
Om Nithyamvarchaswine nama	Who is always resplendent
Om Dhoomakethanaya nama	Who is the fire which produces smoke
Om Neelaya nama	Who is blue
Om Angalubhdhaya nama	Who is present in a part of his body
Om Shobhanaya nama	Who is of the form which is always good
Om Niravagrahaya nama	Who does not have anything to stop him
Om Swasthithaya nama	Who is in Himself
Om Swasthibhavaya nama	Who has a great place of stay
Om Bhagine nama	Who has share in the fire sacrifice
Om Bhagakaraya nama	Who gives the shares to other devas in the fire sacrifice
Om Laghave nama	Who easily showers his grace
Om Uthsangaya nama	Who is not attached
Om Mahaangaya nama	Who is in the form of big Linga
Om Mahagarbhaparaayanaya nama	Who carries in his belly the entire world during deluge
Om Krishnavarnaya nama	Who is black in colour
Om Suvarneya nama	Who is of the golden colour
Om Sarva dehinaamindriyaya nama	Who is the sensory organs of all animals
Om Maha padaya nama	Who has a very big feet
Om Maha hasthata nama	Who has very big hands
Om Maha kayaya nama	Who has a very big body
Om Maha yasase nama	Who has a very great fame
Om Maha Moordhne nama	Who has a very big head
Om Maha maathraya nama	Who has a very big measure
Om Maha Nethraya nama	Who as very big eyes
Om Nisalaya nama	Who is the place where darkness hides
Om Mahanthakaya nama	Who is the God of death to the god of death
Om Maha karnaya nama	Who has very big ears
Om Mahoshtaaya nama	Who has very big lips
Om Maha hanave nama	Who has very big jaws
Om Maha nasaya nama	Who has very big nose

Om Maha khambhave nama	Who has very big neck
Om Maha greevaya nama	Who has very big head
Om Smanabhaaje nama	Who lives in the cremation ground
Om Maha vaksase nama	Who has a very big chest
Om Mahoraskaya nama	Who has a very wide chest
Om Antharathmane nama	Who is the soul within
Om Mrugalayaya nama	Who keeps deer with him
Om Lambanaya nama	Who keeps several universes hanging on him like a fruit hangs on a tree
Om Labhidoshtaya nama	Who has hanging lips during deluge
Om Mahamayaya nama	Who has very great illusions
Om Payonidhaye nama	Who is the ocean of milk
Om Maha Danthaya nama	Who has very big teeth
Om Maha damshtaya nama	Who has very big incisor teeth
Om Mahe jihwaya nama	Who has a very big tongue
Om Maha Mukhata nama	Who has a very big mouth
Om Maha Nakhaya nama	Who has a very big nails
Om Maha romaya nama	Who has very big hair
Om Maha kesaya nama	Who has long hairs in his tuft
Om Maha Jadaya nama	Who has bid matted locks
Om Prasannaya nama	Who has pity towards his devotees
Om Prasadaya nama	Who is personification of love and grace
Om Prathyaya nama	Who is wisdom itself
Om Giri Sadhanaya nama	Who uses the Meru mountain as bow
Om Snehanaya nama	Who is like friend to his devotees
Om Asnehanaya nama	Who is detached
Om Ajithaya nama	Who cannot be defeated
Om Mahamunaye nama	Who is a very great sage who is silent and devout
Om Vrukshakaraya nama	Who is of the form of the tree of life
Om Vruksha kethave nama	Who has a flag of a tree
Om Analaya nama	Who never gets satisfied
Om Vayu vahanaya nama	Who makes the wind blow
Om Gandaline nama	Who lives on the hilly terrain
Om Meru damne nama	Who lives on Mount Meru
Om Devadithipathaye nama	Who is the Lord of Devas

Om Atharva seershaya nama	Who has Atharva Veda as head
Om Samaasyaya nama	Who has Sama veda as face
Om Rikshaharamithekshanaya nama	Who has thousands of Rik Veda mantras as eyes
Om Yaju padabhujaya nama	Who has Yajurveda as hands and legs
Om Guhyaya nama	Who is the Upanishads with secret meanings
Om Prakasaya nama	Who is the Karma Kanda which shines
Om Jangamaya nama	Who travels everywhere
Om Amogharthaya nama	Who is the God to whom prayers are never unanswered
Om Prasadaya nama	Who is very kind hearted
Om Abhigamyaya nama	Who can be attained easily
Om Sudarsanaya nama	Who has a very beneficial look
Om Upakaraya nama	Who does help
Om Priyaya nama	Who is dear to everybody
Om Sarvaya nama	Who comes facing us
Om Kanakaya nama	Who is gold
Om Kanchancchavaye nama	Who is of golden colour
Om Nabhaye nama	Who is the support to the world
Om Nandikaraya nama	Who grants happiness
Om Bhavaya nama	Who is of the form of attention
Om Pushkara sthathaya nama	Who created the lotus like universe
Om Sthiraya nama	Who is as stable as a mountain
Om Dwadasaya nama	Who is the twelfth stage called salvation
Om Thrasanaya nama	Who makes us afraid
Om Adhyaya nama	Who came even before the world
Om Yagnaya nama	Who is the sacrifice which unites soul and God
Om Yagna samahithaya nama	Who can be attained by conducting sacrifices
Om Naktham nama	Who is night
Om Kalaye nama	Who is the Kama and Krodha which lead to great passion
Om Kaalaya nama	Who creates the life of birth and death over time
Om Makaraya nama	Who resides in the Shimsumara chakra which is of crocodile shape
Om Kala poojithaya nama	Who is being worshipped by Kala-the god of death
Om Saganaya nama	Who is with various Ganas
Om Ganakaraya nama	Who made Asuras as his servants
Om Bhootha vahanasarathaye nama	Whose Charioteer is Brahma who leads the ganas

Om Basmachayaya nama	Who exists in Vibhoothi-the sacred ash
Om Basma gopthre nama	Who protects the world using sacred ash
Om Basmabhoothaya nama	Who himself is the form of sacred ash
Om Tharave nama	Who is of the form of a tree
Om Ganaya nam	Who is of the form of Ganas
Om Loka palaya nama	Who is the protector of the world
Om Alokaya nama	Who is beyond the worlds
Om Mahathmane nama	Who is the great soul which is everywhere
Om Sarva poojithaya nama	Who is being worshipped by everybody
Om Shuklaya nama	Who is white in colour
Om Trishuklaya nama	Who has a white mind, words and body
Om Sampannaya nama	Who is filled up everywhere
Om Suchaye nama	Who is very clean
Om Bhootha nishevithaya nama	Who is being worshipped by teachers of yore
Om Ashramasthaya nama	Who is God of the four different Ashramas
Om Kriya vasthaya nama	Who is in rituals like yaga
Om Viswa karmamathaye nama	Who understands all actions of the world
Om Varaaya nama	Who is liked by everybody
Om Vishala shakaya nama	Who has long hands/Who has wide branches
Om Thamroshtaya nama	Who has red lips
Om Ambhujalaya nama	Who is in sea in the form of water
Om Sunischalaya nama	Who has a form which is totally stable
Om Kapilaya nama	Who is reddish blue fire
Om Kapichaya nama	Who is golden in colour
Om Shuklaya nama	Who is white coloured and wears white ash
Om Ayushe nama	Who is the soul
Om Parya nama	Who is earlier than the earliest
Om Aparaya nama	Who is behind everyone
Om Gandharwaya nama	Who is of the form of celestial beings called Gandharwas
Om Adithaye nama	Who is the God mother called Adithi
Om Tharkshyaya nama	Who is of the form of Garuda among birds
Om Suvigneyaya nama	Who can be easily attained
Om Susaradaya nama	Who has sweet speech
Om Parasvayudhaya nama	Who holds Axe as a weapon
Om Devya nama	Who has wish to win

Om Anukarine nama	Who obeys the wishes of devotees
Om Subandhavaya nama	Who is a good relation
Om Thumbhaveenaya nama	Who has a lyre made out of two bottle gourds (the Rudra Veena)
Om Maha krodhaya nama	Who is very angry at the time of destruction
Om Urdhwarethase nama	Who has the greatest gods like Brhama and Vishnu as subjects
Om Jalesayaya nama	Who sleeps on water in the form of Vishnu
Om Ugraya nama	Who swallows everything at the time of deluge
Om Vasankaraya nama	Who makes everything as his
Om Vamsaya nama	Who is the flute
Om Vamsa nadhaya nama	Who is the sweet music of the flute
Om Anindhidhaya nama	Who is blameless
Om SARvanga roopaya nama	Who is pretty I all his body parts
Om mayavine nama	Who creates the world by illusion
Om Suhrudhaya nama	Who has a good heart
Om Anilaya nama	Who is of the form of wind
Om Analaya nama	Who is of the form of fire
Om Bandhanaya nama	Who is the chord binding life
Om Bandhakarthre nama	Who ties us to the day to day life
Om Subandhana vimochanaya nama	Who releases us from the ties of life
Om Sayagnaraye nama	Who is with Asuras who are enemies of Yagna
Om Sakamaraye nama	Who is with Yogis who have conquered passion
Om Maha Damshttraya nama	Who has ling incisor teeth
Om Mahayudhaya nama	Who has great weapons
Om Bahudha nindithaya nama	Who has been insulted in several ways
Om Sarvaya nama	Who troubles people who insult him
Om Sankaraya nama	Who grants pleasure
Om Sankaraya nama	Who destroys doubts
Om Adanaya nama	Who does not have wealth
Om Amaresaya nama	Who is the God of devas
Om Maha devaya nama	Who is the greatest god
Om Viswa devaya nama	Who is the God of the universe
Om Surarigne nama	Who kills enemies f devas
Om Ahirbudhnyaya nama	Who is of the form of Adhi Sesha
Om Anilabhaya nama	Who is like wind
Om Chekithanaya nama	Who knows everything fully well

Om Havishe nama	Who is the Cooked rice offered to God
Om Ajaikapadhe nama	Who is the one among the eleven Rudras
Om Kapaline nama	Who is the lord of Universe
Om Trisankave nama	Who is the axis for the three qualities of Sathva, Rajas and Thamas
Om Ajithaya nam	Who cannot be won by the three qualities
Om Shivaya nama	Who is the purest under any condition
Om Danvantharye nama	Who is the doctor for all diseases
Om Dhooma kethave nama	Who is in the form of comet
Om Skandaya nama	Who is of the form of Lord Subrahmanya
Om Vaisravanaya nama	Who is in the form of Khubera
Om Dhathre nama	Who is in the form of Lord Brahma
Om Chakraya nama	Who is in the form of Devendra
Om Vishnave nama	Who is in the form of Lord Vishnu
Om Mithraya nama	Who is in the form of Sun God
Om Thwashtre nama	Who is in the of Viswakarma, the architect
Om Druvaya nama	Who is in the form of Druva star
Om Dharaya nama	Who is in the form of Vasu called Dara
Om Prabhavaya nama	Who is in the form of Vasu called Prabhava
Om Sarva kayaVayave nama	Who is in the form of air within all beings
Om Aryamne nama	Who is in the form Aaryama who is a God of manes
Om Savithre nama	Who creates everything
Om Ravaye nama	Who is in the form of Sun God
Om Ushangave nama	Who possesses scorching rays
Om Vidhathre nama	Who is the one who orders
Om Mandhatre nama	Who looks after the soul called "me"
Om Bhootha bhavanaya nama	Who looks after all that is created
Om Vibhave nama	Who is the lord of the three worlds
Om Varna vibhavine nama	Who has many coloured splendour
Om Sarva kamaGunaa ahaaya nama	Who creates qualities liked by all
Om Padma nabhaya nama	Who is of the form of Vishnu
Om Maha garbhaya nama	Who carries all in his belly at the time of deluge
Om Chandra vakthraya nama	Who has a face resembling the moon
Om Anilaya nama	Who does not have any body who can command him
Om Analaya nama	Who has limitless power

Om Bala vathe nama	Who has very great strength
Om Upa santhaya nama	Who controls his power and does not show it
Om Puranaya nama	Who is very ancient
Om Punyasanchave nama	Who can be known only through good acts
Om Ye nama	Who is of the form of Goddess Lakshmi
Om Kuru karthre nama	Who created Kuru Kshethra
Om Kuru vasine nama	Who lives in Kuru Kshethra
Om Kuru bhoothaya nama	Who is the Karma sthana and Upasana sthana at Kuru Kshethra
Om Gunoushadhaya nama	Who encourages good conduct and helps it grow
Om Sarvasayaya nama	Who is the place where everything resides
Om Darbhacharine nama	Who receives Havirbhagas kept on Dharbha grass
Om Sarveshaam praninaampathaye nama	Who is the lord of all living things
Om Devadevaya nama	Who is the God of all gods
Om Sukhaskthaya nama	Who is not interested in pleasures
Om Sathe nama	Who is the God of all beings
Om Asathe nama	Who is the God who is the truth
Om Srava rathnavidhe nama	Who has all precious stones with him
Om Kailsa girivasine nama	Who lives on Kailasa Mountain
Om Himavad giriamsrayaya nama	Who possesses the Himalaya mountains
Om Koola haarine nama	Who breaks the shore in the form of water tide
Om Koola karthre nama	Who has made the shores of tanks
Om Bahu vidhyaya nama	Who knows several aspects of knowledge
Om Bahu pradhaya nama	Who gives in plenty
Om Vanijaya nama	Who took the form of a merchant
Om Varthakine nama	Who is in the form of a carpenter
Om Vrukshayta nama	Who is in the form of a tree
Om Vakulaa nama	Who is in the form of tree yielding Vakula flowers
Om Chandaaya nama	Who is in the form of Sandalwood tree
Om Chchadhaya nama	Who is in the form of Pala tree
Om Sara greevaya nama	Who has a very firm neck
Om Maha jathrave nama	Who has firm neck bones
Om Aloalaya nama	Who does not have any desires
Om Mahoushadhaya nama	Who is the greatest medicine in the form of food
Om Sidhartha karine nama	Who does good to Sidhas
Om Sidhartha chandovyakanotheraya nama	Who is the occult power which answers grammar, meter etc

Om Simha nadaya nama	Who has a royal voice like that of a lion
Om Simha damshtaya nama	Who has teeth like lion
Om Simhakaya nama	Who has gait like a lion
Om Simha vahanya nama	Who rides on a lion, which is the vehicle of his consort
Om Prabhavathmane nama	Who has the fame that he is the truth of all truths
Om Jagatkalasthaalaya nama	Who has the god of death as his food plate
Om loka hithaya nama	Who does good to the world
Om Tharave nama	Who makes us cross the ocean of life
Om Sarangaya nama	Who has perfect organs
Om Nava chakranga nama	Who has the Sri Chakra with nine parts as his body
Om Kethumaline nama	Who is of the form of birds with crown
Om Sabhavanaya nama	Who protects societies
Om Bhothalayaya nama	Who has the temple in Pancha bhoothas
Om Bhoothapathaye nama	Who is the God of all beings
Om Ahorathraya nama	Who is there through out night and day
Om Anindhithaya nama	Who is without any stain
Om Sarva bhoothaanamvaahithre nama	Who makes all animals exist
Om Nilayaa nama	Who is the resting place of al beings
Om Vibhave nama	Who does not have birth
Om Bhavaya nama	Who is the reason for creation of all beings
Om Amoghaya nama	Who is in plenty
Om Samyathaya nama	Who is bound by his devotees
Om Aswaya nama	Who us in the form of a horse
Om Bhojanaya nama	Who provides food for everybody
Om Pranadharanaya nama	Who saves lives
Om Druthimathe nama	Who is of the form of stable minded
Om Mathimathe nama	Who is of the form of intelligent
Om Dakshaya nama	Who is very capable
Om Sathkruthya nama	Who is worshipped by every one
Om Yugadhipaya nama	Who is the chief in a Yuga
Om Gopalaye nama	Who protects sense organs
Om Gopathaye nama	Who rules the earth
Om Gramaya nama	Who is the human society
Om Gocharma vasanaya nama	Who wears the hide of cows
Om Haraye nama	Who puts an end to sorrow

Om Hiranya bahave nama	Who has golden arms
Om Pravesinaam Guhapalaya nama	Who protects those who meditate on him
Om Prakrushtaraya nama	Who completely wipes out enemies
Om Maha harshaya nama	Who is greatly happy
Om Jitha kamaaya nama	Who has won the god of love
Om Jithendriyaya nama	Who has won over his sense organs
Om Gandharaya nama	Who wears the earth
Om Suvasaya nama	Who has a great place to reside
Om Thapassakthaya nama	Who is greatly drowned in penance
Om Rathaya nama	Who is personification of pleasure
Om Naraya nama	Who makes everything work
Om Maha geethaya nama	Who likes very good music
Om Maha nruthyaya nama	Who likes god dancing
Om Apsara ganasevithaya nama	Who is served by the community of celestial dancers
Om Maha kethave nama	Who has the flag in which bull is there
Om Maha dhathave nama	Who has Meru mountain which has lot of minerals
Om Naika sanucharaya nama	Who travels in several mountain peaks
Om Chalaya nama	Who cannot be caught
Om Avedaniyaya nama	Who can be known through a teacher
Om Adesaya nama	Who is in the form of instructions
Om Sarva gandhasukha vahaya nama	Who makes the pleasure of all good scents
Om Thoranaya nama	Who is the gate to salvation
Om Tharanaa nama	Who makes us cross the ocean of life
Om Vathaa nama	Who is in the form of gases
Om Paridhine nama	Who protects us like a fort
Om Pathikecharaya nama	Who is in the form of king of birds-Garuda
Om Samyogaya vardhanaya nama	Who is the process of reproduction
Om Vrudhaya nama	Who is an old man
Om Athivrudhaya nama	Who is older than the oldest
Om Gunadikaya nama	Who is great because of his good conduct
Om Nithya mathma sahayaya nama	Who is forever helping mortal souls
Om Devasura pathaya nama	Who is the lord of Asuras and Devas
Om Pathye nama	Who is the leader
Om Yukthaya nama	Who is merged with every being
Om Yuktha bahave nama	Who has hands which does proper work

Om Divi suparvana devaya nama	Who is God to even Indra who is in heaven
Om Ashadaya nama	Who can tolerate everything
Om Sushadaya nama	Who can easily forgive
Om Druvaya nama	Who is stable
Om Harinaya nama	Who is white
Om Haraaya nama	Who destroys sorrow
Om Aavarthamanebhyo vapushe nama	Who gives bodies for those who take birth several times
Om Vasu sreshtaya nama	Who is better than all things
Om Mahapadhaya nama	Who is the best path
Om Siroharine vimarsaya nama	Who is the critic who cut off Brahma's head
Om Sarva lakshana lakshithaya nama	Who is the treasure house of all good qualities
Om Akshaya radha yogine nama	Who is like the axis of a chariot
Om Sarva yogine nama	Who is merged with every thing
Om Maha balaya nama	Who has immense strength
Om Samanmayaya nama	Who is of the form of Vedas
Om Asamamnaya nama	Who is beyond the Vedas
Om Theertha devaya nama	Who is the holy god
Om Maharadhya nama	Who has a very big chariot
Om Nirjeevaaya nama	Who is even in lifeless objects
Om Jeevanaya nama	Who is the soul
Om Manthraya nama	Who is the sacred chants
Om Shubakshaya nama	Who has the vision that leads to salvation
Om Bahu karkasaya nama	Who is very strict in real life
Om Rathna prabhoothaya nama	Who has very large quantity of gems
Om Rathangaya nama (or Om Rakthangaya nama)	Who has organs shining like gems
Om Maharnava nipanavidhe nama	Who drinks the oceans at time of deluge
Om Moolaya nama	Who is like root of the world
Om Vishalaya nama	Who is road and spread everywhere
Om Amruthaya nama	Who is like nectar
Om Vyakthavyakthaya nama	Who is clear to devotees and invisible to others
Om Thaponidhaye nama	Who is a very great sage
Om Aarohanaya nama	Who makes devotees climb
Om Athirohaya nama	Who is in the top level
Om Sheeladarine nama	Who protects good conduct
Om Maha yasase nama	Who has very great fame

Om Sena kalpaya nama	Who creates armies by just thought
Om Maha kalpaya nama	Who has the great ornaments
Om Yogaya nama	Who is of the form of Yoga
Om Yuga karaya nama	Who is the one who creates Yugas
Om Haraye nama	Who is of the form of Lord Vishnu
Om Yuga roopaya nama	Who is the form of Yugas
Om Maha roopaya nama	Who is beyond limits and have a big shape
Om Maha naagahanaya nama	Who killed Gajasura who had immense form
Om Avadhaa nama	Who is of the form of death
Om Nyaya nirvapanaaya nama	Who gave the Nyaa sashtra to the world
Om Paadaya nama	Who is the final destination
Om Pandithaya nama	Who is the very wise one
Om Achalopamaya nama	Who is very stable like a mountain
Om Bahu maalaya nama	Who has variety of playful acts
Om Mahaamaalaya nama	Who wears very many garlands
Om Sasine harasulochanaya nama	Who has eyes much prettier than the moon
Om Visthara lavanakoopaya nama	Who is like the very broad saltish well
Om Triyugaya nama	Who is in the for of three Yugas
Om Saphalodayaya nama	Who comes out for the good
Om Trilochanaya nama	Who is having three eyes
Om Vishannangaya nama	Who has organs which are the eight moorthies like earth
Om Mani viddhhaya nama	Who wears ear studs
Om Jada dharaya nama	Who has matted locks
Om Bindhave nama	Who is of the form of dot
Om Visarggaya nama	Who is like a Visarga in the form of Ardha Nareeswara
Om Sumukhaya nama	Who is having a pleasant face
Om saraya nama	Who is of the form of a bow
Om Sarvayudhaya nama	Who wears all weapons
Om Sahaya nama	Who has great patience
Om Nivedanaya nama	Who informs abut everything
Om Sukha jadaya nama	Who is of the enjoyable form
Om Sugandharaya nama	Who is like a good horse of Gandhara
Om Maha danushe nama	Who has very great bow
Om Gandhapaline bhagawathe nama	Who saves the memories of previous births a time of deluge
Om Sarva karmanamukthaya nama	Who makes all jobs rise up again after the deluge

Om Mandhanaya bahulayavayave nama	Who is the wind which churns life at the time of deluge
Om Sakalaya nama	Who is every where
Om Sarva lochanaaya nama	Who sees everything
Om Thalasthalaya nama	Who is of the form of clapping hand
Om KaraSthaline nama	Who has his own hand as vessel
Om Urdhwa samhananaya nama	Who is having very great strength
Om Mahathe nama	Who is great
Om Chchathraya nama	Who reduces discomfort like an umbrella
Om Succhathraa Who	has a very pretty Umbrella
Om Vikhyathaya lokaaya nama	Who is being seen from everywhere
Om Sarvaasrayaya kramaya nama	Who has discipline in everything
Om Mundaya nama	Who has a shaved head
Om Viroopaya nama	Who has a very bad looks
Om Vikruthaya nama	Who has various forms
Om Dandine nama	Who has a stick in his hand
Om Kundine nama	Who has a water jug in his hand
Om Vikurvanaya nama	Who cannot be attained by rituals
Om Haryakshaya nama	Who is of the form of lion
Om Kakhubhaya nama	Who is of the form of directions
Om Vajrine nama	Who is of the form of Devendra
Om Satha jihwaya nama	Who has hundreds of tongues
Om Sahasrapathe nama	Who has millions of legs
Om Sahasra moorthne nama	Who has thousands of heads
Om Devendraya sarvadeva mayaya nama	Who is of the form of Devendra and also all other devas
Om Gurave nama	Who is the teacher
Om Sahasra bahave nama	Who has thousands of hands
Om Saranyaya nama	Who can take care of others
Om Sarvangaya nama	Who has everything
Om Sarva lokakruthe nama	Who creates all the worlds
Om Pavithraya nama	Who makes others holy
Om Trikakudhe mantraya nama	Who is the mantra with three parts (Bheejam, Shakthi and Keelagam)
Om Kanishtaya nama	Who is younger
Om Krishna pingalaya nama	Who is blackish red in colour
Om Brahma dandavinir mathre nama	Who punishes Lord Brahma

Om Sathagni pasashakthimathe nama	Who has a weapon called Sathagni, pasa, Shakthi etc
Om Padma garbhaya nama	Who is of the form of Brahma who was born in a lotus
Om maha garbhaya nama	Who keeps everything within himself
Om Brahma garbhaya nama	Who keeps Vedas within himself
Om Jalodhbhavaya nama	Who rose from the water of deluge
Om Gabasthaye nama	Who has rays of light
Om Brhama kruthe nama	Who composed the Vedas
Om Brahmine nama	Who recites Vedas
Om Brhama vidhe nama	Who is an expert in Vedas
Om Brahmanaya nama	Who in the form of Brahmin teaches Vedas
Om Gathaye nama	Who is the place of refuge
Om Anantha roopaya nama	Who has several forms
Om Naikathmane nama	Who does not have body
Om Swayabhuva stigmathejase nama	Who has the power which could not be tolerated by Brahma
Om Urdhwagathmane nama	Who has a form beyond the universe
Om Pasupathaye nama	Who is the God of all beings
Om Vatharamhaya nama	Who has the speed of wind
Om Manojavaya nama	Who has the speed of mind
Om Chandanine nama	Who is being bathed in sandal paste
Om Padmanalagraya nama	Who was before Brahma was born in a lotus
Om Surabhyutharanaya nama	Who down =graded Kama Dhenu for telling false testimony
Om Naraya nama	Who does not take anything out of desire
Om Karnikara mahasthravigne nama	Who wears garland made out of golden flowers
Om Neelamoulaye nama	Who wears a crown embedded with blue stone
Om Pinaka druthe nama	Who carries the bow called Pinaka
Om Umapathaye nama	Who is the consort of Goddess Uma
Om Uma kanthaya nama	Who has been married by Uma out of love
Om Jahnavi druthe nama	Who wears river Ganga on his crown
Om Umadhavaya nama	Who is the husband of Goddess Uma
Om Varaya varahaya nama	Who took the form of Varaha
Om Varadaya nama	Who shows mercy to the world in several forms
Om Varenaya nama	Who can be asked for a boon
Om Sumahaswanaya nama	Who has a very musical voice
Om Mahaprasadaya nama	Who is greatly pleased
Om Damanaya nama	Who controls bad people

Om Shatrugne nama	Who kills his enemies
Om Shwethapingalaya nama	Who is white on one side and red on the other
Om Peethathmane nama	Who is of golden colour
Om Paramatmane nama	Who is the soul which is everywhere
Om Prayathathmane nama	Who has a purest mind
Om Pradhna druthe nama	Who wears nature
Om Sarva parswamukhaya nama	Who has faces on all sides
Om Trayakshaya nama	Who has three eyes
Om Dharma sadharnovaraya nama	Who is the proper compensation for good deeds
Om Chacharithmane nama	Who is the soul of moving and non moving beings
Om Siikshmathmane nama	Who has a form which is beyond the intellect
Om Amruthaya Govruseswaraya nama	Who is the god of perennial dharma which is the lord of earth
Om Sadyarshaye nama	Who gives knowledge to Sadhyas who are devas for devas
Om Vasuradithyaya nama	Who is a Vasu who is son of Adithi
Om Vivaswathe savithamruthaya nama	Who is the moon who drenches the world by his nectar like rays
Om Vyasaya nama	Who is the form of Veda Vyasa
Om Sargaya susamkshepayavistharaya nama	Who is the author of Suthras which are abbreviated knowledge and also Puranas which are knowledge in detail
Om Paryayonaraya nama	Who is the soul of Virat Pursha which is spread everywhere
Om Ruthave nama	Who is the season
Om Samvathsaraya nama	Who is the year
Om Masaya nama	Who is the month
Om Pakshaya nama	Who is the lunar fortnight
Om Samkhya samapanaya nama	Who is the days of completion of seasons and lunar fortnights
Om Kalabhyo nama	Who is the shorter part of the day called Kala
Om Kashtaabhyo nama	Who is the Kashtaas which are small measurement of time
Om Lavebhyo nama	Who is Lavas, which are small sub division of time
Om Maathraabhyo nama	Who is Mathras, another measurement of small time
Om Muhurthaha Kshapebhyo nama	Who is the period of holy time in a day
Om Kshanebhyo nama	Who is seconds
Om Viswa kshethraya nama	Who is the area from which universe grew
Om Prajaa bheejaya nama	Who is the seeds of citizens
Om Lingaya nama	Who is the principle called " Mahat "
Om Aadhyaya nirgamaya nama	Who is the first germinating seed of the world
Om Sathe nama	Who is the truth

Om Asathe nama	Who is the truth hiding behind apparitions
Om Vyakthaya nama	Who is clarity to those who know
Om Avyakthaya nama	Who cannot be described clearly
Om Pithre nama	Who is the father
Om Mathre nama	Who is the mother
Om Pithamahaya nama	Who is the father of father
Om Swarga dwaraya nama	Who is the gateway to heaven
Om Praja dwaraya nama	Who is the gateway to more people
Om Moksha dwaraya nama	Who is the gateway to salvation
Om Trivishtapaya nama	Who is heaven
Om Nirvanaya nama	Who is detachment
Om Hladhanaya nama	Who is the one who creates happiness
Om Brahmlokaya nama	Who is the world of Brahma
Om Parayai gathyai nama	Who is the best way to salvation
Om Devasura vinirmathre nama	Who is the one who created asuras and devas
Om Devasura parayanaya nama	Who is the support for Devas and Asuras
Om Devasura gurave nama	Who is the teacher for Devas and Asuras
Om Devaya nama	Who is the propeller of life
Om Devasura namaskruthaya nama	Who is being saluted by Devas and Asuras
Om Devasura mahamathraya nama	Who is the best among devas and Asuras
Om Devasura Ganasrayaya nama	Who is the one being depended on by Devas and Asuras
Om DEvasura ganadhyakshaya nama	Who is the chief of devas and Asuras
Om Devasura agraganyai nama	Who is the first among devas and Asuras
Om Devathidevaya nama	Who is the God of devas
Om Devarshaye nama	Who is of the sage form of devas like Narada
Om Devasura varapradhaya nama	Who is the giver of boons to Devas and Asuras
Om DEvasureswaraya nama	Who is the ruler of Devas and Asuras
Om Viswaya nama	Who is the universe
Om Devasura maheswaraya nama	Who is the ruler of rulers of Devas and Asuras
Om Sarva devamayaya nama	Who is personification of all devas as one
Om Achinthyaya nama	Who cannot be reached by thought process
Om Devadathmane nama	Who is the soul of devas
Om Athma sambhavaya nama	Who created himself
Om Uthbhidade nama	Who appears breaking ignorance
Om Trivikramaya nama	Who has spread in all the three worlds

Om Vaidyaya nama	Who is full of knowledge
Om Virajaya nama	Who is crystal clear
Om Neerajaaya nama	Who does not have royal qualities
Om Amaraya nama	Who does not die
Om Eedyaya nama	Who is suitable to be praised
Om Hastheswaraya nama	Who is the form of air
Om Vyagraya nama	Who is the god called Vyagreswara
Om Deva simhaya nama	Who is lion among devas
Om Nararshabhaya nama	Who is the chief among men
Om Vibhudhaa nama	Who is having specialized knowledge
Om Agravaraya nama	Who is the first among those given Havirbhaga in sacrifices
Om Sookshmaya nama	Who has minutest knowledge
Om Sarva devaya nama	Who is all Gods rolled in to one
Om Thapo mayaya nama	Who is the personification of penance
Om Suyukthaya nama	Who is very careful
Om Shobhanaya nama	Who is the good augury
Om Vajrine nama	Who is as hard as diamond
Om Prasanaam prabhavaya nama	Who is affected by ornamental language
Om Avyaya nama	Who can be attained by single minded devotion
Om Guhaya nama	Who is in hiding
Om Kanthaya nama	Who is the upper limit of happiness
Om Nijaya Sargaya nama	Who is in truth evolved himself
Om Pavithraya nama	Who is holy
Om Sarva Bhavanaya nama	Who makes everything holy
Om Srungine nama	Who is high above
Om Srunga priyaya nama	Who loves peaks of mountains
Om Babruve nama	Who is the one who carries the world
Om Rajarajaya nama	Who is the king of kings
Om Niraayaa nama	Who is without any blemishes
Om Abhiramaya nama	Who is pleasing to the mind
Om Sura ganaya nama	Who is the form of the society of devas
Om Viramayata nama	Who is not connected with subjects
Om Sarva sadhanaya nama	Who joins all benefits
Om Lalatakshaya nama	Who has an eye on his forehead
Om Viswa devaya nama	Who plas with the universe

Om Harinaya nama	Who is of golden colour
Om Brahma varchasaya nama	Who is the splendid light of Brahma
Om Sthavaraanaam pathaya nama	Who is the king of mountains
Om Niyamendra vardhanaya nama	Who controls all his senses through penance
Om Sidharthaya nama	Who keeps salvation as some ordinary thing
Om Siddha bhootharthata nama	Who is the benefit got by people who do penance
Om Achinthyaya nama	Who cannot be reached by meditation
Om Sathya vrathaya nama	Who has made truth his unfailing credo
Om Suchaye nama	Who is interested in cleanliness in nature
Om Vratadhipaya nama	Who protects fasting practices
Om Parasmai nama	Who is Thureeya which is beyond sleep
Om Brahmane nama	Who is the ultimate truth
Om Bhakthanaam paramayaigathaya nama	Who is the ultimate destination of devotees
Om Vimukthaya nama	Who is completely free of bonds
Om Muktha thejase nama	Who does not have a body
Om Sree mathe nama	Who is richly intelligent
Om Srivardhanaya nama	Who gives wealth to his devotees
Om Jagathe nama	Who is the universe itself

Sri Lalitha Sahasranama Stotram

ॐ श्रीललितामहात्रिपुरसुन्दरीस्वरूपा
श्रीमीनाक्षी परमेश्वरी परदेवताम्बिकायै नमः

सिंदूररुना विगरागम, त्रिनारायणम, माणिक्यमाओली स्पैरैट
तारानायके शेखरम, स्मितामुखिम, आपँशंसोरुहाम
पाणिग्राहीम, अलीपुररत्न चैशाकम, रक्षितपालम बिब्रातिम
साओमायम रत्न घटसुधि राक्षाचरम
ध्यायतेपरमंबिकम

Sinduraruna vigragam, trinayanam, manikyamaoli spharat
Taranayaka shekharam, smitamukhim, aapinavakshoruham
Panibhyam, alipurnaratna chashakam, raktotpalam bibhratim
Saomyam ratna ghatasdha raktacharanam
Dhyayetparamanbikam

अरुणम करुणा तरंगितअशिम
ध्रुत पषाष्ठा पुष्पा बनचपम
एनिमादिबी रावरुतम मयुखाई
रामाश्रय विभावे, भवानीम
ध्यायतेपद्मसंधाम विकासता
वडाम पद्मापतरयशिम
हेमाभम पीतावस्तराम करकलिता
लसादेमापद्मम वरांगिम
सर्वलंकरयुक्ताम साटा महाभैयादम
भक्ताराम भावाधस

श्री विद्याम शांतमूर्तिम सकला सुरनुतम
सर्वसंपतप्रात्री
साकुकुनुमा नीचा मलिकाचुंबी सास्तुरिकम
समांथासी टेकशेनाम सशराचपा पशानकुशम
अस्थिहाजना मोहिनी मरौनामाल्या भूषणबरम
जपकुसुमा भस्मूराम जपविधाओ स्मार्डनबिकम
श्री-माता श्री महा-रागिनी श्रीमतसिन्हा-संशीश्री

Arunam karuna tarangitakshim
Dhruta pashankusha pushpa banachapam
Animadibhi ravrutam mayukhai
Rahamityeva vibhavaye, bhavanim
Dhyayetpadmasanasdham vikasita
Vadanam padmapatrayatakshim
Hemabham pitavastram karakalita
Lasadhemapadmam varangim
Sarvalankarayuktam satata mabhayadam
Bhaktanamram bhavanim
Shree vidyam shantamurtim sakala suranutam
Sarvasanpatpradatrim
Sakunkuma vilepana malikachunbi sasturikam
Samandahasi tekshenam sasharachapa pashankusham
Asheshajana mohini marunamalya bhushanbaram
Japakusuma bhasuram japavidhao smaredanbikam
Sree-mata shree maha-ragyni shreematsinha-saneshvaree

चिदग्नि कुंड-संभूता देव-कर्य समाधिता
उदयदबानू साहा-श्राभा चतुर-बहू समन-वीटा
राग-स्वरूपा पषाढा क्रोधा-करंकू-शोजवला

Chidagni kunda-sanbhuta deva-karya samudyata
Udyadbanu saha-srabha chatur-bahu saman-vita

Raga-svarupa pashadya krodha-karanku-shojvala

मनो-रूपेशु कोडांडा पंचा तंत्र सयाका
निजारूणा प्रभा-पुरा मजअभमहाण्ड मंडला

चंपाका शोका पुनागा सहोदिका लसाटका
कुरुविंदा मणि श्रेनी कनाकोटिरा मांडा

अष्टमी चंद्र विभराज दलिकासदला शोभिता
मुखा-चंद्र कलाकाभा मृग-नमः विश्वाभिषेक

वडान-मारा मंगल्या गरुहतरना मिर्चका
वैकट्रा-लक्ष्मी परी-वाहा चालन-मीनाभा लोचना

नव-चांपाका पुष्पभ नासा-डंडा विराजिता
ताराकांति तिरस्करी नासा-भरना भस्मासुर

Mano-rupekshu kodanda pancha tanmatra sayaka
Nijaruna prabha-pura majabhramhanda mandala

Chanpaka shoka punnaga saogandhika lasatkacha
Kuruvinda mani shrenee kanatkotira mandita

Ashtami chandra vibhraj dalikasdhala shobhita
Mukha-chandra kalankabha mruga-nabhi visheshaka

Vadanas-mara mangalya gruhatorana chillika
Vaktra-lakshmi pari-vaha chalan-minabha lochana

Nava-chanpaka pushpabha nasa-danda virajita
Tarakanti tiraskari nasa-bharana bhasura

कदंबा मंजरी क्लूपटा कर्ण-पुरा मनो-हारा
तनिस्का युगली-भूटा तपा-नोदुपा मंडला

पद्मा राग शिला-दरशा परी-भवि कपोलाभूह
नव-विद्रुमा बिंबाश्री न्याकारी रामाचड़ा

शुभा विद्यानकुरा दविजापंक्ति द्वयोजववाला
करपुरा-वितिकामोडा समालखा डिगंतरा

निजासनलापा मधुर्य विनीताचपी
मंडास्मिता प्रभुपुरा मजतकामेशा मनासा

अनामलिता सारुसिया चुबुका श्री विराजिता
कामेशा बड़ा मंगल्या सूत्र-शोभिता कंधारा

कनकांगड़ा कीउरा कामानिया भुजनविटा
रत्नाग्री-वेया चिंतानातोला मुक्ता फलानविटा
कामेश्वर प्रेम-रत्न मणि प्रती-पनास्तानी
नभयावाला रोमाली लता फला कुचाडवेई

Kadanba manjari klupta karna-pura mano-hara
Tatanka yugali-bhuta tapa-nodupa mandala

Padma-raga shila-darsha pari-bhavi kapolabhuh
Nava-vidruma binbashree nyakkari radanachada

Shudha vidyankurakara dvijapankti dvayojvala
Karpura-vitikamoda samakarsha digantara

Nijasanlapa madhurya vinirbhastitakachapi
Mandasmita prabhapura majatkamesha manasa

Anakalita sadrusya chubuka shree virajita
Kamesha bada mangalya sutra-shobhita kandhara

Kanakangada keyura kamaniya bhujanvita
Ratnagrai-veya chintakalola mukta phalanvita
Kameshvara prema-ratna mani prati-panastani
Nabhyalavala romali lata phala kuchadvaei

लक्ष्या रोमालता भरत समुनेया मध्या
स्ताना-भरणमाध्या पट्टा-बंधन-वलीत्राया

अरुणारुणा कातोतुंभा वस्त्रा भववतमती
रत्न किकिनिकीराम्या रोशनदमा भूशिता

कामेशा-ज्ञानिता साओभग्या मार्डा-वोरू डवयविता
माणिक्य मकुता कारा जनुदवाय विराजिता

तेंद्र-गोपा परिक्रमा स्मार्तनुभा जंगीका
गुड़ा-गुलफा कुर्मा प्रश्रय प्रपर्विता

नखडियाति संचाणा समाजाना तामोगुना
पदादय प्रभजला परकूता सरोरहा

शिंजनामणि मंगियारा मांडिता श्रेयाबुजा
मराली मंडागामाना महा-लावण्या शेववाही

Lakshya romalata bharata samunneya madhyama
Stana-bhara dalanmadhya patta-bandha-valitraya

Arunaruna kaostunbha vastra bhasvatkatititi
Ratna kinkinikaramya rashanadama bhushita

Kamesha-gynata saobhagya marda-voru dvayanvita
Manikya makuta kara janudvaya virajita

Endra-gopa parikshipta smaratanabha janghika
Guda-gulpha kurma prushtajaeishnu prapadanvita

Nakhadidhiti sanchanna samajana tamoguna
Padadvaya prabhajala parakruta saroruha

Shinjanamani mangira mandita shrepadanbuja
Marali mandagamana maha-lavanya shevadhih

सर्वरुणा नवदयंगी सर्वभारना भूशिता
शिव-कामेश्वरनक्षा शिव स्वाध्याय

सुमेरू श्रुंगा-मध्यसुधा श्रीमंगारा नाईका
चिंतामणि ग्रहंताथस्था पंचा ब्रांगा सनासदिता

महापदावती संघा कंबा वनवासिनी
सुधा सागरा मध्यसुधा कामाक्षी कामादेनेई

देवरशिगण संघा स्तुमनाम-वैभव
भानुसुर वढोद्योक्तुता-शक्ति-सेना समविता

संपतकारी समुदा सिंधुरा वराजसेविता
असवरूधीषिततस्व कोटी भिरावुत

चक्र-राजा राधारद्ध सर्व-युधिष्ठिर
गीया-चक्र राधा-रूडा मंत्रीनी पेरिसविता

किरी-चक्र राधा-रूधा दानाधा पुरोद्रुता
झावलमलीनिककशिप्ता महनी प्राकरा मध्यगा

भंडारसिंय वधुयमुक्ता शक्ति विक्रमा हर्षिता
नित्या परक्रा मातोप निराक्षेता समुत्साका

भिंडा-पुत्र वेदविधिविष्णि बालविक्रमा नंदिता
मॅईन्यांबा विराचिता विशंगावाधोशिता

विशुक्रा प्राणहरि वराही विरयानंदिता
कामेश्वर मुखलोका कल्पिता श्रेगणेश्वर

Sarvaruna navadyangi sarvabharana bhushita
Shiva-kameshvarankasdha shiva svadhinavallabha

Sumeru shrunga-madhyasdha shreemannagara naeika
Chintamani gruhantahsdha pancha bramga sanasdhita

Mahapadmatavi sansdha kadanba vanavasinee
Sudha sagara madhyasdha kamakshi kamadaeinee

Devarshigana sanghata stuyamanatma-vaibhava
Bhandasura vadhodyukta-shakti-sena samanvita

Sanpatkari samaruda sindhura vrajasevita
Asvarudadhishtitasva koti bhiravruta

Chakra-raja radharudha sarva-yudha parishkruta
Geya-chakra radha-ruda mantrini parisevita

Kiri-chakra radha-rudha dandanadha puraskruta
Jvalamalinikakshipta mahni prakara madhyaga

Bhandasainya vadhodyukta shakti vikrama harshita

Nitya parakra matopa nireekshana samutsaka

Bhanda-putra vadhodyukta balavikrama nandita

Mantrinyanba virachita vishangavadhatoshita

Vishukra pranaharana varahi viryanandita

Kameshvara mukhaloka kalpita shreganeshvara

महा-गणेश निर्भया विघ्नहरिप्राभिषेक
भंडारा-सुरेन्द्र निर्मुक्ति शास्त्र ात् वर्शिनी

करंगुली नखितपत्रा नारायण दशाकृतिह
महापशुपतास्त्री निर्दधा सुरासैनिका

कामेश्वरस्त्र निर्दगदा सबन्दासुर शयनाका
ब्रजेन्द्र महेंद्रदी देवसंषवविभ

हरनेत्राग्नि सैंडाडकामा संजीवनोशाधिह
श्रीमद्भागवतिका स्वरूपा मुखपंकजा

कांताधा-कटी परयता मध्यकुटा स्वारुपिनी
शक्ति-कुत्तेपत्रा कात्यायन धराने

मुल्अंतर्तमिका मुलकूटत्रिया कलबारा
कुलामुताईकरिका कुलासनकेतपलाइन

कुलांगना लुलंतासधा काओलीनी कुल्योगिनी
अकुला समतासधा समाधिरा ततापारा

मूलधरिका निलय ब्राम्हणनधी विभिनी
मणिपुरीरुद्रिता विष्णुग्रांधी विभेदीन

अगयना-चक्रव्यूह रुद्र-भव्य विभिदिनी
सहस्रनबुजुरौदा सुधासरभिवशिनी

Maha-ganesha nirbhinna vighnayantra praharshita
Bhanda-surendra nirmukta shastra pratyastra varshini

Karanguli nakhotpanna narayana dashakrutih
Mahapashupatastragni nirdagdha surasainika

Kameshvarastra nirdagda sabhandasura shunyaka
Bramhependra mahendradi devasansdhutavaibhava

Haranetragni sandagdakama sanjivanaoshadhih
Shreemadvagbhavakutaika svarupa mukhapankaja

Kantadhah-kati paryanta madhyakuta svarupinee
Shakti-kutaikatapanna katyadhobhaga dharinee

Mulamantratmika mulakutatraya kalebara
Kulamrutaikarasika kulasanketapaline

Kulangana lulantasdha kaolinee kulayogini
Akula samayantasdha samayachara tatpara

Muladharaika nilaya bramhagrandhi vibhedini
Manipurantarudita vishnugrandhi vibhedine

Aagyna-chakrantaralasdha rudra-grandhi vibhedini
Sahasraranbujaruda sudhasarabhivarshinee

टाटीपटा सामरुची शातचक्रचक्री संस्कार
महाशक्ति-कुंडलिनी बिसातु तानियासी

भवानी भवानीगम्य भवरन्या कुटारिका
भद्राद्रा भद्रा-मूर्ति आरबष्ट-साभाग्यादैणी

भक्त-प्रार्थना भक्त-गाम्या भक्ति-वैश्य भइया-पाहा
शंभवी शारदाद्या शरवाणी शरदनी

शंकरी श्रीकारी साध्वी साराचंद्र निभना
शातोदरी शांतिमती निरधार निरंजना

निरपेपा निर्मला नित्या निराकार निराकुला
निर्गुणा निशाकला शांता निशाकामा निरूपाप्लाव

नित्यामुक्ता निरविकर निप्रपंचा निर्भया
नित्या-शुभा नित्या-बुढाना नीरवाद्या नितानारा

निष्कामना निष्काम निरुपदाधीरिश्वर
निरगा रागमधुनी निरमाडा मदनाचिनी

Tatillata samaruchi shatchakropari sansdhita
Mahashakti-kundalini bisatantu taniyasi

Bhavani bhavanagamya bhavaranya kutarika
Bhadrapriya bhadra-murti rbhakta-saobhagyadaeini

Bhakta-praya bhakta-gamya bhakti-vashya bhaya-paha
Shanbhavi sharadaradhya sharvani sharmadaeini

Shankari shrikari sadhvi sarachandra nibhanana
Shatodari shantimati niradhara niranjana

Nirpepa nirmala nitya nirakara nirakula

Nirguna nishkala shanta nishkama nirupaplava

Nityamukta nirvikara nisprapancha nirashraya

Nitya-shudha nitya-budha niravadya nirantara

Nishkarana nishkalanka nirupadhirnirishvara

Niraga ragamadhani nirmada madanashini

निश्चिंता निरहानकारा निरमोहा मोहनाशी

निरमा ममताहंत्री निशापा पापनाशनिनी

निष्काम क्रोधाशमी निलोभा लोहनाशनिनी

निसानाध्याय संस्कारी निर्भया भावाधसिणी

निरविलपुरनिराभध निर्भया बहेदिनी

निर्भया मृदुमुमधुनी निष्काम निशपरिग्रह

निस्तुला नीलाचिकुरा निर्भया निर्भया

दुर्लाभा दुर्गा दुर्गा दुखा-हंत्री सुखाप्राडा

दुष्टा-दउरा दुर्चराश्रक्षाणी दोषेश्वरजिता

सर्वग्याना सेंकरुना समंधिका वरजिता

सर्व-शक्तिमाई सर्वमंगला सगंतीप्रडा

सर्वेश्वरी सर्वमैणी सर्वमंत्रस्वरूपिनी

सर्व-yantratmika सर्वतंत्ररूपा मनौमनी

महेशेश्वरी महादवी महालक्ष्मी रुद्राभिषेक

महारूपा महापूज्य महापर्वत

महामाया मगसत्य महाश्मतिह

Nishchinta nirahankara nirmoha mohanashinee
Nirmama mamatahantri nishpapa papanashini

Nishkrodha krodhashamani nirlobha lobhanashini
Nisandhaya sanshayaghi nirbhava bhavanashini

Nirvikalpanirabadha nirbheda bhedanashini
Nirnasha mrutyumadhani nishkriya nishparigraha

Nistula nilachikura nirapaya niratyaya
Durlabha durgama durga dukha-hantri sukhaprada

Dushta-dura duracharashamani doshavarjita
Sarvagyna sandrakaruna samanadhika varjita

Sarva-shaktimaei sarvamangala sadgatiprada
Sarveshvari sarvamaei sarvamantrasvarupini

Sarva-yantratmika sarvatantrarupa manonmani
Mahishvari mahadivi mahalakshmi rmrudapriya

Maharupa mahapujya mahapataka nashini
Mahamaya magasatva mahashaktirmaharatih

निश्चिंता निरहानकारा निरमोहा मोहनाशी
निरमा ममताहंत्री निशापा पापनाशनिनी

निष्काम क्रोधाशमी निलोभा लोहनाशनिनी
निसानाध्याय संस्कारी निर्भया भावाधसिणी

निरविलपुरनिराभध निर्भया बहेदिनी
निर्भया मृदुमुमधुनी निष्काम निश्परिग्रह

निस्तुला नीलाचिकुरा निर्भया निर्भया
दुर्लाभा दुर्गा दुर्गा दुखा-हंत्री सुखाप्राडा

दुष्टा-दउरा दुर्चराश्रक्षाणी दोषेश्वरजिता
सर्वग्याना संकरुना समंधिका वरजिता

सर्व-शक्तिमाई सर्वमंगला सगंतीप्रडा
सर्वेश्वरी सर्वमैणी सर्वमंत्रस्वरूपिनी

सर्व-yantratmika सर्वतंत्ररूपा मनौमनी
महेशेश्वरी महादवी महालक्ष्मी रुद्राभिषेक

महारूपा महापूज्य महापर्वात्त
महामाया मगसत्य महाश्मतिह

Mahabhoga mahaishvarya mahaviryā mahabala
Maha-bhudirmahasirdhirmahayogeshvaresvari

Mahatantra mahamantra mahayantra mahasana
Mahayaga kramaradya mahabhairava pujita

Maheshvara mahakalpa mahatandava sakshini
Mahakamesha mahishi mahatripurāsundari

Chatushashtyupacharadya chatushashti kalamaei
Mahachatushashtikoti yogini ganasevita

Manuvidya chandra vidya chandramandala madhyaga
Charu rupacharuhasa charuchandra kaladhara

Charachara jagannadha chakraraja nicketana

Parvati padmanayana padmarga samaprabha

Panchapretasanasina panchabramha svarupini

Chinmaei paramananda vigyanaghanarupini

Dhyanadhyatru dhyeyarupa dharmadharma vivarjita

Vishvarupa jagarini svapanti taijasatmika

Supta pragyatmika turya sarvavasdhavivarjita

Prushtikartri bramharupa goptri govindarupini

Sanharini rudrarupa tirodhanakarishvari

Sadashivanugrahada panchakrutya parayana

Bhanumandala madhyasdha bhairavi bhagamalini

Padmasana bhagavati padmanabha sahedari

अनमेशा निमिषपत्रा विपना भुवावली

सहस्त्रिसर्वदाना सहस्रक्षी सहस्रपत

आबरामहिताजननी वरवश्रमा विवि

निजज्ञाना रूपाग्निमा पुष्यपुन्या फलाप्रडाडा

श्रुति सिमंता सिरुरिक्रोटा पाबजा धूलिका

सलगामा संयोजिका शुक्ती संपुटा मैओक्टिका

पुरुषोत्तमप्रधान पूना भोगिनी भुवनेश्वरी

अंबिका नाडी निधना परिब्रम्हेंद्र सेविता

नारायणी नादरूपा नामरूपा विविरजिता

हृषिकेशी हरमती हरुड्य हेयोपाडयवरजिता

राजराजर्चिता रागिनी राम्या राजलोचना
रंजनी रमानी रस्या रणकिंकिनी मेखला

राम रौतेला रतिरूपा रतिप्रिया
रक्षाकारी रक्षासगनी राम रामलनपाटा

काम्या कामकलरूपा कडंबा कुसुमप्रिया
कल्याणी जगतीकंद करुणासागरगरा

कलावती कलालापा कांता कडानबाड़ी प्रिया
वरदा वामनयाना वरुणमद्दाववाला

विश्वामित्रविद्य विंध्याचला निवासिनी
विघत्री विद्याजननी विष्णु माया विलासिनी

क्षेत्र-स्वरूपा क्षेत्रेक्षी क्षेत्रक्षेत्राग्रापालिनी
केशाया-वृद्धी विनियुकुक्टा क्षेत्रापाला स्आरचिता

विजया विमला वंद्या मंदारू जनवत्सला
वागवादिनी वामक्षा वाहिनी मंडला वासिनी

भक्तिमतकालपालाटाटीका पशुपाशा विमुचानी
संहरूता शेषापाश्वरानंद सदाचरा प्रववर्तिका

तपोस्थली संधारा समाहलना चंद्रिका
ततामुनी तपोषाध्या तनुमाध्या तमो-पाहा

चिट्टी स्टेटपाडलाक्ष्यर्धा चिदेकरसा रूपिनी
स्वस्तियानंदलविभूटा ब्राम्हणानंद संततिह

परप्रत्याक्षाचितिरूपा पश्यांती परेडवता
मध्यप्रदेश वैखरीरूपा भक्तमानसा हंसिका

कामेश्वरी प्रणातादि कृटायना कामपुजिता
श्रुतगदासा सार्नपुराना जया जालंधरसदिता

ओद्याणा पिटा निलय निंदु मंडला वासिनी
राहोयागा क्रामराध्या राहास्तरपना तर्पणा

Unmesha nimishotpanna vipanna bhuvanavalih
Sahasrashirshavadana sahasrakshi sahasrapat

Aabramhakitajanani varvashrama vidhaeini
Nijagyna rupanigama punyapunya phalaprada

Shruti simanta sirurikruta padabja dhulika
Sakalagama sandoha shukti sanputa maoktika

Purushardhaprada purna bhogini bhuvaneshvari
Anbika nadi nidhana paribramhendra sevita

Narayani nadarupa namarupa vivarjita
Hrinkari hrimati hrudya heyopadeyavarjita

Rajarajarchita ragyni ramya rajivalochana
Ranjani ramani rasya ranarkinkini mekhala

Rama rakenduvadana ratirupa ratipriya
Rakshakari rakshasaghni rama ramanalanpata

Kamya kamakalarupa kadanba kusumapriya
Kalyani jagatikanda karunarasasagara

Kalavati kalalapa kanta kadanbari priya

Varada vamanayana varunimadavihvala

Vishvadhika vidavidya vindhyachala nivasini

Vidhatri vidajanani vishnu maya vilasini

Kshetra-svarupa kshetreshi kshetrakshetragynapalini

Kshaya-vrudhi vinirmukta kshetrapala smarchita

Vijaya vimala vandy mandaru janavatsala

Vagvadini vamakeshi vahni mandala vasini

Bhaktimatkalpalatika pashupasha vimochani

Sanhruta sheshapashanda sadachara pravartika

Tapatrayagni santapta samahladana chandrika

Tatuni tapasaradhya tanumadhya tamo-paha

Chiti statpadalakshyardha chidekarasa rupini

Svatyanandalavibhuta bramhadyananda santatih

Parapratyakchitirupa pashyanti paradevata

Madhyama vaikharirupa bhaktamanasa hansika

Kameshari prananaadi krutagyna kamapujita

Shrungararasa sanpurna jaya jalandharasdhita

Odyana pita nilaya nindu mandala vasini

Rahoyaga kramaradhya rahastarpana tarpata

सदय प्रसादिनी विश्वाक्षिनी साक्षीवरजिता

शाङ्गा देवता युक्त शागुण्णा परीपुरिता

नित्यक्लिनणा निर्वाणा सुखादिनी
नित्या शोदशिका रूपा श्री कांतार्था शारिरिनी

प्रभावती प्रभा रूपा प्रसिद्धा परमेश्वरी
मुलाप्रकृति रवयकाता व्याक्षवयकता स्वारुपिनी

व्यापिनी विविठाकर विद्या विद्या स्वरूपिनी
महाकामेश्यान कुमुदलादा कौमुदी

भक्तामरमोभेड़ा भानुमद्वनू संताडीह
शिवदूती शिवरुध्या शिवामूर्तीशिवंकरी

शिवप्रिया शिवपाड़ा शर्मिष्ठाश-पुजिता
अप्रामेय स्वप्रकाशा मनोवाचागोचारा

चिचट्टी शोभायात्रा
गायत्री व्रती संध्या दिविब्रंडा निशिस्मिता

ततवासा तत्वाहाई पंचकोशंतरा स्दहिता
निसिमा महिमा नित्या-याओवाना मदाशलिनी

मदगुरनिता राक्षाक्षी मदापाटला गंडाभूह
चंदना द्राव दिगंगी चंपेया कुसुमप्रिया

Sadyah prasadini vishvasakshini sakshivarjita
Shadanga devata yukta shadgunya paripurita

Nityaklinna nirupama nirvana sukhadaeini
Nitya shodashika rupa shree kantardha sharirini

Prabhavati prabha rupa prasidha parameshari
Mulaprakruti ravyakta vyaktavyakta svarupini

Vyapini vividhakara vidya vidya svarupini
Mahakameshanayana kumudahlada kaomudi

Bhaktahardhatamobheda bhanumadbanu santatih
Shivaduti shivaradhya shivamurtishivankari

Shivapriya shivapara shishteshta shishta-pujita
Aprameya svaprakasha manovachamagochara

Chichakti shchetanarupa jadashakti jadatmika
Gayatri vyahruti sandhya dvijabrunda nishemita

Tatvasana tatvamaei panchakoshantarah sdhita
Nisima mahima nitya-yaovana madashalini

Madagharnita raktakshi madapatala gandabhuh
Chandana drava digdhangi chanpeya kusumapriya

कुशाला कोमलकारा कुरुकुला कुलेश्वरी
कुलकुंडालय कालममार्गा ततापारा सेविता

सुमरा गणगौर तुशती पुष्टामती ध्रुतिह
शांति स्पास्टिमेटी मैनिटिर्दिनी विग्नानशनिनी

तेजोती त्रिनायन लोलक्षी कामरूपिनी
मालिनी हंसिनी माता मलयाला वासिनी

सुमुखी नलिनी सुभरू शोभना सुरनायका
करिकांति कांतिमति काशोभिनी सुषमरूपिनी

वज्रेश्वरी वामादेवी वैयोवध्वद विविजिता

सिद्धेश्वरी सिद्धविद्या सिद्धामता यशस्विनी

विशुडीचक्र निलय रक्षेश्वरना त्रिलोचना
खटवंगडी प्रहरण वड़क समविता

पसैना प्रिया तक्षसधा पशुलोका भायनकारी
अमृतादि महाशक्ति संवर्तु दकिवुरी

अनाहतबजनालय श्यामाभा वंदनदव्य
दानवत्रोजलक्षमलाडी धारा रुद्रा संस्कार

कलरीदक्षिष्ठाओ-घवरूता स्निग्धाओ-दाना प्रिया
महावीर वरूडा रकिबा स्वारुपिनी

मणिपुरबजा निलय वडात्रय संयुटा
वज्राययूधोपेट दयाराभिभ्यव्वता

Kushala komalakara kurukulla kuleshvari
Kulakundalaya kaolamarga tatpara sevita

Sumara ganadhanba tushtih pushtirmati dhrutih
Shanti spastimati mantirandini vignanashini

Tejovati trinayana lolakshi kamarupini
Malini hansini mata malayachala vasini

Sumukhi nalini subhru shobhana suranaeika
Karikanti kantimati kshobhini sukshmarupini

Vajreshvari vamadevi vayovasdha vivarjita
Sideshvari sidhavidya sidhamata yashasvini

Vishudichakra nilaya raktavarna trilochana
Khatvangadi praharana vadanaika samanvita

Payasanna priya tvaksdha pashuloka bhayankari
Amrutadi mahashakti sanvruta dakinishvari

Anahatabjanilaya shyamabha vadanadvaya
Danshtrojvalakshamaladi dhara rudhira sansdhita

Kalaratryadishaktyao-ghavruta snigdha-dana priya
Mahavirendra varada rakinyanba svarupini

Manipurabja nilaya vadanatraya sanyuta
Vajradikayudhopeta dayaryadibhiravruta

रक्षिता-वर्ना मनसंष्ट गुदन्ना प्रीतमानासा
समता भक्त सुखाड़ा लालियानबा स्वारुपुनी

स्वाधिष्ठकानगुगाता चतुर्वक्षेत्र मनोहरा
शुल्द्यायुधा संपन्ना पितवार्ना तिगरविता

मेधोनिष्ठा मडुपरीता बंदिन्यडी समविता
दन्यानासकता हरुद्या काकिणी रूपाधरिनी

मूलाधारनबुजूरुध पंचवस्त्राधी संपिता
अंकुशदी प्रहरण वरदडी निशिविता

मुदगदनसाताचिट्टा साकिंबा स्वारुपिनी
अगयनाचक्रजा निलय शुक्लवरणा छायाणा

मजसंधा हंसावती मुखशक्ति समवित
हरिदनाई कर्सिका हाकिरुपा धारिनी

सहस्रौला पदमधा सर्ववरनोपाशोभिता
सर्वाषाणात्तुकुक्षा सर्वसुधि

सर्वोदाना प्रिटाचिटा याकिणाबा स्वारुपुनी
स्वहसवंधा माटी आरमेधा श्रुतिह सुतिरुतिरुत्तमा

पुण्यकीर्तिह पुण्याभिषेक पुण्याभिषेक कीर्तन
पुलोमाजरचिता बंदमुखाणी बंदुराका

विमारशारूपिनी विद्या विदाडी जगतप्रासुह
सर्वोदयिप्राणी सर्वरुतु निवारिनी

अग्रगन्या चिंतपूर्णी कालीकालमशानशानि
कात्यायनी कलाहंत्री कमलक्ष निशिता

Rakta-varna mansanishta gudanna pritamanasa
Samsta bhakta sukhada lakinyanba svarupini

Svadhishatananbujagata chaturvaktra manohara
Shuladyayudha sanpanna pitavarna tigarvita

Medhonishta maduprita bandinyadi samanvita
Dadyannasakta hrudaya kakini rupadharini

Muladharanbujarudha panchavaktrasdhi sanpdhita
Ankushadi praharana varadadi nishevita

Mudgaodanasaktachitta sakinyanba svarupini
Aagynachakrabja nilaya shuklavarna shadanana

Majasansdha hansavati mukhyashakti samanvita

Haridranai karasika hakinirupa dharini

Sahasradala padmasdha sarvavarnopashobhita
Sarvayudhadharashukla sansdhita sarvatomukhi

Sarvaodana pritachitta yakinyanba svarupini
Svahasvadha mati rmedha shrutih smrutiranuttama

Punyakirtih punyalabhya punyashravana kirtana
Pulomajarchita bandhamochani bandhuralaka

Vimarsharupini vidya viyadadi jagatprasuh
Sarvavyadhi prashamani sarvamrutyu nivarini

Araganya chintyarupa kalikalmashanashini
Katyayani kalahantri kamalaksha nishavita

तंबुलापुरितामुखी दाधीकसुम्भा
मृगशी मोहिनी मुध्या मृदुनी मित्ररूपिनी

नित्यतारुत भक्तनिधि रंयात्री निखिलेश्वरी
मैथिली वासनाल्या महाप्रशासनी

पराशती परिनिश्ता प्रज्ञान घाना
माधवीपना माटा मातरूकावरना रूपिनी

महाकैलासा निलय मरूनाला मरूडुडोरलता
महान्या दयामूर्ति रमहासाराज्याष्टिनी

अटमाविद्य विद्या श्रीविद्या कामसेविता
श्री शोदक्षिकाविद्या त्रिकुटा कामकोटिका

कटककिंकरीभूता कमला कोटीसेविटा
शिरीषदिता चंद्रनिभा फलासाधेद्र धनू प्रभा

Hrudayasdha रवि प्राख्या त्रिकोनतारा दीपिका
दक्षिणायनी दत्याहंत्री दक्षिणायग्र्य विनाशिनी

दरंडोलिता दिरघाक्षी दरहासोपव्वलनमुखी
गुरुमूर्तिरगुनि रगमता गुहाजनमभूह

देवेशी दंडीषा डहरकाशा रूपिनी
प्रतिपदामुख्यकंपिता तिधीमंडला पुजिता

कलात्मिका कलानधा कव्यालपा विनोदिनी
सच्चमरा रामावनि सवयादक्षिणी सेविता

आद्यशक्ति रमयतां परमं पावनकुतिह
अनेकाकोटि ब्रह्मांड जननि दिव्यग्रह

किलिंरी केवला गुह्यकावल्य पाददायिनी
त्रिपुरं त्रिजगदवन्द्या त्रिमूर्ति स्तिदशेश्वरी

त्रयक्षरी दिव्यगंध्या सिंदुरा तिलकंचिता
उमा शैलेन्द्र तनया गौरी गन्धर्व सेवा

विद्वागर्भा विवर्णग्रह वरदा योनिश्वरी
ध्यानगम्यपरिचाद्य ज्ञानानां ग्यानानिग्रहः

सर्ववेदांत संवेद्य सत्यानंद स्वारूपिणी
लोपामुद्राचार्य लिलाकूपत्त ब्रह्माण्ड मण्डला

अद्रुष्यद्रुष्यहिता विघ्ननात्री विदारारजिता
योगिनी योगदा योग्या योगानंदयुगगंधरा

इक्षाशक्ति स्त्रीशक्ति क्रिया स्तुपरिणी
सर्वधारा सुप्रतिष्ठा सदसद्रुपधारिणी

Tanbulapuritamukhi dadimikusumaprabha
Mrugashi mohini mudhya mrudani mitrarupini

Nityatrupta bhaktanidhi rniyantri nikhileshvari
Maityradi vasanalabhya mahapralayasakshini

Parashaktih paranishta pragynana ghanarupini
Madhvipanalasa matta matrukavarna rupini

Mahakailasa nilaya mrunala mrududorlata
Mahaniya dayamurti rmahasamrajyashalini

Aatmavidya mahavidya shreevidya kamasevita
Shree shodashaksharividya trikuta kamakotika

Katakshakinkaribhuta kamala kotisevita
Shirasdhita chandranibha phalasdhendra dhanuh prabha

Hrudayasdha ravi prakhya trikonantara dipika
Dakshayani daityahantri dakshayagyna vinashini

Darandolita dirghakshi darahasojvalanmukhi
Gurumurtirgunanidhi rgamata guhajanmabhuh

Deveshi dandanitidha daharakasha rupini
Pratipanmukhyarakanta tidhimandala pujita

Kalatmika kalanadha kavyalapa vinodini

Sachamara ramavani savyadakshini sevita

Aadishakti rameyatma parama pavanakrutih

Anekakoti bramhanda janani divyavigraha

Klinkari kevala guhyakaivalya padadaeini

Tripura trijagadvandya trimurti stridasheshvari

Tryakshari divyagandhadya sindura tilakanchita

Uma shailendra tanaya gaori gandharava sevita

Vidhvagarbha svarnagarbha varada vagadhishvari

Dhyanagamyaparichedya gyanada gyanavigraha

Sarvedanta sanvedya satyananda svarupini

Lopamudrarchita lilaklupta bramhanda mandala

Adrushyadrushyarahita vigynatri vedyavarjita

Yogini yogada योग्या योगानन्दयुगन्धरा

Echashakti gynashakti kriyashakti svarupini

Sarvadhara supratishtha sadasadrupadharini

अष्टमूर्तिराजजीत्री लोकात्रा विदेहिणी

एकैकिनी भ्रमरूपा निर्वैता द्वैतवृजिता

अन्नदा वसुधा वृद्धा ब्रम्हात्मिका स्वरूपिणी

ब्रुहति ब्रम्हानि भ्रामि ब्रम्हानन्द बालिप्रिया

भशरूपा ब्रूत्सना भवभाव विवर्जिता

सुखराध्या शुभकारी शोभना सुलगति

राजराजिश्चरी राज्यादिनी राजवैल्लभ

राजा तक्रूप राजपिता निस्सितनिजा तीर्थ

राजलक्ष्मीं कोषानाथं चतुरंग शेषेश्वरी
सम्राज्यदायिनी सत्यसंध सागरमेखला

दीक्षिता दैताशमनी सरवलोक वशंकरी
सर्वार्धदात्री सावित्री सच्चिदानंद रूपिणी

देशकाल परचिन्ना सर्वगा सर्वमोहिनी
सरस्वती शस्त्रामयी गुहना गुह्यरूपिणी

सर्वोपाधिविनीमुक्ता सदाशिव पतिव्रता
सांप्रदायेश्वरी साध्वी गुरुमंडल रूपिणी

कुलोतिर्ना भर्गाद्या माया माधुमत्यमही
गणबा गुह्यकराध्या कोमलंगी गुरुप्रिया

संवत्सरा सर्वतन्त्रेशि दक्षिणामूर्तिरूपिणी
सनकादि समाराध्या शिवगणना प्रदायिनी

Ashtamurtirajajaitri lokayatra vidhaeini
Ekakini bhumarupa nirvaita dvaitavarjita

Annada vasudha vrudha bramhatmaikya svarupini
Bruhati bramhani bhramhi bramhananda balipriya

Bhasharupa bruhatsena bhavabhava vivarjita
Sukharadhya shubhakari shobhana sulabhagatih

Rajarajishvari rajyadaeini rajyavallabha
Raja tkrupa rajapita niveshitaniya shruta

Rajyalakshmi koshanadha chaturanga baleshvari

Samrajyadaeini satyasandha sagaramekhala

Dikshita daityashamani sarvaloka vashankari
Sarvardhadatri savitri sachidananda rupini

Deshakala parichinna sarvaga sarvamohini
Sarsvati shastramaei guhanba guhyarupini

Sarvopadhivinirmukta sadashiva pativrata
Sanpradayeshvari sadhvi gurumandala rupini

Kulottirna bhagaradhya maya madhumatimahi
Gananba guhyakaradhya komalangi gurupriya

Svatantra sarvatantreshi dakshanamurtirupini
Sanakadi samaradhya shivagynana pradaeini

चित्रकला नन्दकालिका प्रेमरूप प्रनंकरी
नमपरायणं प्रीता नंदविद्या नतेश्वरी

मिद्यां जगदाधिश्तं मुक्तदा मुक्तिरूपिणी
लस्यप्रिया परतकारि सज्जो रणभेदी वंदिता

भवदव सुध्विसिष्ठह पपरान्य दवनला
दोर्भ्य तुला वतुला जर्दवन्ता रविप्रभा

भाग्यभि चन्द्रिका भक्त चित्तकी घनघना
रोगपर्वतदानभोली रम्मुतुदरु कुतरिका

महिष्वरी महाकाली महाग्रसा हमशानी
अपर्णा चान्दिदिका चण्डमुण्डासुर निशुदिनी

क्षत्रक्षत्मिका सर्वलक्षणी विशाधारिणी

त्रिवर्गदात्री सुभगा प्रयतनबका त्रिगुणात्मिका

स्वर्गपर्वगदा शुध जपपुष्पा निबक्रुतिह
ओजोवाति द्युतिधारा यज्ञरूपा प्रियाव्रता

दुर्योध्या दुराधता पटलि कुसुमप्रिया
हमति मेरुनालय मंडरा कुसुमप्रिया

वीरार्थाय विरूपा विराजा विष्टोमुखी
प्रतिगुरुपराक्ष प्राणदा प्राणरूपिणी

मार्तण्ड ब्यावराध्या मन्त्रिनि निस्ताराज्याधुः
त्रिपुरेशि जयात्सेन निस्त्रिग्यं परापरा

सत्यज्ञानानंदरूपा समर्पयामि
कपर्दिनी कमला कमधुकमरुपिणी

कलानिधि काव्यकला रसग्यान रसशिवेदिह
पुष्तापुराण पूज्य पुष्कर पुष्करेक्षण

परञ्ज्योतिह परधमाह परमानुह परात्परा
पश्यहस्ता पशहन्ती परममंत्र विभेदिनी

मूर्ति मुरा नित्यकृत् मुनिमनासा हंसिका
सत्यव्रत सतरूपा सरवंतर्यमिनी सती

ब्रम्हाणी ब्रम्हाजननी बहुरूपा बुद्धचरित
प्रसावित्री प्रच्छंदज्ञे प्रतिष्ठा प्रोक्तकृती

प्राणेश्वरी प्राणदात्री पंचशत्प्रतिरूपिणी
विश्रुन्खला विविक्तसदा विरामाता वियत्प्रसूः

मुकुन्दं मुक्तिनिला मुलविग्रहरूपिणी

भवज्ञान भैरोग्यघ्नी भवचक्रप्रवर्तिनी

चंदासरा शास्त्रसार मंत्र तंत्रोदरी
उदाराकीर्ति रुद्धमविभव वार्नरूपिणी

जनममृतु जरात्पता जनविश्रान्ति दायिनी
सर्वोपनिषदगुप्तस्य शांताति कल्पतामिका

गन्भीरा गगनन्तादशा गृत्वा गनलोलूपा
कल्पनाराहिता कशतकांता कान्तार्था विग्रह

कर्ताकर्णनिर्मुक्त कर्मकली तरंगिता
कनकंकटाकटंका लिलाविग्रहधारिणी

अजक्षय विनीमुक्ता मुग्धा क्षिप्रप्रसादिनी
अंतर्मुख समाराध्या बहीर्मुख सुदुर्लभ

त्रै त्रिवार्गनिलाय त्रिसधा त्रिपुरमालिनी
निरमाया निर्ललनबा स्वतामारमा सुधासृतीह

संसारं पंचनिर्मज्ञं समुद्भरणं सदिता
यज्ञं प्रिया यज्ञकारक्री यजमानं स्वारूपिणी

धर्मधारा धनाधिक्षा धनधान्य विवर्धिनी
विप्रप्रिया विप्ररूपा विभावभ्रमणकारिणी

विश्वग्रास विदुरमाभा वैष्णवी विष्णुरिणी
अयोनिरयोनिलाया कुलसुधा कुलरूपिणी

विरागोष्ठीप्रिया विरा निश्कर्मा नादरूपिणी
विघ्ननांकलं कलाविदग्धा विंध्यवासना

तत्त्वादिका तत्त्वमेई तत्त्वमर्धा स्वरुपिणी
समाग्र प्रिया सौम्या सदाशिव कुतुबनी

Chitkala nandakalika premarupa prinankari
Namaparayana prita nandivida nateshvari

Midhya jagadadhishtana muktida muktirupini
Lasyapriya layakari sajjā ranbhadi vandita

Bhavadava sudhavrusthih paparanya davanala
Daorbhagya tula vatula jaradhvanta raviprabha

Bhagyabhi chandrika bhakta chittakeki ghanaghna
Rogaparvatadanbholi rmrutyudaru kutarika

Mahishvari mahakali mahagrāsa hamashani
Aparna chanidika chandamundasura nishudini

Ksharakshatmika sarvalikeshi vishadharini
Trivargadatri subhaga tryanbaka trigunatmika

Svargapavargada shudha japapushpa nibhakrutih
Ojovati dyutidhara yagynarupa priyavrata

Duraradhya duradhatsha patali kusumapriya
Hamati merunilaya mandara kusumapriya

Viraradhya viradrupa viraja vishatomukhi
Pratyagrupa parakasha pranada pranarupini

Martanda bairavaradhya mantrini nyastarajyadhuh
Tripureshi jayatsena nistraigunya parapara

Satyagnananandarupa samarsya parayana
Kapardini kalamala kamadhukamarupini

Kalanidhih kavyakala rasagyna rashesvadhih
Pushtapuratana puja pushkara pushkarekshana

Paranjyotih parandhamah paramanuh paratpara
Pashahasta pashahantri paramantra vibhedini

Murta murta nityatrupta munimanasa hansika
Satyavrata satyarupa sarvantaryamini sati

Bramhani bramhajanani bahurupa budharchita
Prasavtri prachandagyna pratishta prakatakruti

Praneshvari pranadatri panchashatpritarupini
Vishrunkhala viviktasdha viramata viyatprasuh

Mukunda muktinilaya mulavigraharupini
Bhavagyna bhavarogaghi bhavachakra pravartini

Chandasara shastrasara mantrasara talodari
Udarakirti rudhamavaibhava varnarupini

Janmamrutyu jaratapta janavishranti daeini
Sarvopanishadudghushta shantyatita kalatmika

Ganbhira gaganantahsdha garvita ganalolupa
Kalpanarahita kashtakanta kantardha vighraha

Kartakarananirmukta kamakeli tarangita

Kanatkanakatatanka lilavigrahadharini

Ajakshaya vinirmukta mugdha kshipraprasadini
Antarmukha samaradhya bahirmukha sudurlabha

Traei trivarganilaya trisdha tripuramalini
Niramaya niralamba svatmarama sudhasrutih

Sansara pankanirmagna samudharana sandita
Yagyna priya yagnakartri yajamana svarupini

Dharmadhara dhanadhyaksha dhanadhanya vivardhini
Viprapriya viprarupa vishvabhramanakarini

Vishvagrassa vidrumabha vaishnavi vishnuruini
Ayoniryoninilaya kulasdha kularupini

Viragoshtipriya vira naishkarmya nadarupini
Vigynanakalana kalyavidagdha vhaindavasana

Tatvadhika tatvamaei tatvamardha svarupini
Samagana priya saomya sadashiva kutunbini

सवपसाव्यमराग्धा श्रव पदि निवारिणी
सवसदा स्वभवमधुरा धीरा धीरसमार्चिता

चैतन्यार्थ्य समाराध्या चैतन्य कुसुमप्रिया
सदोदिता साधुत्वं तारणादित्यपताः

दक्षिणा दक्षिणाध्या दर्शमर मुखबन्बू
कौलिनी केवला नरघ्य कायावल्पपाददायिनी

स्तोत्रप्रिया स्तुति श्रुति संस्तुता वैभव

मनस्विनी मानववती महेशी मंगलकारी

विश्वमाता जगदात्री विरालाक्षी विराग्नि
प्रगलभा परमोदर परमो मनोमय

व्योमकेशि विमानस्था वज्रिनी वामकेश्वरी
पंचयज्ञ प्रिया पंचोपचारं मनश्चादिनी

पंचमी पंचभूतेषी पंचशंक्योपचारिणी
शशवती शशवताश्वर्यं सर्वदा शंभुमोहिनी

धराधरसुता धन्या धर्मिनी धर्मवर्दिनी
लोकतित् गनतता सरवती शतमिका

बन्धुका कुसुमा प्रख्या बाललीला विनोदिनी
सुमंगलि सुखकारी सुवास्या सुवासिनी

सुवासिन्यार्चनं प्रीता शोभना शुधमानासा
बिन्दुपुराण संस्तुता पुरुवा त्रिपुरनबिका

दशमुद्रा समर्पयामि त्रिपुरा श्रीवंसंकरी
ग्यानानामुद्रा ग्याननागमय ग्याननागिन्यं स्वारूपिणी

योनिमुद्रा त्रिकांडिशी त्रिगुणांबा त्रिकोनागा
अनगढ़भूता चारित्रं वानचित्तप्रदायिनी

अभिजात्यसयाग्यानता षडध्वति रूपिणी
अव्ययकारुणामूर्ति रागिनानध्वं दिपिका

आबलागोपविदिता सर्वानुल्लंगशासन
श्रीचक्रराजनील्यां श्रीमित्रीपुरसुन्दरी

श्री शिव शिवशक्तिस्वरूपिणी रूपिणी ललिताबिनिका

यवम श्री ललिता देव्यं नमः सहस्रकम जगुः

श्रीं ललिता सहस्रनाम स्तोत्रम् सम्पतम्

Savyapasavyamargasdha sarva padvi nivarini

Svasdha svabhavamadhura dhira dhirasamarchita

Chaitanyardhya samaradhya chaitanya kusumapriya

Sadodita sadatushta tarunadityapatala

Dakshina dakshinaradhya darasmera mukhanbuja

Kaolini kevala narghya kaivalyapadadaeini

Stotrapriya stutimati shruti sanstuta vaibhava

Manasvini manavati maheshi mangalakrutih

Vishvamata jagadhatri vishalakshi viragini

Pragalbha paramodara paramoda manomaei

Vyomakeshi vimanasdha vajrini vamakeshvari

Panchayagyna priya panchapreta manchadhishaeini

Panchami panchabhuteshi panchasankhyopacharini

Shashvati shashvataishvarya sarmada shanbhumohini

Dharadharsuta dhanya dharmini dharmavardini

Lokatita gunatita sarvatita shamatmika

Bandhuka kusuma prakhya balalila vinodini

Sumangali sukhakari suveshadya suvasini

Suvasinyarchana prita shobhana shudhamanasa

Bindutarpana santushta purvaja tripuranbika

Dashamudra samaradhya tripura shrivanshankari

Gyanamudra gyanagamya gyanagyneya svarupini

Yonimudra trikhandeshi trigunanba trikonaga

Anaghadbhuta charitra vanchitardha pradaeini

Abhyasatishayagynata shadadhvatita rupini

Avyajakarunamurti ragyanadhvanta dipika

Aabalagopavidita sarvanullanghyashasana

Shrichakrarajnilaya shrimatripurasundari

Shri shiva shivashaktyaikya rupini lalitanbika

Yvam shri lalita devya namnam sahasrakam jaguh

Sree Lalitha Sahasranama Stotram Samaptam

May we reflect on the celestial mother

whose body has the red tone of vermilion,

who has three eyes,

who wears a wonderful crown studded with rubies,

who is embellished with the bow moon,

whose face sports wonderful grin demonstrating sympathy,

who has wonderful appendages,

whose hands hold a gem studded brilliant vessel filled

with nectar, and in the other a red lotus bloom.

I mull over the incredible ruler. She is red in shading,

also, her eyes are loaded with empathy, and holds the noose,

the prod, the bow and the fancy bolt in her grasp.

She is encircled on all sides by forces, for example, creature
for beams and She is the self inside me.

The awesome Goddess is to be contemplated reflect upon as situated on the lotus with petal
eyes.

She is brilliant shaded, and has lotus blossoms in her grasp.

She scatters dread of the fans who bow before her.

She is the exemplification of harmony, information (vidya),
is applauded by divine beings and awards each sort of abundance wanted.

I mull over the mother, whose eyes are grinning, who holds the bolt, bow, noose and the urge in
her grasp. She is sparkling with red wreaths and trimmings. She is painted with kumkuma
on her temple and is red and delicate like the japa bloom.

She who is the promising mother

She who is the ruler of the universe

She who is the sovereign of the most magnificent seat

She who was conceived in the fire-pit of Pure Consciousness

She who is determined to satisfying the wishes of the divine beings

She who has the brilliance of 1,000 rising suns

She who is four-equipped

She who is grasping the rope of affection

She who sparkles, bearing the prod of outrage

She who grasps a sugarcane bow that speaks to the psyche

She who holds the five unobtrusive components as bolts

She who submerges the whole universe in the red blaze of her structure

She whose hair has been enhanced with blossoms like campaka, ashoka, punnaga and saugandhika

She who is brilliant with a crown embellished with columns of kuruvinda diamonds

She whose brow sparkles like the sickle moon of the eighth evening of the lunar half-month

She who wears a musk blemish on her brow which sparkles like the spot in the moon

She whose eyebrows sparkle like the passages prompting the place of kama, the lord of adoration, which her face takes after

She whose eyes have the gloss of the fish that move about in the flood of magnificence spilling out of her face

She who is dazzling with a nose that has the excellence of a recently blooming campaka blossom

She who sparkles with a nose-trimming that dominates the brilliance of a star

She who is charming, wearing lots of kadamba blossoms as ear-adornments

She who wears the sun and the moon as a couple of enormous hoops

She whose cheeks dominate mirrors made of rubies in their excellence

She whose lips dominate newly cut coral and bimba organic product in their intelligent wonder

She who has brilliant teeth which look like the buds of unadulterated information

She who is appreciating a camphor-loaded betel roll, the scent of which is drawing in individuals from all headings

She who dominates even the veena of sarasvati in the pleasantness of her discourse

She who lowers even the brain of Kamesha (Lord Shiva) in the brilliance of her grin

She whose jaw can't be contrasted with anything (it is past correlation on account of its unmatched magnificence)

She whose neck is embellished with the marriage string tied by Kamesha

She whose arms are wonderfully decorated with brilliant armlets

She whose neck is brilliant with a diamond studded accessory with a memento made of pearl

She who gives her bosoms to Kameshvara as an end-result of the pearl of adoration he presents on her

She whose bosoms are the natural products on the creeper of the fine hairline that begins in the profundities of her navel and spreads upwards

She who has a midriff, the presence of which must be deduced by the way that the creeper of her hairline springs from it

She whose midsection has three folds which structure a belt to help her abdomen from breaking under the heaviness of her bosoms

She whose hips are embellished with a piece of clothing as red as the rising sun, which is colored with a concentrate from safflower (kusumbha) blooms

She who is enhanced with a support which is enlivened with numerous diamond studded ringers the magnificence and non-abrasiveness of whose thighs are known distinctly to kamesha, her significant other

She whose knees resemble crowns formed from the valuable red gem, manikya (a sort of ruby)

She whose calves glimmer like the gem secured bunch of the God of Love

She whose lower legs are covered up

She whose feet have curves that rival the rear of a turtle in perfection and excellence

She whose toenails give out such a brilliance that all the haziness of obliviousness is scattered totally from those lovers who prostrate at her feet

She whose feet rout lotus blossoms in brilliance

She whose propitious lotus feet are decorated with diamond studded brilliant anklets that tinkle pleasantly

She whose stride is as moderate and delicate as that of a swan

She who is the treasury of excellence

She who is totally red in composition

She whose body is deserving of love

She who is dazzling with a wide range of adornments

She who sits in the lap of shiva, who is the winner of want

She who presents all that is propitious

She who keeps her better half consistently under her influence

She who sits on the center pinnacle of mount sumeru

She who is the escort of the most propitious (or prosperous)

She who lives in a house worked of the chintamani

She who sits on a seat made of five Brahmas

She who lives in the extraordinary lotus backwoods

She who dwells in the kadamba timberland

She who dwells in the focal point of the expanse of nectar

She whose eyes stir want, or She who has delightful eyes

She who gives all desires

She whose may is the subject of commendation by large numbers of divine beings and sages

She who is enriched with a multitude of shaktis plan on killing bhandasura

Who is gone to by a group of elephants capably instructed by sampatkari

She who is encircled by a rangers of a few million ponies which are under the order of the shakti,
ashvarudha

She who sparkles in her chariot chakraraja, outfitted with a wide range of weapons

She who is served by the Shakti named mantrini who rides the chariot known as geyacakra

She who is accompanied by the shakti known as dandanatha, situated in the kirichakra chariot

She who has taken situation at the focal point of the stronghold of fire made by the goddess,
jvalamalini

She who cheers at the boldness of the shaktis who are determined to crushing the powers of
bhandasura

She who thoroughly enjoys seeing the might and the pride of her nitya gods
She who takes pleasure in observing the fearlessness of the goddess bala who is determined to murdering the children of bhandasura

She who cheers at the devastation, in fight, of the evil spirit vishanga by the mantrini shakti

She who is satisfied with the ability of varahi who ended the life of vishukra

She who offers ascend to ganesh by a look at the essence of kameshvara

She who cheers when ganesh breaks all deterrents

She who showers counter weapons to every weapon shot at her by bhandasura

She who made from her fingernails every one of the ten manifestations of narayana (vishnu)

She who consumed the armed forces of the devils in the fire of the rocket, mahapashupata

She who consumed and pulverized bhandasura and his capital shunyaka with the kameshvara missile

She whose numerous forces are lauded by brahma, Vishnu, shiva and different divine beings

She who turned into the nurturing medication for kamadeva (the divine force of adoration) who had been singed to ashes by the fire from shiva's (third) eye

She whose lotus face is the propitious vagbhavakuta (a gathering of syllables of the panchadashi mantra)

She who from her neck to her midsection is of the type of the madhyakuta (the center six syllables of the panchadashakshari mantra)

She whose structure beneath the midsection is the shaktikuta (the last four syllables of the panchadashakshari mantra)

She who is the exemplification of the mula mantra (the panchadashakshari mantra)

She whose (inconspicuous) body is made of the three pieces of the panchadashakshari mantra

She who is particularly attached to the nectar known as kula

She who secures the code of customs of the way of yoga known as kula

She who is very much conceived (who is from a decent family)

She who dwells in the kula vidya

She who has a place with the kula
She who is the divinity in the kulas
She who doesn't have a family
She who lives inside 'samaya'
She who is connected to the samaya type of love

She whose essential residence is the muladhara
She who gets through the bunch of brahma

She who rises in the manipura cakra
She who gets through the bunch of Vishnu
She who dwells at the focal point of the ajana chakra
She who gets through the bunch of shiva
She who rises to the thousand-petaled lotus

She who spills out surges of ambrosia
She who is as wonderful as a blaze of lightning
She who lives over the six chakras
She who is enormously connected to the merry association of shiva and shakti
She who has the structure a curl

She who is fine and fragile as the fiber of the lotus
She who is the spouse of bhava (shiva)
She who is unreachable through creative mind or thought
She who resembles a hatchet to free the wilderness from samsara

She who is partial to all propitious things – who gives every single promising thing
She who is the epitome of favorability or kindness
She who presents thriving on her lovers
She who is attached to (and satisfied by) commitment
She who is accomplished uniquely through commitment

She who is to be prevailed upon by devotion

She who dissipates dread

She who is the spouse of shambhu (shiva)

She who is revered by sharada (sarasvati, the goddess of discourse)

She who is the spouse of sharva (shiva)

She who gives joy

She who gives joy

She who gives wealth in bounty

She who is virtuous

She whose face sparkles like the full moon free fall sky

She who is slim waister

She who is serene

She who is without reliance

She who remains unattached, bound to nothing

She who is liberated from all pollutants emerging from activity

She who is liberated from all pollutants

She who is everlasting

She who is without structure

She who is without disturbance

She who is past each of the three gunas of nature, to be specific sattva, rajas and tamas

She who is without parts

She who is peaceful

She who is without want

She who is indestructible

She who is ever liberated from common securities

She who is constant

She who isn't of this universe

She who doesn't rely upon anything

She who is endlessly unadulterated

She who is ever savvy

She who is faultless or She who is admirable

She who is all-overrunning

She who is without cause

She who is perfect

She who isn't adapted or has no impediments

She who has no prevalent or defender

She who has no longing

She who crushes wants (interests)

She who is without pride

She who obliterates pride

She who has no uneasiness in anything

She who is without selfishness. She who is without the idea of 'I' and 'mine'

She who is liberated from daydream

She who demolishes fancy in her fans

She who has no personal responsibility in anything

She who demolishes the feeling of possession

She who is without wrongdoing

She who demolishes all the transgressions of her fans nishkrodha

She who is without outrage

She who annihilates outrage in her lovers

She who is without avarice

She who destroys greed in her devotees

She who is without doubts

She who kills all doubts

She who is without origin

She who destroys the sorrow of samsara (the cycle of birth and death)
She who is free of false imaginings
She who is not disturbed by anything
She who is beyond all sense of difference
She who removes from her devotees all sense of differences born of vasanas
She who is imperishable

She who destroys death
She who remains without action
She who does not acquire or accept anything
She who is incomparable, unequalled
She who has shining black hair
She who is imperishable
She who cannot be transgressed
She who is won only with much difficulty
She who is approachable only with extreme effort
She who is the Goddess durga

She who is the destroyer of sorrow
She who is the giver of happiness
She who is unapproachable by sinners
She who stops evil customs
She who is free from all faults
She who is omniscient
She who shows intense compassion
She who has neither equal nor superior
She who has all the divine powers (She who is omnipotent)
She who is the source of all that is auspicious

She who leads into the right path
She who rules over all the living and non-living things
She who pervades every living and non-living thing

She who is the essence of all the mantras
She who is the soul of all yantras
She who is the soul (embodiment) of all tantras
She who is shiva's Shakti
She who is the wife of maheshvara
She who has the immeasurable body
She who is the great goddess lakshmi

She who is the beloved of mrida (shiva)
She who has a great form
She who is the greatest object of worship
She who destroys even the greatest of sins
She who is the great illusion
She who possesses great sattva
She who has great power
She who is boundless delight
She who has immense wealth
She who has supreme sovereignty

She who is supreme in valor
She who is supreme in might
She who is supreme in intelligence
She who is endowed with the highest attainments
She who is the object of worship even by the greatest of yogis
She who is worshipped by the great tantras such as kularnava and jnanarnava
She who is the greatest mantra
She who is in the form of the great yantras
She who is seated on great seats
She who is worshipped by the ritual of mahayaga

She who is worshipped even by mahabhairava (shiva)

She who is the witness of the great dance of maheshvara (shiva) at the end of the great cycle of creation

She who is the great queen of mahakameshvara (shiva)

She who is the great tripurasundari

She who is adored in sixty-four ceremonies

She who embodies the sixty-four fine arts

She who is attended (served) by sixty-four crores of bands of yoginis

She who is the embodiment of manuidya

She who is the embodiment of chandraidya

She who resides in the center of chandramandala, the moon's disc

She who has a beauty that does not wax or wane

She who has a beautiful smile

She who wears of beautiful crescent moon that does not wax or wane

She who is the ruler of the animate and inanimate worlds

She who abides in the shri chakra

She who is the daughter of the mountain (mount himavat or Himalaya)

She who has eyes that are long and beautiful like the petals of the lotus flower

She who has a resplendent red complexion like the ruby

She who sits on the seat formed by the five corpses

She whose form is composed of the five Brahmas

She who is consciousness itself

She who is supreme bliss

She who is the embodiment of all-pervading solid intelligence

She who shines as meditation, mediator and the object of meditation

She who is devoid of (who transcends) both virtue and vice

She who has the whole universe as her form

She who is in the waking state, or She who assumes the form of the jiva who is in the waking state

She who is in the dream state or She who assumes the form of the jiva in the dream state

She who is the soul of tajjasa (jiva in the dream state, proud of its subtle body)

She who is in the deep-sleep state or assumes the form of the jiva experiencing deep sleep

She who isn't independent from prajna (profound rest)

She who is in the condition of turya (fourth state in which a definitive acknowledgment of atman is gotten)

She who rises above all states

She who is the maker

She who is as brahma

She who ensures

She who has accepted the type of govinda (Vishnu) for the safeguarding of the universe

She who is the destroyer of the universe

She who has accepted the type of rudra (shiva) for the disintegration of the universe

She who causes the vanishing, all things considered,

She who secures and leads everything

She who is sadashiva, one who consistently offers propitiousness

She who presents favoring

She who is committed to the five elements (of creation, protection, obliteration, demolition and return)

She who stands at the focal point of the sun's plate

She who is the spouse of bhairava (shiva)

She who wears a wreath made of the six strengths (of propitiousness, incomparability, distinction, courage, separation and information)

She who is situated in the lotus blossom

She who ensures the individuals who love her

She who is Vishnu's sister

She who makes a progression of universes emerge and vanish with the opening and shutting of her eyes

She who has 1,000 heads and faces

She who has 1,000 eyes

She who has 1,000 feet

She who is the mother of everything from brahma to the lowliest bug

She who set up the request for the social division throughout everyday life

She whose orders appear as the vedas

She who apportions the products of both great and detestable activities

She who is the one the residue from whose feet shapes the vermilion imprints at the splitting line of the hair of the shruti devatas (vedas exemplified as goddesses)

She who is the pearl encased in the Shell made of the apparent multitude of sacred texts

She who concedes the (four-crease) objects of human life

She who is in every case entire, without development or rot

She who is the enjoyer

She who is the leader of the universe

She who is the mother of the universe

She who has neither start nor end

She who is gone to by brahma, Vishnu and Indra

She who is the female partner of narayana

She who is as sound

She who has no name or structure

She who is the type of syllable 'hrim'

She who is supplied with unobtrusiveness

She who stays in the heart

She who has nothing to dismiss or acknowledge

She who is adored by the King of lords
She who is the sovereign of shiva, the Lord, all things considered,

She who gives enchant; She who is flawless
She whose eyes resemble rajiva (lotus)
She who pleases the brain
She who gives satisfaction
She who is to be appreciated; She who appreciates

She who wears a support of tinkling ringers
She who has become lakshmi and sarasvati
She who has a superb face like the full moon

She who is as rati, the spouse of Kama
She who is attached to rati; She who is served by rati
She who is the defender
She who is the slayer of the whole race of evil spirits
She who gives please

She who is dedicated to the Lord of her heart, Lord Shiva
She who is to be wanted
She who is as kamakala
She who is particularly enamored with kadamba blossoms

She who presents promise
She who is the base of the entire world
She who is the expanse of empathy
She who is the epitome, all things considered,

She who talks musically and pleasantly
She who is wonderful
She who is attached to mead

She who awards helps liberally

She who has lovely eyes

She who is inebriated by varuni (ambrosial beverage)

She who rises above the universe

She who is known through the vedas

She who lives in the Vindhya Mountains

She who makes and supports this universe

She who is the mother of the vedas

She who is the fanciful intensity of Vishnu

She who is perky

She whose body is matter

She who is the spouse of kshetresha (shiva)

She who is the defender of issue and the knower of issue, consequently the defender of body and soul

She who is liberated from development and rot

She who is adored by kshetrapala (shiva in baby structure)

She who is ever-triumphant

She who is without any pollution

She who is lovable, deserving of love

She who is brimming with nurturing love for the individuals who love her

She who talks

She who has wonderful hair

She who dwells in the circle of fire

She who is the kalpa (wish-allowing) creeper to her fans

She who delivers the uninformed from servitude

She who wrecks all blasphemers

She who is inundated in (and rouses others to follow) right lead

She who is the twilight that offers bliss to those consumed by the triple fire of hopelessness

She who is ever youthful

She who is venerated by religious zealots

She who is slim waisted

She who eliminates the obliviousness conceived of tamas

She who is as unadulterated knowledge

She who is the epitome of truth (which is shown by the word 'tat')

She who is of the idea of the unadulterated knowledge. She who is the reason for information

She who makes the delight of brahma and others unimportant contrasted with her own rapture

She who is the incomparable; She who rises above all

She who is of the idea of unmanifested awareness or of unmanifested Brahman

She who is pashyanti, the second degree of sound after para in the svadhishtana chakra

She who is the preeminent divinity; parashakti

She who remains in the center

She who is as vaikhari (sound in the showed, discernible structure)

She who is the swan in the psyches of her aficionados

She who is the very existence of kameshvara, her partner

She who knows the entirety of our activities as they happen

She who is venerated by kama

She who is loaded up with the substance of Love

She who is successful consistently and all over

She who dwells in the jalandhara pitha (in the throat district)

She whose dwelling place is the middle known as odyana (in the ajana chakra)

She who dwells in the bindumandala (in shri chakra)

She who is loved covertly through conciliatory customs

She who is to be satisfied by the mystery ceremonies of love

She who gives her beauty right away

She who is observer to the entire universe

She who has no different observer

She who is joined by the gods of the six angas (heart, head, hair, eyes, reinforcement and weapons)

She who is completely invested with the six great characteristics (flourishing, bravery, dispassion, notoriety, riches and astuteness)

She who is ever merciful

She who is exceptional

She who gives the happiness of Liberation

She who is as the sixteen every day divinities (i.e., kameshvari, bhagamalini, nityaklinna, bherunda, vahnivasini, mahavajreshvari, shivaduti, tvarita, kulasundari, nitya, nilapatakini, vijaya, sarvamangala, jvalamalini, chitra and tripurasundari)

She who has half of the collection of shrikantha (shiva). She who is as ardhhanarishvara

She who is bright

She who is radiance

She who is commended

She who is the preeminent sovereign

She who is the primary reason for the whole universe

She who is unmanifested

She who is in the showed and unmanifested structures

She who is all-plaguing

She who has a huge number of structures

She who is the type of both information and obliviousness

She who is the evening glow that heartens the water-lilies that are mahakamesha's eyes

She who is the sunbeam which dissipates the dimness from the core of her lovers

She for whom shiva is the courier; She who is shiva's courier

She who is loved by shiva

She whose structure is shiva himself

She who presents thriving (promise, satisfaction). She who transforms her aficionados into shiva

She who is dearest of shiva

She who is exclusively dedicated to shiva

She who is cherished by the honest; She who is the picked divinity of fans; She who adores exemplary individuals

She who is consistently revered by the honest

She who is endless by the faculties

She who is self-brilliant

She who is past the scope of psyche and discourse

She who is the intensity of cognizance

She who is unadulterated cognizance

She who is simply the maya that has changed as the intensity of creation

She who is as the lifeless world

She who is the gayatri mantra

She who is in the idea of articulation; She who manages the intensity of discourse

She who is as nightfall

She who is adored by the twice-conceived

She who has tattvas as her seat; She who lives in tattva

She who is implied by 'that', the preeminent truth, Brahman

She who is alluded to, by 'thou'

goodness, mother!

She who lives inside the five Sheaths

She whose magnificence is boundless

She who is ever young

She who is sparkling in a condition of intoxication or inebriation

She whose eyes are blushed, moving with delight and internal looking

She whose cheeks are ruddy with bliss

She whose body is spread with sandalwood glue

She who is particularly enamored with champaka blossoms

She who is able

She who is effortless in structure

She who is the Shakti, kurukulla (living in kuruvinda ruby)

She who is the leader of kula (the ternion of knower, the known and information)

She who stays in the kulakunda (the bindu at the focal point of the pericarp in muladhara chakra)

She who is revered by those dedicated to the kaula custom

She who is the mother of kumara (subrahmanya) and gananatha (Ganapathi)

She who is ever content

She who is the intensity of sustenance

She who shows as insight

She who is guts

She who is quietness itself

She who is a definitive truth

She who is luster

She who gives please

She who demolishes all impediments

She who is radiant

She who has the sun, moon and fire as her three eyes

She who has moving eyes. separate name kamarupini - She who is as adoration in ladies
She who is wearing laurels

She who isn't independent from hamsas (the yogins who have arrived at extraordinary profound statures)

She who is the mother of the universe

She who lives in the Malaya Mountain

She who has an excellent face

She whose body is delicate and excellent like lotus petals

She who has excellent eyebrows

She who is consistently brilliant

She who is the head of the divine beings

She who is the spouse of shiva

She who is brilliant

She who makes change in the psyche

She who has a structure that is too inconspicuous to ever be seen by the receptors

She who is vajreshvari, the 6th day by day god

She who is the spouse of vama deva (shiva)

She who is excluded from changes because old enough (time)

She who is the goddess adored by profound adepts

She who is as siddhavidya, the fifteen-syllables mantra

She who is the mother of siddhas

She who is of unparalleled eminence

She who dwells in the vishuddhi chakra

She who is of somewhat red (blushing) appearance

She who has three eyes

She who is equipped with a club and different weapons

She who has just one face

She who is particularly enamored with sweet rice

She who is the god of the organ of touch (skin)

She who loads up with dread the human creatures limited by common presence

She who is encircled by amrita and other Shakti divinities

She who is the dakini divinity

She who lives in the anahata lotus in the heart

She who is dark in composition

She who has two countenances

She who has sparkling tusks

She who is wearing laurels of rudraksha dots and different things

She who manages the blood in the assortments of living creatures

She who is encircled by kalaratri and different shaktis

She who is partial to food contributions containing ghee, oil and different substances containing fats

She who gives shelters on incredible champions

She who is as the rakini god

She who dwells in the ten-petaled lotus in the manipuraka chakra

She who has three countenances

She who holds the vajra (lightning jolt) and different weapons

She who is encircled by damari and other going to gods

She who is red in appearance

She who directs the substance in living creatures

She who is partial to sweet rice made with crude sugar

She who gives bliss on the entirety of her enthusiasts

She who is as the lakini yogini

She who dwells in the six-petaled lotus in the svadhishtana, kakini yogini

She who has four lovely faces

She who has the harpoon and different weapons (i.e., noose, skull and abhaya)

She who is yellow in shading

She who is extremely pleased

She who lives in the fat in living creatures

She who is partial to nectar and different contributions made with nectar

She who is joined by bandhini and different shaktis

She who is especially partial to contributions made with curd

She who is as kakini yogini

She who is inhabitant in the lotus in the muladhara

She who has five appearances

She who lives during the bones

She who holds the spur and different weapons

She who is gone to by varada and different shaktis

She who is especially enamored with food contributions made of mudga, a lentil

She who is as sakini yogini

She who dwells in the two-petaled lotus in the ajnachakra

She who is white in shading

She who has six countenances

She who is the managing god of the bone marrow

She who is joined by the shaktis hamsavati and kshamavati (in the two petals of the lotus)

She who is attached to food prepared with turmeric

She who is as hakini devi

She who dwells in the thousand-petaled lotus

She who is brilliant in numerous tones

She who holds all the known weapons

She who lives in the semen

She who has faces turned every which way

She who is satisfied by all contributions of food

She who is as the yakini yogini

She who is the object of the conjuring 'svaha' toward the finish of mantras recited while offering oblations to the fire in yaga functions

She who is the object of the 'svadha' conjuring toward the finish of mantras

She who is as obliviousness or ignorance

She who is as intelligence (information)

She who is as the vedas

She who is as smriti (works dependent on the importance of vedas)

She who is the best; She who isn't dominated by anybody

She whose notoriety is holy or equitable

She who is accomplished simply by noble spirits

She who presents merit on any individual who knows about her and commendations her

She who is loved by pulomaja (Indra's significant other)

She who is liberated from securities; She who gives discharge from subjugation

She who has wavy locks of hair;

She who is as vimarsha (reflection or significance)

She who is as information

She who is the mother of the universe, which is the total of the apparent multitude of components beginning with the ether

She who eliminates all maladies and distresses

She who watches her lovers from all

She who is to be considered the chief

She who is of a structure past the span of thought

She who is the destroyer of the wrongdoings of the period of kali

She who is the little girl of a sage named customized structure

She who is the destroyer of time (demise)

She in whom Vishnu takes shelter

She whose mouth is full from biting betel

She who sparkles like a pomegranate blossom

She whose eyes are long and lovely like those of a doe

She who is charming

She who is the first

She who is the spouse of mrida (shiva)

She who is the companion of everybody (universe)

She who is unceasingly mollified

She who is the fortune of the enthusiasts

She who controls and aides all creatures on the correct way

She who is the leader of all

She who is to be accomplished by affection and other great demeanors

She who is observer to the extraordinary disintegration

She who is the first, incomparable force

She who is the incomparable end, the preeminent abidance

She who is unadulterated, dense information

She who is drowsy from drinking wine; She who isn't excited for anything

She who is inebriated

She who is as the letters of the letters in order

She who lives in the incredible kailasa

She whose arms are as delicate and cool as the lotus stem

She who is charming

She who is the exemplification of empathy

She who controls the extraordinary realm of the three universes

She who is simply the information on the

She who is the seat of commended information, the information on oneself

She who is sacrosanct information (pa~nchadashi mantra)

She who is revered by kamadeva

She who is as the sixteen-syllables mantra

She who is in the three pieces (of pa~nchadashi mantra)

She, of whom Kama (shiva) is a section or an estimated structure

She who is gone to by a large number of lakshmis who are quelled by her simple looks

She who lives in the head

She who is radiant like the moon

She who lives in the brow (between the eyebrows)

She who is radiant like the rainbow

She who lives in the heart

She who sparkles with the extraordinary splendor of the sun

She who focuses as a light inside the triangle

She who is satidevi, the girl of daksha prajapati

She who is the enemy of evil presences

She who is the destroyer of the penance directed by daksha

She who has long, quivering eyes

She whose face is brilliant with a grin

She who has expected a serious structure or one who has accepted the type of the master

She who is the treasury of every single great quality

She who became surabhi, the cow that concedes all wishes

She who is the mother of guha (subramanya)

She who is the defender of the divine beings

She who keeps up the principles of justice without the smallest mistake

She who is simply the unobtrusive in the heart

She who is adored day by day beginning with pratipad (first day of the lunar half-month) and finishing with the full moon

She who is as the kalas

She who is the fancy woman of all the kalas

She who has a great time hearing verse

She who is gone to by lakshmi on the left side and sarasvati on the correct side, bearing stately fans

She who is the early stage power, the parashakti who is the reason for the universe

She who isn't quantifiable using any and all means

She who is the self on the whole

She who is the incomparable

She who is of consecrated structure

She who is the maker of numerous crores of universes

She who has a perfect body

She who is maker of the syllable 'klim'

She who is the total, as She is finished, autonomous and with no traits

She who is to be known covertly

She who presents freedom

She who is more established than the three (trinity of brahmaa Vishnu and shiva)

She who is venerated by the occupants of each of the three universes

She who is the total of the trinity (brahma, Vishnu and shiva)

She who is the leader of the divine beings

She whose structure comprises of three letters or syllables (om = a u m)

She who is lavishly blessed with divine scent

She who sparkles with a vermilion blemish on her brow; She who is embellished with a unique glue made of vermilion

She who is parvati devi

She who is the little girl of himavat, the ruler of the mountains

She who has a reasonable appearance

She who is served by gandharvas (like vishvasu)

She who contains the entire universe in her belly

She who is the reason for the universe

She who crushes the unholy

She who manages discourse

She who is to be accomplished through contemplation

She whose cutoff points can't be discovered (boundless)

She who gives information on oneself

She who is simply the exemplification of information

She who is known by the entirety of Vedanta

She whose structure is presence and joy

She who is loved by lopamudra (spouse of sage agastya)

She who has made and kept up the universe absolutely as a game

She who isn't seen by receptors (ordinary eyes)

She who has nothing to see

She who knows the reality of the physical universe

She who has nothing left to know

She who is continually joined with parashiva; She who has the intensity of yoga

She who gives the intensity of yoga

She who merits yoga, everything being equal,

She who is the happiness accomplished through yoga; She who appreciates the ecstasy of yoga

She who is the conveyor of the yugas

She who is as the forces of will, information and activity
She who is the help of all
She who is solidly settled
She who expects the types of both being and non-being

She who has eight structures
She who overcomes obliviousness
She who coordinates the course of the universes
She who is the solitary one
She who is the total of every single existing thing
She who is without the feeling of duality

She who is past duality
She who is the supplier of food to every living thing
She who is the supplier of riches
She who is old

She whose nature is the association of Brahman and atman
She who is tremendous
She who is transcendently sattvic
She who directs discourse
She who is ever submerged in the ecstasy of Brahman

She who is particularly attached to conciliatory contributions
She who is as language
She who has a tremendous armed force
She who is past being and non-being

She who is effectively loved
She who does great
She who is accomplished through a brilliant and simple way
She who is the leader of rulers and rulers

She who gives territory

She who ensures all the domains

She who has an empathy that charms everybody

She who builds up on imperial seats of the individuals who take shelter in her

She who is the encapsulation of the thriving of the world

She who is the special lady of the depository

She who orders multitudes of four sorts

She who is the bestower of royal domain

She who is dedicated to (or looks after) truth

She who is supported by the seas

She who is under a promise

She who demolishes the devils, insidious powers

She who holds all the universes under her influence

She who concedes all longings

She who is the inventive force known to mankind

She who is of the idea of presence, awareness and rapture

She who isn't restricted by existence; She who isn't estimated by reality

She who infests all the universes and all the living and non-living things; She who is ubiquitous

She who cheats all

She who is as information

She who is as the sacred writings; She whose appendages are the sacred writings

She who is the mother of guha (subramanya); She who abides in the cavern of the heart

She who has a mystery structure

She who is liberated from all restrictions

She who is sadashiva's dedicated spouse

She who is the gatekeeper of holy conventions

She who has composure
She who is the image 'I'
She who encapsulates in herself the ancestry of Gurus
She who rises above the faculties
She who is adored in the sun's plate
She who is dream
She whose nature is as sweet as nectar
She who is the goddess earth

She who is the mother of shiva's specialists
She who is loved by guhyakas (a sort of devas)
She who has excellent appendages
She who is darling of the masters
She who is liberated from all restrictions

She who is the goddess, everything being equal,
She who is as dakshinamurti
She who is loved by sanaka and different sages
She who gives the information on Siva

She who is the awareness in Brahman
She who is the bud of ecstasy
She who is unadulterated love
She who awards what is unforgettable to her lovers

She who is satisfied by the redundancy of her names
She who is the divinity venerated by the nandi mantra
She who is the spouse of natesha (shiva)
She who is the premise of the fanciful universe
She who gives freedom

She who is as freedom

She who is attached to the lasya move

She who causes ingestion

She who exists as unobtrusiveness in living creatures

She who is venerated by the heavenly ladies, for example, rambha

She who is the downpour of nectar falling on the woods fire of common presence

She who resembles rapidly spreading fire to the woods of sins

She who is the storm that drives away the cotton wisps of incident

She who is the daylight that disperses the dimness of mature age

She who is the full moon to the expanse of favorable luck

She who is the cloud that cheers the peacocks who are the hearts of her fans

She who is the thunderclap that breaks the heap of malady

She who is the hatchet that chops down the tree of death

She who is the preeminent goddess

She who is the incredible kali

She who eats up everything incredible; She who is the extraordinary devourer

She who eats all that is incredible

She who owes no obligation

She who resents (the insidious)

She who slaughtered chanda, munda and different asuras

She who is as both the short-lived and perpetual atman

She who is the leader, everything being equal,

She who underpins the universe

She who presents the three objectives of life

She who is the seat of all flourishing

She who has three eyes

She who is the quintessence of the three gunas

She who gives paradise and freedom

She who is the most flawless

She whose body resembles the hibiscus bloom

She who is brimming with essentialness

She who is brimming with light and quality; She who has an emanation of light

She who is as penance

She who is partial to promises

She who is hard to revere

She who is hard to control

She who is enamored with the patali bloom (the light red trumpet blossom)

She who is incredible; She who is as mahatti (narada's vina)

She who dwells in the Meru Mountain

She who is enamored with the mandara blossoms

She who is revered by chivalrous people

She who is as the infinite entirety

She who is without rajas (want and outrage)

She who faces all headings

She who is simply the inhabiting

She who is the supernatural ether (which is the material reason for the enormous and individual bodies)

She who is the provider of life

She who is the idea of life

She who is adored by martandabhairava

She who has endowed her superb duties to her mantrini

She who is the goddess of tripura

She who has a military which is acclimated distinctly to triumph

She who is without the three gunas

She who is both para and apara

She who is truth, information and delight

She who is drenched in a condition of consistent insight

She who is the spouse of kapardi (shiva, one with tangled hair)

She who wears each of the 64 types of craftsmanship as a festoon

She who satisfies all longings

She who has an alluring structure

She who is the treasury, all things considered,

She who is the craft of verse

She who knows all the rasas

She who is the treasury of rasa

She who is in every case loaded with force, sustenance

She who is old

She who is deserving of love by all

She who is finished; She who offers nourishment to all

She who has eyes like lotus petals

She who is the incomparable light

She who is the incomparable dwelling place

She who is the subtlest molecule

She who is the generally incomparable of the preeminent ones

She who grasps a noose

She who annihilates the bonds

She who breaks the spell of the shrewd mantras of the adversaries

She who has structures

She who has no unmistakable structure

She who is fulfilled even by our transient contributions

She who is the swan in the manasa pool of the psyches of sages

She who withstands immovably in truth

She who is truth itself

She who stays inside all
She who is reality, the everlasting being
She who is the tail that is Brahman; the help for all
She who is Brahman
She who is the mother

She who has a large number of structures
She who is adored by the astute
She who is mother of the universe
She who is loaded with dazzling fierceness

She who is divine edict herself
She who is the establishment
She who is showed as the universe
She who lords over the five pranas and the faculties
She who is the provider of life

She who has fifty focuses of love
She who is liberated, free inside and out
She who stays in confined spots
She who is the mother of the brave
She who is the mother to the ether
She who gives salvation

She who is the house of salvation
She who is the root type of everything
She who is the knower, all things considered, and assessments
She who destroys the illnesses of the pattern of birth and demise
She who turns the wheel of the pattern of birth and demise
She who is the pith of the apparent multitude of vedas
She who is the embodiment, everything being equal,

She who is the pith, everything being equal,

She who is thin waisted

She who has lifted up acclaim

She whose ability is boundless

She who is as the letters of the letter sets

She who gives harmony and rest to the individuals who are beset by birth, demise and incapacitation

She who is commended by all the upanishads

She who rises above the condition of harmony

She who is unbelievable

She who dwells in the ether, space

She who is glad

She who has a great time music

She who is liberated from fanciful ascribes

She who abides in the most noteworthy state (past which there isn't anything)

She who closes all transgressions and distresses

She who is a large portion of the body of her significant other

She who is liberated from the obligation of circumstances and logical results

She who is flooding with delight in the association with kameshvara

She who wears sparkling gold ear decorations

She who expects different magnificent structures as a game

She who has no birth

She who is liberated from rot

She who is enrapturing in her magnificence

She who is immediately satisfied

She who is to be loved inside (intellectually)

She who is hard to accomplish by those whose consideration is coordinated outwards

She who is the three vedas

She who is the habitation of the triple points of human life

She who lives in the three universes

She who is the goddess of the antardashara chakra of the shri chakra

She who is liberated from sicknesses, all things considered,

She who relies upon none

She who celebrates in her own self

She who is the wellspring of nectar

She who is gifted in raising the individuals who are submerged in the soil of transitional life

She who is affectionate all penances and different customs

She who is the practitioner of conciliatory rituals

She who is as yajamana, who coordinates conciliatory rituals

She who is the help of the code for honest living

She who administers riches

She who expands riches and harvests

She who is partial to the educated

She who is as a knower of oneself

She who causes the universe to go around through her capacity of deception

She who eats up the universe

She who sparkles like coral (with her red composition)

She who is as Vishnu

She who is in a structure that reaches out over the entire universe

She who is without birthplace

She who is the seat, everything being equal,

She who stays unaltered like the blacksmith's iron

She who is the divinity of the kaula way

She who is partial to the gathering of fighters

She who is gallant

She who goes without activities

She who is as the base sound

She who understands the information on Brahman

She who is fit for creation

She who is master in all things

She who is situated in the bairava (spot between the eyebrows) chakra

She who rises above every enormous class

She who is reality itself; She who is shiva himself

She who is the importance of tat (that) and tvam (thou)

She who is partial to the reciting of the sama veda

She who is benevolent and delicate in nature; of a cool, delicate nature as the moon

She who is the spouse of sadashiva

She who possesses (or can be reached by) both the left and right ways of love

She who eliminates all risks

She who stays in herself; She who is liberated from all difficulties

She who is sweet in her intrinsic nature

She who is astute; She who gives astuteness

She who is revered by the savvy

She who is revered with awareness as the oblation

She who is partial to the blossom that is awareness

She who is ever sparkling

She who is ever satisfied

She who is ruddy like the morning sun

She who is revered by both right and left-gave admirers

She whose lotus face holds a sweet grin

She who is loved as unadulterated information (awareness) by the otherworldly applicants following the kaula way

She who presents the precious product of definite freedom

She who is partial to songs in her commendation

She who is the genuine item, the pith, everything being equal,

She whose wonder is commended in the shrutis

She who is notable for her brain

She who is honorable; She who has incredible popularity

She who is the spouse of mahesha (shiva)

She who is of favorable structure

She who is the mother of the universe

She who is the mother who secures and continues the world

She who has huge eyes

She who is impartial

She who is dexterous and sure

She who is especially liberal

She who is especially cheerful

She who is as the psyche

She who has the sky as her hair

She who is situated in her divine chariot; She who ventures in her heavenly chariot alongside the divine beings

She who bears the vajra (thunderclap) weapon

She who is the managing god of the vamakeshvara tantra

She who is attached to the five types of penances (agnihotra, darshapurnamasa, chaturmasya, goyajna and somayajna)

She who leans back on a lounge chair made of the five bodies
She who is the fifth (after brahma, Vishnu, rudra and ishvara)

She who is the goddess of the five components
She who is revered utilizing five items (aroma, blossom, incense, light and food) of love
She who is everlasting

She who holds everlasting sway
She who is the provider of joy
She who misdirects shiva
She who is mother earth
She who is the daughter of dhara (himavat)

She who has incredible riches; She who is amazingly honored
She who is honorable
She who advances uprightness
She who rises above the universes

She who rises above the gunas
She who rises above everything
She who is of the idea of harmony and happiness
She who looks like the bandhuka blossom in magnificence and beauty
She who never spurns the idea of a kid

She who savors the experience of her game
She who is forever propitious; She who never turns into a widow
She who gives satisfaction
She who is extremely appealing in her excellent rich articles of clothing and decorations
She who is ever promisingly hitched

She who is satisfied by the love performed by wedded ladies

She who is consistently brilliant

She who is of unadulterated psyche; one who refines the brain of her admirers

She who is satisfied by contributions to the bindu (of shrichakra)

She who is in front of everybody; first conceived

She who is the mother of the tripuras (three urban communities)

She who is venerated by ten mudras (sarva sankshobhini, sarvavidravini, sarvakarshini, sarvavashankari, sarvonmadini, sarvamahankusha, sarvakhechari, sarva bija, sarva yoni, sarva trikhanda)

She for whom tripurashri is leveled out

She who is as the jnana mudra

She who is to be accomplished through the yoga of information

She who is both information and the known

She who is as the yonimudra

She who is the leader of the 10th mudra, the trikhanda

She who is supplied with the three gunas of sattva, rajas and tamas

She who is mother, everything being equal; mother of the universe

She who dwells in the triangle

She who is blameless

She whose deeds are magnificent

She who gives all the ideal items

She who is known distinctly through the really strenuous practice of otherworldly order

She whose structure rises above the six ways

She who is unadulterated sympathy

She who is the brilliant light that dissipates the dimness of obliviousness

She who is known well by all, even by kids and cowherds

She whose orders are not ignored by anybody

She who lives in shrichakra, the ruler of chakras

She who is the awesome tripurasundari devi

She who is the favorable and heavenly shiva

She who is the association of shiva and Shakti into one structure

She who is the awesome mother Lalita

Lord Talks with Arjuna: The Bhagavad Gita

The Bhagavad Gita (**Songs of the Blessed Lord**) is a collection of scriptures that contain the spiritual discourse given by Lord Krishna to Arjuna just before he is to commence battle. The Gita, as it is popularly known, is a part of the Hindu epic, Mahabharata, written by the sage Veda Vyasa.

- "Attached action is selfish work that produces Karmic bondage."
- "Detached action is unselfish work."
- "The true nature of action is very difficult to understand. Therefore, one should know the nature of attached action, the nature of detached action, and also the nature of forbidden action."
- "A Karma-yogi performs action by body, mind, intellect, and senses, without attachment (or ego), only for self-purification."
- "Faith in sacrifice, charity, and austerity is also called SAT. The action for the sake of the Supreme is verily termed as SAT."
- "Whatever action, whether right or wrong, one performs by thought, word, and deed; these are its five causes."

- "Even these [obligatory] works should be performed without attachment to the fruits. This is My definite supreme advice, O Arjuna."
- "The deluded ones, who restrain their organs of action but mentally dwell upon the sense enjoyment, are called hypocrites."
- "Perform your obligatory duty, because action is indeed better than inaction."
- "A man who sees action in inaction and inaction in action has understanding among men and discipline in all action he performs."
- "Even the wise are confused about what is action and what is inaction."
- "Free from desires, mind and senses under control, renouncing all proprietorship, doing mere bodily action, one does not incur sin (or Karmic reaction)."
- "No one becomes a Karma-yogi who has not renounced the selfish motive behind an action."
- "Action is the product of the Qualities inherent in Nature."
- "Valour, glory, firmness, skill, generosity, steadiness in battle and ability to rule - these constitute the duty of a soldier. They flow from his own nature."
- "Your enemies will speak many unmentionable words and scorn your ability. What could be more painful than this? / You will go to heaven if killed, or you will enjoy the earth if victorious. Therefore, get up with a determination to fight, O Arjuna."
- "Sever the ignorant doubt in your heart with the sword of self-knowledge. Observe your discipline. Arise."
- "In Karma-yoga no effort is ever lost, and there is no harm. Even a little practice of this discipline protects one from great fear [of birth and death]."
- "Karma does not bind one who has renounced work (by renouncing the fruits of work) through Karma-yoga; whose doubt is completely destroyed by knowledge; and who is Self-realized, O Arjuna."
- "Therefore, resort to Karma-yoga and cut the ignorance-born doubt abiding in your heart by the sword of Self-knowledge, and get up (to fight), O Arjuna."
- "Always perform your duty efficiently and without attachment to the results, because by doing work without attachment one attains the Supreme."

- "You should perform your duty [with apathetic frame of mind] with a view to guide people and for the universal welfare."
- "Therefore, always remember Me and do your duty. You shall certainly attain Me if your mind and intellect are fixed on Me."
- "The ancient seekers of liberation also performed their duties with this understanding. Therefore, you should do your duty as the ancients did."
- "Entering the earth I support all beings with My energy; becoming the sap-giving moon I nourish all the plants."
- "Seeing Your great effulgent and various-colored form touching the sky; Your mouth wide open and large shining eyes; I am frightened and find neither peace nor courage, O Krishna."
- "The evil doers, the ignorant, the lowest persons who are attached to demonic nature, and whose intellect has been taken away by Maya do not worship or seek Me."
- "Anybody, including women, merchants, laborers, and the evil-minded can attain the supreme goal by just surrendering unto My will [with loving devotion]."
- "One who neither rejoices nor grieves, neither likes nor dislikes, who has renounced both the good and the evil, and who is full of devotion, such a person is dear to Me."
- "On this path effort never goes to waste, and there is no failure. Even a little effort toward spiritual awareness will protect you from the greatest fear."
- "I consider one to be the most devoted of all the yogis who lovingly contemplates on Me with supreme faith."
- "The one who has faith, and is sincere, and has mastery over the senses, gains this knowledge. Having gained this, one at once attains the supreme peace."
- "Endowed with steady faith they worship that deity, and fulfill their wishes through that deity. Those wishes are, indeed, granted only by Me."
- "Whosoever desires to worship whatever deity with faith, I make their faith steady in that very deity."
- "But those devotees who have faith and sincerely try to develop the above mentioned immortal virtues, and set Me as their supreme goal; are very dear to Me."
- "Even those devotees who worship demigods with faith, they too worship Me, but in an improper way."

- "Those who always practice this teaching of Mine, with faith and free from cavil, are freed from the bondage of Karma."
- "Whoever hears this with faith and without cavil becomes free from sin, and attains heaven (or the higher regions for those whose actions are pure)."
- "It is better to do thine own duty, however lacking in merit, than to do that of another, even though inefficiently. It is better to die doing one's own duty, for to do the duty of another is fraught with danger."
- "But great souls, who possess divine qualities know Me as the cause of creation and imperishable, and worship Me single-mindedly."
- "What the creation is, what it is like, what its transformations are, where the source is, who that creator is, and what His powers are, hear all these from Me in brief."
- "Having hands and feet everywhere; having eyes, head, and face everywhere; having ears everywhere; the creator exists in the creation by pervading everything."
- "These acts of creation do not bind Me, O Arjuna, because I remain indifferent and unattached to those acts."
- "Thus the creation as well as the knowledge and the object of knowledge have been briefly described. Understanding this, My devotee attains Me."
- "The one who does not help to keep the wheel of creation in motion by sacrificial duty, and who rejoices in sense pleasures, that sinful person lives in vain."
- "Know Me to be the creator of all creation."
- "just as one sun illuminates this entire world, similarly the creator illumines [or gives life to] the entire creation."
- "O Arjuna, now behold the entire creation; animate, inanimate, and whatever else you like to see; all at one place in My body."
- "Conquer your enemies and enjoy a prosperous kingdom. All these [warriors] have already been destroyed by Me. You are only an instrument, O Arjuna."
- "Know that all creatures have evolved from this twofold energy, and Brahman is the origin as well as the dissolution of the entire universe."
- "If due to ego you think: I shall not fight; this resolve of yours is vain. Your own nature will compel you."

- "One who does not envy but us a compassionate friend to all ... such a devotee is very dear to Me."
- "Everything has been accomplished in this very life by those whose mind is set in equality."
- "A person is known by the faith."
- "Some philosophers say that all work is full of faults and should be given up, while others say that acts of sacrifice, charity, and austerity should not be abandoned."
- "I am delighted by beholding that which has never been seen before, and yet my mind is tormented with fear."
- "When meditation is mastered, the mind is unwavering like the flame of a lamp in a windless place."
- "As the blazing fire reduces wood to ashes, similarly, the fire of Self-knowledge reduces all Karma to ashes."
- "The sun does not illumine there, nor the moon, nor the fire. That is My supreme abode. Having reached there they do not come back."
- "Fire, light, daytime, the bright lunar fortnight, and the six months of the northern solstice of the sun; departing by the path of these gods the yogis, who know Brahman, attain nirvana."
- "Brahman is the oblation. Brahman is the clarified butter. The oblation is poured by Brahman into the fire of Brahman. Brahman shall be realized by the one who considers everything as (a manifestation or) an act of Brahman."
- "Seeing fathers-in-law, all those kinsmen, and other dear ones standing in the ranks of the two armies, Arjuna was overcome with great compassion and sorrowfully said: O Krishna, seeing my kinsmen standing with a desire to fight, My limbs fail and my mouth becomes dry. My body quivers and my hairs stand on end."
- "This pleasure, appears as poison in the beginning but is like nectar in the end, comes by the grace of Self-knowledge."
- "Pleasures derived from the contact of senses with their objects are verily the source of misery, and have a beginning and an end."
- "Neither do I see the beginning nor the middle nor the end of Your Universal Form."

- "This body [the miniature universe] may be called the field or creation. One who knows the creation is called the creator by the seers of truth."
- "Remembering whatever object one leaves the body at the end of life, one attains that object, O Arjuna, because of the constant thought of that object (one remembers that object at the end of life and achieves it)."
- "My limbs fail and my mouth becomes dry. My body quivers and my hairs stand on end."
- "The embodied one within the body of everyone, O Bharata, is ever undestroyable. Therefore you should not grieve for any being."
- "The body is mortal, but the person dwelling in the body is immortal and immeasurable."
- "The one who truly understands My transcendental birth and activities, is not born again after leaving this body and attains My abode."
- "If you think that this (body) takes birth and dies perpetually, even then, O Arjuna, you should not grieve like this."
- "After taking such a birth, O Arjuna, one regains the knowledge acquired in the previous life, and strives again to achieve perfection."
- "My illusion is dispelled by Your profound words, that You spoke out of compassion towards me, about the supreme secret of the Self."
- "Out of compassion for them I, who dwell within their heart, destroy the darkness born of ignorance by the shining lamp of knowledge."
- "Out of compassion I destroy the darkness of their ignorance. From within them I light the lamp of wisdom and dispel all darkness from their lives."
- "A man's own self is his friend. A man's own self is his foe."
- "A disciplined person, enjoying sense objects with senses that are under control and free from likes and dislikes, attains tranquillity."
- "Using My nature I create, again and again, the entire multitude of beings that are helpless, being under the control of nature."
- "Let the yogi seated in solitude and alone having mind and senses under control and free from desires and attachments for possessions, try constantly to contemplate on the Supreme Self."

- "Treating pleasure and pain, gain and loss, victory and defeat alike, engage yourself in your duty. By doing your duty this way you will not incur sin."
- "The path of light and the path of darkness [of materialism and ignorance] are thought to be the world's two eternal paths."
- "The light of all lights, He is said to be beyond darkness."
- "The light of all lights, He is said to be beyond darkness. He is the knowledge, the object of knowledge, and seated in the hearts of all beings, He is to be realized by the knowledge."
- "I desire neither victory nor pleasure nor kingdom, O Krishna. What is the use of the kingdom, or enjoyment, or even life, O Krishna?"
- "Dedicating all works to Me in a spiritual frame of mind, free from desire, attachment, and mental grief, do your duty."
- "A person is said to have attained yogic perfection when there is no desire for sensual pleasures, or attachment to the fruits of work, and has renounced all personal selfish motives."
- "This has been gained by me today, I shall fulfill this desire, this is mine and this wealth also shall be mine in the future."
- "Works do not bind Me, because I have no desire for the fruits of work."
- "The desire for sensual pleasures fades away if one abstains from sense enjoyment, but the craving [for sense enjoyment] remains. The craving also disappears from the one who has seen [or known] the Supreme."
- "The resolute determination [of Self-realization] is not formed in the minds of those who are attached to pleasure and power; and whose discernment is obscured by such [ritualistic] activities."
- "He who, before he leaves his body, learns to surmount the promptings of desire and anger is a saint and is happy."
- "A Self-realized person who is free from lust and anger, and who has subdued the mind and senses easily attains nirvana."
- "With senses, mind, and intellect under control; having liberation as the prime goal; free from lust, anger, and fear; such a sage is verily liberated."

- "Bound by hundreds of ties of desire and enslaved by lust and anger; they strive to obtain wealth by unlawful means for the fulfillment of desires."
- "Freed from attachment, fear, and anger; fully absorbed in Me, taking refuge in Me, and purified by the fire of Self-knowledge, many have attained Me."
- "Governing sense, mind and intellect, intent on liberation, free from desire, fear and anger, the sage is forever free."
- "Hypocrisy, arrogance, pride, anger, harshness, and ignorance; these are the marks of those who are born with demonic qualities, O Arjuna."
- "Delusion arises from anger. The mind is bewildered by delusion. Reasoning is destroyed when the mind is bewildered. One falls down when reasoning is destroyed."
- "The non permanent appearance of happiness and distress, and their disappearance in due course, are like the appearance and disappearance of summer and winter seasons."
- "Whatever you do, make it an offering to me -- the food you eat, the sacrifices you make, the help you give, even your suffering."
- "Let the scripture be your authority in determining what should be done and what should not be done. You should perform your duty following the scriptural injunction."
- "The food preferred by all is also of three types. So are the sacrifice, austerity, and charity."
- "Various types of sacrifice, charity, and austerity are performed by the seekers of nirvana by uttering 'TAT' [or He is all] without seeking a reward."
- "Neither by study of the Vedas, nor by austerity, nor by charity, nor by ritual, can I be seen in this form as you have seen Me."
- "I know, O Arjuna, the beings of the past, of the present, and those of the future, but no one really knows Me."
- "The sage awakes to light in the night of all creatures. That which the world calls day is the night of ignorance to the wise."
- "No one attains perfection by merely giving up work."
- "Whatever is endowed with glory, brilliance, and power; know that to be a manifestation of a fraction of My splendor."

- "O Krishna, I have heard from You in detail about the origin and dissolution of beings, and Your imperishable glory."
- "Steadfastness in knowledge of the Supreme Spirit, and the perception of [the omnipresent God as] the object of true knowledge is called knowledge; what is contrary to this is ignorance."
- "Having abandoned attachment to the fruits of work, ever content, and dependent on no one [but God]; though engaged in activity, one does nothing at all."
- "Wearing divine garlands and apparel, anointed with celestial perfumes and ointments, full of all wonders, the limitless God with faces on all sides."
- "They say that the world is unreal, without a substratum, without a God, and without an order."
- "God is in everything as well as above everything."
- "To the illumined man or woman, a clod of dirt, a stone, and gold are the same."
- "Whatever I am offered in devotion with a pure heart -- a leaf, a flower, fruit, or water -- I accept with joy."
- "Alas! We are ready to commit a great sin by striving to slay our kinsmen because of greed for the pleasures of the kingdom."
- "Know Me to be the eternal seed of all creatures. I am the intelligence of the intelligent, and the brilliance of the brilliant."
- "It is better to do one's own duty, however defective it may be, than to follow the duty of another, however well one may perform it. He who does his duty as his own nature reveals it, never sins."
- "A person is said to have achieved yoga, the union with the Self, when the perfectly disciplined mind gets freedom from all desires, and becomes absorbed in the Self alone."
- "One does not attain freedom from the bondage of Karma by merely abstaining from work. No one attains perfection by merely giving up work."
- "He is not elevated by good fortune or depressed by bad. His mind is established in God, and he is free from delusion."
- "When the senses contact sense objects, a person experiences cold or heat, pleasure or pain. These experiences are fleeting they come and go. Bear them patiently."

- "One who does not hate any creature, who is friendly and compassionate, free from (the notion of) "I" and "my", even-minded in pain and pleasure, forgiving; and The yogi who is ever content, who has subdued the mind, whose resolve is firm, whose mind and intellect are engaged in dwelling upon Me; such a devotee is dear to Me."
- "That one I love who is incapable of ill will, and returns love for hatred. Living beyond the reach of I and mind, and of pain and pleasure, full of mercy, contented, self-controlled, with all his heart and all his mind given to Me with such a one I am in love."
- "That one I love who is incapable of ill will, and returns love for hatred. Living beyond the reach of I and mind, and of pain and pleasure, full of mercy, contented, self-controlled, with all his heart and all his mind given to Me -- with such a one I am in love."
- "The foods that promote longevity, virtue, strength, health, happiness, and joy; are juicy, smooth, substantial, and agreeable to the stomach."
- "Neither in this world nor elsewhere is there any happiness in store for him who always doubts."
- "One who finds happiness with the Self, who rejoices the Self within, and who is illuminated by the Self-knowledge; such a yogi attains supreme nirvana."
- "The unsuccessful yogi is reborn, after attaining heaven and living there for many years, in the house of the pure and prosperous."
- "You grieve for those who are not worthy of grief, and yet speak the words of wisdom. The wise grieve neither for the living nor for the dead."
- "Fear not what is not real, never was and never will be. What is real, always was and cannot be destroyed."
- "After realizing Brahman, one is never separated from absolute reality."
- "He from whom all beings originate, and by whom all this universe is pervaded; worshipping Him by performing one's natural duty for Him one attains perfection."
- "There is nothing higher than Brahman. Everything in the universe is strung on Brahman like jewels on the thread of a necklace."
- "Your powerful radiance is burning the entire universe, and filling it with splendor, O Krishna."

- "I believe You are the imperishable, the Supreme to be realized. You are the ultimate resort of the universe."
- "Arjuna saw the entire universe, divided in many ways, but standing as [all in] One [and One in all] in the body of Krishna, the God of gods."
- "Action should culminate in wisdom."
- "When you move amidst the world of sense, free from attachment and aversion alike, there comes the peace in which all sorrows end, and you live in the wisdom of the Self."
- "The live in wisdom who see themselves in all and all in them, who have renounced every selfish desire and sense craving tormenting the heart."
- "This being the case; the ignorant person who considers oneself as the sole agent due to imperfect understanding does not understand."
- "Smoke, night, the dark lunar fortnight, and the six months of southern solstice of the sun; departing by these paths, the righteous person attains lunar light (or heaven) and reincarnates."
- "One's inferior natural work is better than superior unnatural work. One who does the work ordained by one's inherent nature incurs no sin."
- "People do not know My true transcendental nature. Therefore, they fall."
- "I look upon all creatures equally; none are less dear to me and none more dear. But those who worship me with love live in me, and I come to life in them."
- "Persons of demonic nature do not know what to do and what not to do. They neither have purity nor good conduct nor truthfulness."
- "I am the supporter of the universe, the father, the mother, and the grandfather."
- "The senses have been conditioned by attraction to the pleasant and aversion to the unpleasant: a man should not be ruled by them; they are obstacles in his path."
- "Thus this most secret science has been explained by Me, O sinless Arjuna. Having understood this, one becomes enlightened and one's all duties are accomplished."
- "Thus handed down in succession the royal sages knew this (Karma-yoga). After a long time the science of Karma-yoga was lost from this earth."
- "Today I have described the same ancient science to you, because you are my sincere devotee and friend. Karma-yoga is a supreme secret indeed."

- "Thus many types of sacrifice are described in the Vedas. Know them all to be born from Karma or the action of body, mind, and senses. Knowing this, you shall attain nirvana."
- "They, whose mind and intellect are absorbed in the Self, who remain firmly attached with the Self, who have Self as their supreme goal, whose sins have been destroyed by the knowledge, do not take birth again."
- "Because the mind, indeed, is very unsteady, turbulent, powerful, and obstinate, O Krishna. I think restraining the mind is as difficult as restraining the wind."
- "Sitting and concentrating the mind on a single object, controlling the thoughts and the activities of the senses, let the yogi practice meditation for self-purification."
- "In My opinion, yoga is difficult for the one whose mind is not subdued. However, yoga is attainable by the person of subdued mind by striving through proper means."
- "By always keeping the mind fixed on the Self, the yogi whose mind is subdued attains peace of the Supreme nirvana by uniting with Me."
- "I am easily attainable, O Arjuna, by that ever steadfast yogi who always thinks of Me and whose mind does not go elsewhere."
- "The mind alone is one's friend as well as one's enemy."
- "Yoga is difficult for the one whose mind is not subdued."
- "What is work and what is not work are questions that perplex the wisest of men."
- "The serenity of mind, gentleness, silence, self-restraint, and the purity of mind are called the austerity of thought."
- "Success in work comes quickly in this human world."
- "A person whose mind is unattached to sensual pleasures, who discovers the joy of the Self, and whose mind is in union with Brahman through meditation, enjoys eternal bliss."
- "The one by whom others are not agitated, and who is not agitated by others; who is free from joy, envy, fear, and anxiety; is also dear to Me."
- "I am the origin of all. Everything emanates from Me. Understanding this, the wise ones worship Me with love and devotion."
- "Bodies of the eternal, imperishable, and incomprehensible soul are said to be perishable. Therefore, fight, O Arjuna."

- "All these (seekers) are indeed noble, but I regard the wise as My very Self, because the one who is steadfast becomes one with the Supreme Being."
- "The one who rejoices in the Self only, who is satisfied with the Self, who is content in the Self alone, for such a [Self-realized] person there is no duty."
- "After Self-Realization , one does not regard any other gain superior to Self-Realization."
- "As the all-pervading ether is not tainted because of its subtlety, similarly the Self, seated in everybody, is not tainted."
- "The yogi who diligently strives, perfecting [gradually] through many incarnations, becomes completely free from all sins and reaches the Self-realization."
- "Living creatures are nourished by food, and food is nourished by rain; rain itself is the water of life, which comes from selfless worship and service."
- "Even if one is the most sinful of all sinners, yet one shall cross over the ocean of sin by the raft of knowledge alone."
- "The wise should work without attachment, for the welfare of the society."
- "Established in Self-Realization, one is not moved even by the greatest calamity."
- "He who considers this [Self] as a slayer or he who thinks that this [Self] is slain, neither of these knows the Truth. For it does not slay, nor is it slain."
- "A person who has subdued the senses and completely renounced [the fruits of] all works, dwells happily in the City of Nine Gates, neither performing nor directing action."
- "One feels infinite bliss that is perceivable only through the intellect, and is beyond the reach of the senses. After realizing Brahman, one is never separated from absolute reality."
- "Some offer their wealth, their austerity, and their practice of yoga as sacrifice, while the ascetics with strict vows offer their study of scriptures and knowledge as sacrifice."
- "I am the power of rulers, the statesmanship of the seekers of victory."
- "The pleasure one enjoys from [spiritual] practice results in cessation of sorrow."
- "I am the letter ``A" among the alphabets, among the compound words I am the dual compound, I am the endless time, I am the sustainer of all, and have faces on all sides (or I am omniscient)."

- "What is the need for this detailed knowledge, O Arjuna? I continually support the entire universe by a small fraction of My energy."
- "Knowledge is better than mere ritualistic practice."
- "Undivided, yet appears as if divided in beings; He, the object of knowledge, is the creator, sustainer, and destroyer of (all) beings."
- "This knowledge is the king of all knowledge, is the most secret, is very sacred, it can be perceived by instinct, conforms to Dharma, is very easy to practice, and is imperishable."
- "Thus the knowledge that is more secret than the secret has been explained to you by Me. After fully reflecting on this, do as you wish."
- "Verily there is no purifier in this world like knowledge."
- "Learn from Me briefly, O Arjuna, how one who has attained such perfection realizes Brahman, the supreme state of knowledge."
- "Some worship Me by knowledge sacrifice. Others worship the infinite as the one in all [or non-dual], as the master of all [or dual], and in various other ways."
- "Four types of virtuous ones worship or seek Me, O Arjuna. They are: the distressed, the seeker of Self-knowledge, the seeker of wealth, and the wise one who knows the Supreme."
- "Those who have taken refuge in this knowledge attain unity with Me, and are neither born at the time of creation nor afflicted at the time of dissolution."
- "Verily there is no purifier in this world like knowledge. One who becomes purified by Karma-yoga discovers this knowledge within (naturally) in course of time.."
- "Knowing that, O Arjuna, you shall not again get deluded like this. By this knowledge you shall behold the entire creation in your own Self/Lord, or in Brahman."
- "The knowledge sacrifice is superior to any material sacrifice."
- "Seers whose sins (or imperfections) are destroyed, whose doubts have been dispelled by knowledge, whose disciplined minds are attached with the Self, and who are engaged in the welfare of all beings attain Supreme Brahman."
- "Knowledge is better than mere ritualistic practice, meditation is better than mere knowledge, renunciation of the fruit of work is better than meditation, peace immediately follows the renunciation of (the attachment to) the fruit of work."

- "A yogi is called Self-realized who is satisfied with knowledge and understanding of the Self."
- "Those who are devoid of attachment, whose mind is fixed in knowledge, all deeds of such liberated persons dissolves away."
- "But, those who carp at My teaching and do not practice it, consider them as ignorant of all knowledge, senseless, and lost."
- "Better indeed is knowledge than mechanical practice. Better than knowledge is meditation. But better still is surrender of attachment to results, because there follows immediate peace."
- "Among the knowledge I am knowledge of the supreme Self. I am logic of the logician."
- "I give the knowledge, to those who are ever united with Me and lovingly adore Me."
- "Little by little, through patience and repeated effort, the mind will become stilled in the Self."
- "Such a person soon becomes righteous and attains everlasting peace. Be aware, O Arjuna, that My devotee never falls down."
- "Scarcely one out of thousands of persons strives for perfection of Self-realization."
- "The yogi who knows all this goes beyond getting the benefits of the study of the Vedas, performance of sacrifices, austerities, and charities, and attains the Supreme eternal abode."
- "One is considered the best yogi who regards every being like oneself, and who can feel the pain and pleasures of others as one's own."
- "The one who shall propagate this supreme secret philosophy amongst My devotees, shall be performing the highest devotional service to Me and shall certainly attain Me."

Rabindranath Tagore tells in one of his sonnets

सिंमर मरुं असीं तूमी बरुओ आडन सूर
मेरी म्हररे तुरंर डुरकश तरई एतु मधुर

simar majhe asim tumi bajao apan sur
mar majhe tomar prakash tai ato madhur

Parmatma or God exists as Jivatma inside the limit of human body

वैडुर्यडुुुहगनर वरुणर सरसनकरह
डुररुडरतुवरद डुरडरतुडरहसुकर।
नडुु नडुसुत हसुतु सरहसुसुकर
डुषुड डुडुुुडुुु नडुु नडुुः।

– श्री डरधवडुत गीतर

vayuryamohagnr varunah sasankah
prajapatistvam prapitamahasca.
namo namaste hastu sahasrakritwa
punasca bhuyopi namo namaste.

– Shree Madvagbat Gita

You are Yama, Agni, Varuna and Chandra.

Just you are Brahma. Again you are the maker of Brahma. I salute you multiple times.

I salute you over and over.



The Hindu Gods Vishnu, Shiva, and Brahma

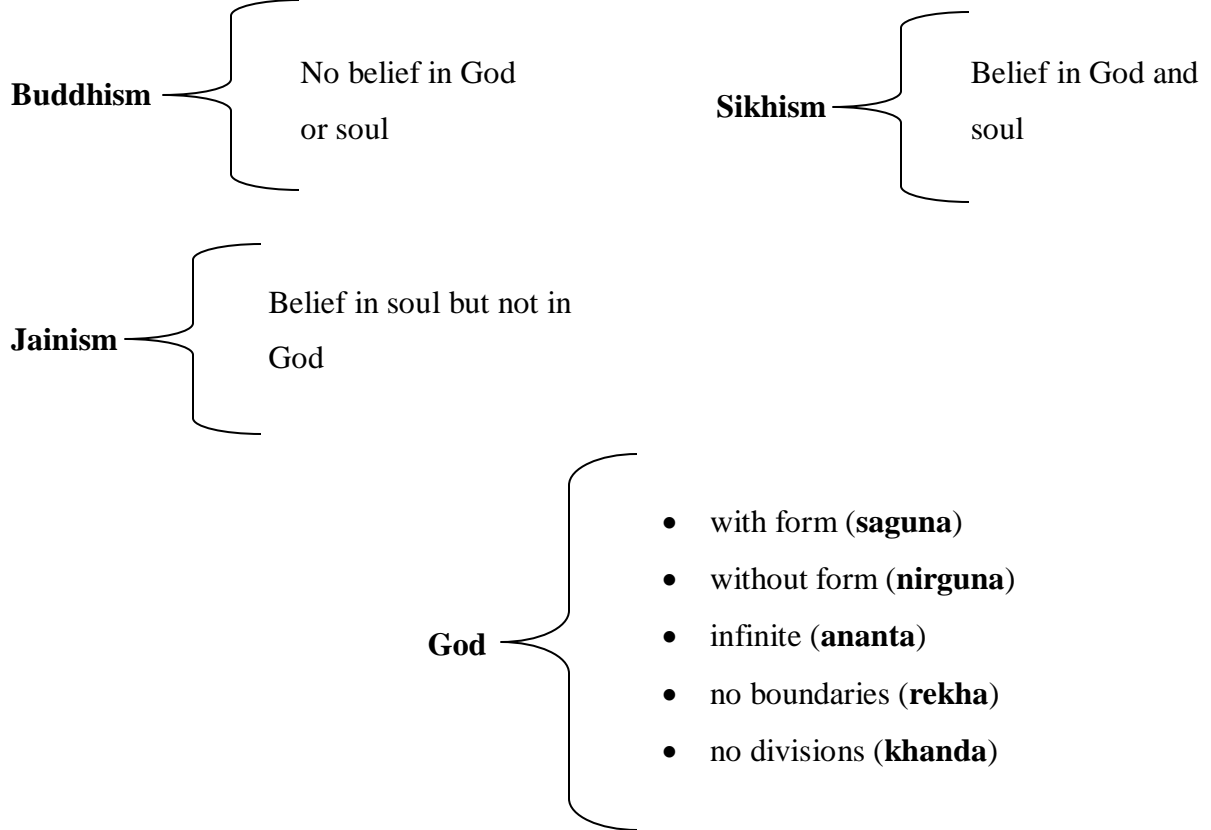


Ganesha in the Indian Museum, Kolkata

ब्रह्म मुरारीत्रीपुरंतकारी
भानु शशि भूमिसुतो बुधाशा
गुरुश्च शुक्रा शिराहुकेतु
कुर्बन्तु सारबे मम सुप्रवत्तम।

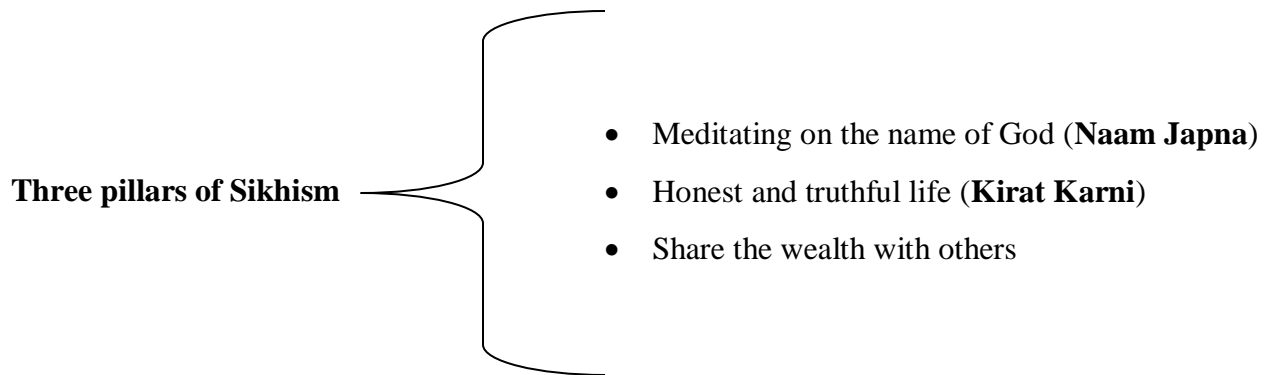
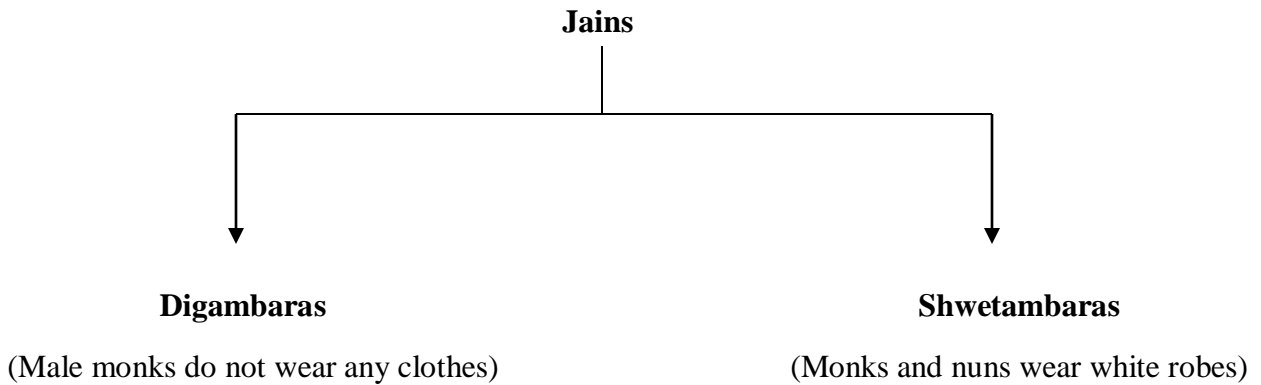
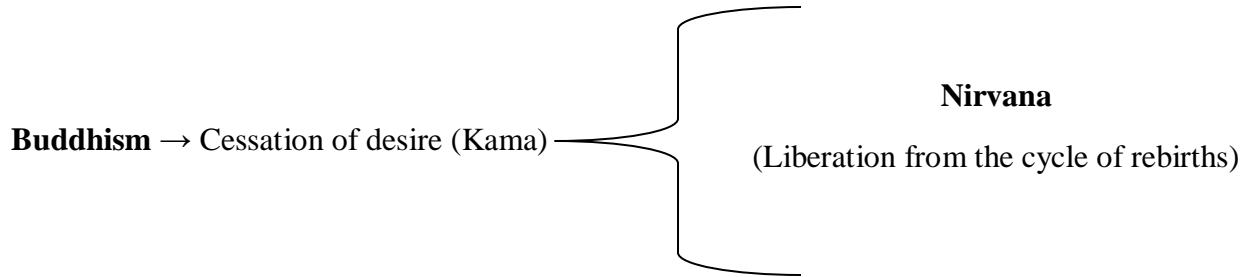
Brahma Muraritripurantakari
Bhanu Shashi Bhumisuto Budhasha
Gurusha Shukra Shanirahuketu
Kurbentu Sarbe mama Supravatam.

Brahma, Murari (Krishna), the enemy of Tripurashur Shiva, Surya, Chandra, Budha, Brihaspati, Sukra, Shani, Rahu, Ketu
please make my morning lovely.



If one, longing for sexual pleasure, achieves it, yes, he's enraptured at heart. The mortal gets what he wants. But if for that person – longing, desiring – the pleasures diminish, he's shattered, as if shot with an arrow...So one, always mindful, should avoid sexual desires. Letting them go, he will cross over the flood like one who, having bailed out the boat, has reached the far shore.

– **Gautama Buddha**



24 Tirthankaras of Jainism:

Tirthankara

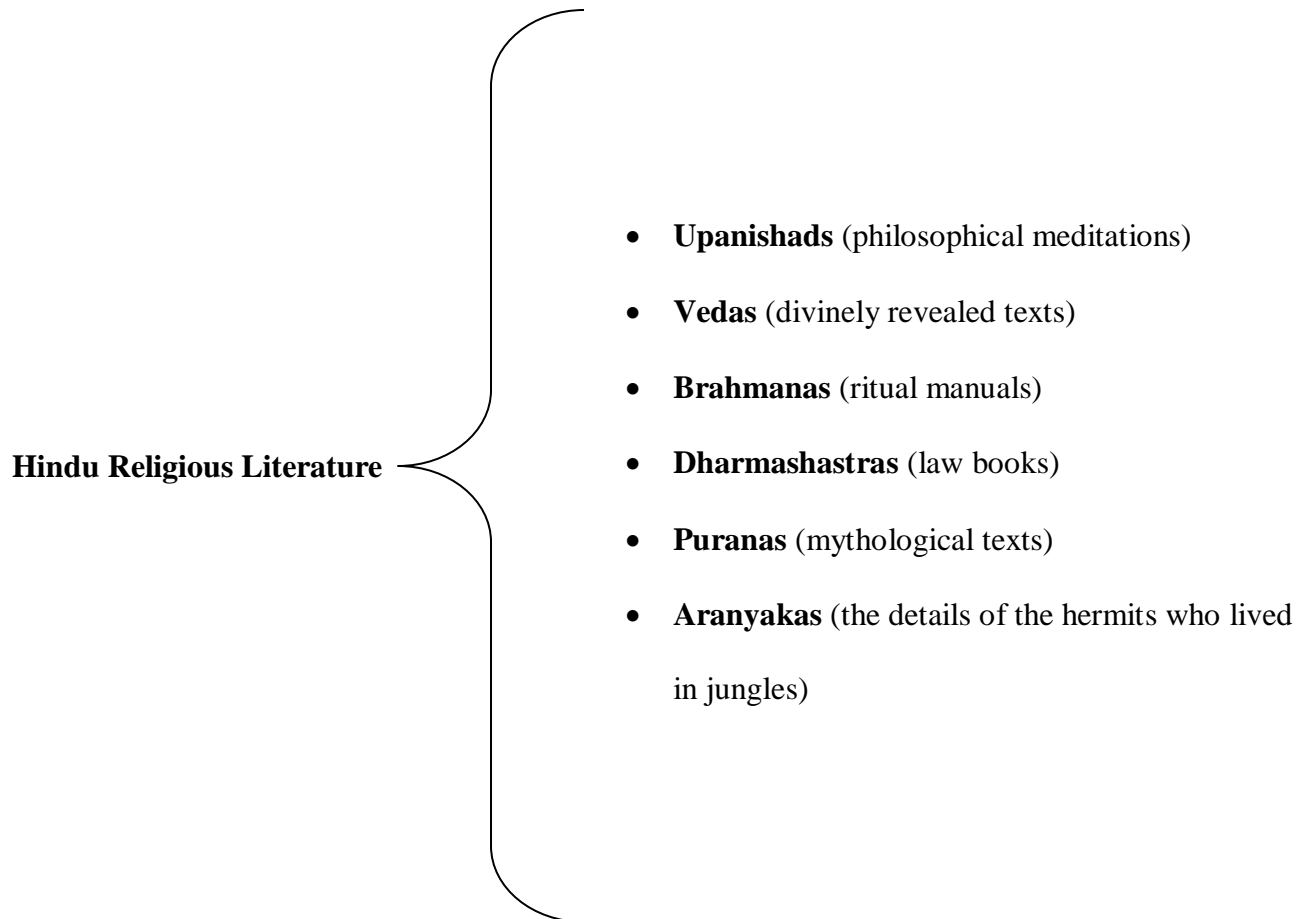
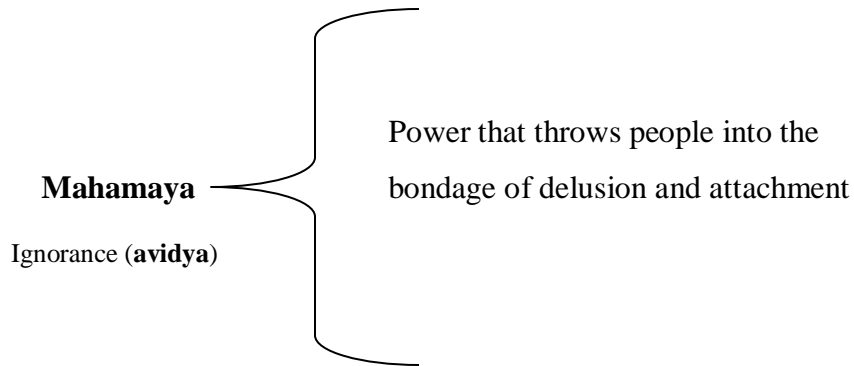


A saviour and spiritual teacher of the dharma (righteous path)

	Name	Symbol	Birthplace
1	Rishabhanatha (Adinatha)	Bull	Ayodhya
2	Ajitanatha	Elephant	Ayodhya
3	Sambhavanatha	Horse	Shravasti
4	Abhinandananatha	Monkey	Samet Sikhar
5	Sumatinatha	Heron	Ayodhya
6	Padmaprabha	Padma	Samet Sikhar
7	Suparshvanatha	Swastika	Samet Sikhar
8	Chandraprabha	Crescent Moon	Chandrapuri
9	Pushpadanta	Crocodile	Kakandi
10	Shitalanatha	Shrivatsa	Bhadrikpuri
11	Shreyanasanatha	Rhinoceros	Samet Sikhar
12	Vasupujya	Buffalo	Champapuri
13	Vimalanatha	Boar	Kampilya
14	Anantanatha	Falcon	Ayodhya
15	Dharmanatha	Vajra	Ratnapuri
16	Shantinatha	Antelope or deer	Hastinapur
17	Kunthunatha	Goat	Hastinapur
18	Aranatha	Nandyavarta or fish	Hastinapur
19	Māllinātha	Kalasha	Mithila
20	Munisuvrata	Tortoise	Kusagranagar
21	Naminatha	Blue lotus	Mithila
22	Neminatha	Shankha	Dvaraka
23	Parshvanatha	Snake	Kashi
24	Mahavira	Lion	Kshatriyakund

After death, the soul goes to the next world, bearing in mind the subtle impressions of its deeds, and after reaping their harvest returns again to this world of action. Thus, he is subjected to continuous rebirth.

– Yajur Veda, Brihadaranyaka Upanishad 4.4.6



Right conduct

- Continenence
- Devotion to truth
- Not to steal
- Not to kill
- Renunciation of pleasure in material world

18 Puranas

- Agni
- Bhagavata
- Bhavisya
- Brahma
- Brahmanda
- Brahmavaivarta
- Brhaddharma
- Brhannaradiya
- Devi
- Devibhagavata
- Garuda
- Harivamsa
- Kalika
- Kalki
- Kurma
- Linga
- Mahabhagavata
- Markandeya
- Matsya
- Narasimha
- Padma
- Samba
- Siva
- Skanda
- Vamana
- Varaha
- Vayu
- Vishnu

The creation of the universe
Its destruction and renovation
The genealogy of gods and patriarchs
The reigns of the different human ancestors
The history of the solar and lunar races of kings

Portrays the incarnations (avatars) of **Lord Vishnu** as 'countless ', like the creeks spilling out of an endless lake.

Avatars of Lord Vishnu represents that snapshot of liminality where obliviousness is vanquished and knowledge vindicated

108 →

27 nakshatras and each nakshatra have 4 Padas.

$$27 \times 4 = 108$$

12 houses and 9 planets

$$12 \times 9 = 108$$

Sanskrit alphabet has 54 letters. Each letter has a masculine (**Shiva**) and feminine (**Shakti**) energy

$$54 \times 2 = 108$$

1 → God

0 → Nothingness

8 → eternity

The diameter of the Sun is 108 times the diameter of the Earth.

The distance from the Sun to the Earth is 108 times the diameter of the Sun.

The average distance of the Moon from the Earth is 108 times the diameter of the Moon.

There are 108 Upanishads

There were 108 maid servants of **Lord Sri Krishna**

On the **Sri Chakra Yantra** there are marmas (**energy intersections**) where three lines intersect, and there are 54 such intersections. Each intersection has a masculine (**Shiva**) and feminine (**Shakti**) quality

$$54 \times 2 = 108$$

Thus, there are 108 points that define the **Sri Chakra Yantra**

18 →

Mahabharata has 18 chapters

Gita has 18 chapters

There are 18 Maha Puranas (Great Puranas), 18 Upa Puranas (Minor Puranas) and 18 dharma-shastras (Smritis)

18 slokas in **Aditya Hrudayam Stotram**

Mahabharata has 18 lakh words

Mahabharata war lasted for 18 Days

Satya Yuga consists of 1728000 years:

$$1 + 7 + 2 + 8 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 18 = (1 + 8) = 9$$

Treta Yuga consists of 1296000 years:

$$1 + 2 + 9 + 6 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 18 = (1 + 8) = 9$$

Dvapar Yuga consists of 864000 years:

$$8 + 4 + 6 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 18 = (1 + 8) = 9$$

Kali Yuga consists of 432000 years:

$$4 + 3 + 2 + 0 + 0 + 0 = 9$$

परित्राणाय साधुनाम्, विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम्।

धर्मसमासपन्नार्थाय, संभवामि युगे युगे!

Paritranya Sadhunam, Vinashaya Cha Dushkritam,

Dharmasamsthapanarthaya, Sambhavami Yuge Yuge!

For the assurance of the good and the obliteration of the wickedness,

To restore honesty, I will manifest in each Yuga!

Yuga	Number of pillars of Dharma
Satya	4 : austerity (Tapas), cleanliness (Shaucha), mercy (Daya) and truthfulness (Satya)
Treta	3: cleanliness (Shaucha), mercy (Daya) and truthfulness (Satya)
Dvapara	2: mercy (Daya) and truthfulness (Satya)
Kali (the age of quarrel and confusion)	1: truthfulness (Satya) and even truthfulness is steadily eroded as the Kali Yuga progresses

Purpose of life is to develop

Tangibly, intellectually and emotionally

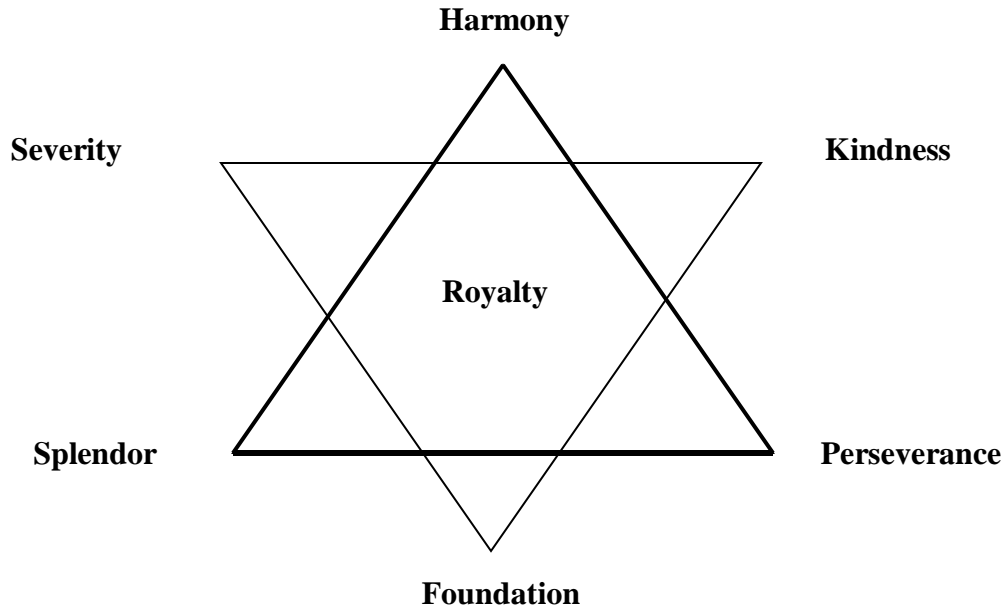
Animals → Strong feeds on weak

Human beings → establish dharma (the essential nature or duty of the living being) where the strong help the weak

वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्

vasudhaiva kutumbakam

World is one family and everyone has descended from a common ancestor (**Lord Brahma**)



The entire creation is a reflection of these seven foundational attributes

Star of David

Significance of numbers in Judaism	
1	Unity, divinity and wholeness (GOD)
2	Two inclinations – good and bad Two divergent opinions
3	Completeness and stability

4	Fulfillment of God's plans
5	Incompletion or lacking
6	Grace
7	Creation, good fortune, and blessing
8	Redemption, and newness or renewal
9	Work, deed, outcome, result
10	Good luck and power
12	Totality, wholeness, and the completion of God's purpose
13	Unity between man and God, good things happen
14	A double blessing or God's providence
17	Thoroughly sanctified
18	Life
24	Abundance
30	Death
32	The number of organizing principles that underlie the universe
40	Radical transition or transformation
50	Freedom and liberty

5 Nagas (Serpents) in Hindu mythology

Adishesha	King of all Nagas and one of the primal beings of creation
Vasuki	The serpent that coils around the neck of Lord Shiva
Manasa Devi	Hindu folk goddess of snakes worshipped mainly for the prevention and cure of snakebite and for fertility and prosperity
Astika	The son of Sage Jaratkaru and serpent goddess Manasa Devi
Kaliya	Lord Krishna dances on ferocious multi-hooded snake (Kaliya) in the River Yamuna and ends the cruelty of Kaliya Naag

Jainism — 108



4 Kashays (anger, pride, conceit, greed) × **3 karanas** (mind, speech, bodily action) × 3 stages of planning (planning, procurement, commencement) × **3 ways of execution** (own action, getting it done, supporting or approval of action)

The original Ramayana written by the Sage Valmiki comprised of seven "kandas"


Bala Kanda	The childhood and puberty of Lord Rama
Ayodhya Kanda	The court of King Dasaratha (the king of Kosala and the father of Lord Rama) and the scenes that set up for the unfurling of the story, including the trade among Dasaratha and Kaikeyi and the outcast of Lord Rama
Aranya Kanda	Life in the woods during the long term banish and the Kidnapping of Sita by demon king of Lanka (Ravana)

Kishkindhya Kanda	Rama's home in Kishkindhya, the journey for Sita, and the killing of Vali (king of Kishkindha)
Sundara Kanda	Depiction of the scenes over which Lord Rama meanders, and the appearance of Rama and his allies in Lanka
Yuddha Kanda	The slaying of the chief antagonist " Ravana ", the recovery of Sita, the return to Ayodhya, and the coronation of Lord Rama
Uttara Kanda	Lord Rama's life in Ayodhya, the expulsion of Sita, the introduction of Lava and Kusa , the reconciliation of Lord Rama and Sita, her return to the womb of her mother (the Earth), and Rama's rising into paradise

Significance of numbers in Buddhism:

52	<p>52 Mental Formations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contact • Feeling • Perception • Volition • Concentration of mind • Psychic life • Attention • Initial application • Sustained application • Effort • Pleasurable interest • Desire to do • Deciding • Greed • Hate • Dullness • Error • Conceit
----	---

- Envy
- Selfishness
- Worry
- Shamelessness
- Recklessness
- Distraction
- Sloth
- Torpor
- Perplexity
- Disinterestedness
- Amity
- Reason
- Faith
- Mindfulness
- Modesty
- Discretion
- Balance of mind
- Composure of mental properties
- Composure of mind
- Buoyancy of mental properties
- Buoyancy of mind
- Pliancy of mental properties
- Pliancy of mind
- Adaptability of mental properties
- Adaptability of mind
- Proficiency of mental properties
- Proficiency of mind
- Rectitude of mental properties
- Rectitude of mind
- Right speech
- Right action

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right livelihood • Pity • Appreciation
40	40 Meditation Subjects
37	37 Factors of Enlightenment
32	32 Parts of the Body
31	31 Planes of Existence
22	22 Faculties
18	18 Principal Insights
16	<p>16 Arhants</p>  <p>16 disciples of Lord Buddha who have gained insight into the true nature of existence and have achieved nirvana (the final beatitude that transcends suffering, karma, and samsara)</p>
12	<p>12 Links of Dependent Origination (Rebirth):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ignorance • Formation • Consciousness • Name and Form • Senses • Contact • Sensations • Emotions • Craving • Becoming • Birth • Aging and Death
10	<p>10 practices that will lead to Nirvana:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha • Dharma

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sangha • Generosity • Virtue • Deva Virtues • Death • Body • Breath • Peace
9	<p>9 Altered States of Consciousness:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delightful Sensations • Joy • Contentment • Utter Peacefulness • Infinity of Space • Infinity of Consciousness • Nothingness • Neither Perception nor Non-Perception • Cessation
8	<p>Noble Eight-Fold Path:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right view • Right thoughts • Right speech • Right actions • Right livelihood • Right effort • Right mindfulness • Right concentration
7	<p>7 Factors of Enlightenment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joy (Piti) • Investigation (Dhamma Vicaya)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy (Viriya) • Mindfulness (Sati) • Relaxation (Passaddhi) • Concentration (Samadhi) • Calmness and composure (Upekkha)
6	6 Realms of Existence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 Upper → Heaven, Asura, Human • 3 Lower → Animal, Hungry Ghost, Hell
5	5 Realms of Rebirth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hell • Animal • Hungry Ghosts • Humans • Celestial Beings (Devas)
4	4 Means of Embracing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Giving charity • Kind words • Benefiting others • Sympathy
3	3 Roots of Evil <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attachment (Raga) • Hatred (Dvesa) • Ignorance (Moha)
2	2 Truths: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conventional Truth (Samvrti) • Ultimate Truth (Paramartha)
1	1 mind → focused and undisturbed mind

The meaning and significance of Hindu Temple:

Sikhara	deity's head
Sanctum	deity's neck
Mantapa	deity's stomach
Prakara	deity's legs
gopuram	deity's feet
dhwaja	The seat of deity's prana

The significance of the 18 steps at Sabarimala temple:

The first five steps symbolize the five human senses

- sight
- sound
- smell
- taste
- touch

The next eight steps symbolize emotions

- anger
- love
- greed
- lust
- jealousy
- boastfulness
- unhealthy competition
- pride

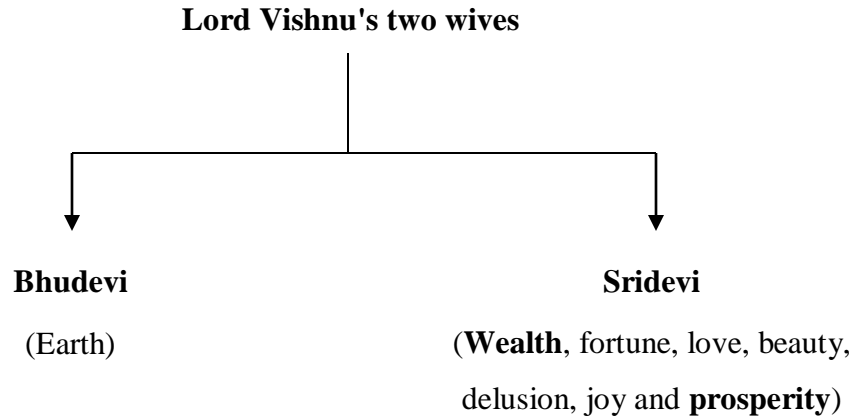
The next three steps symbolize three human qualities

- goodness
- passion
- dullness

The last two steps represent:

- knowledge
- ignorance

Jaya and Vijaya (replicas of Lord Vishnu) → control access to God.

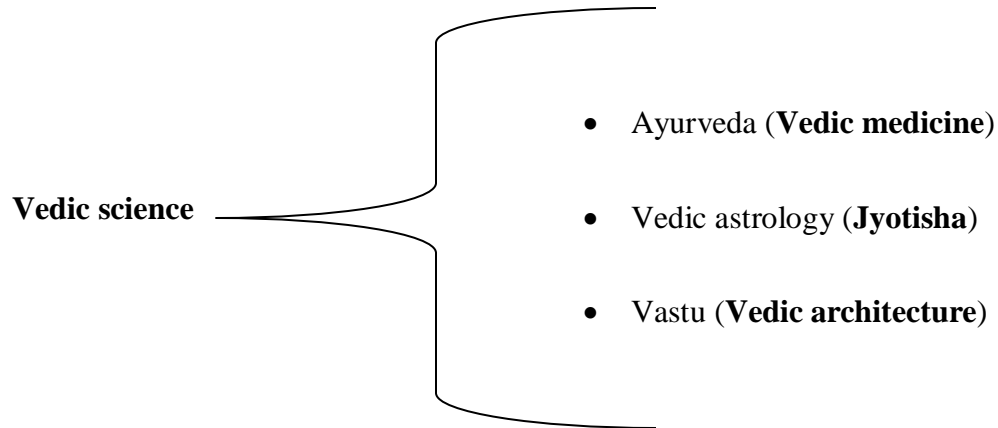


God is bound by karma

Lord Vishnu's incarnations (**avatars**) are the consequence of his actions.

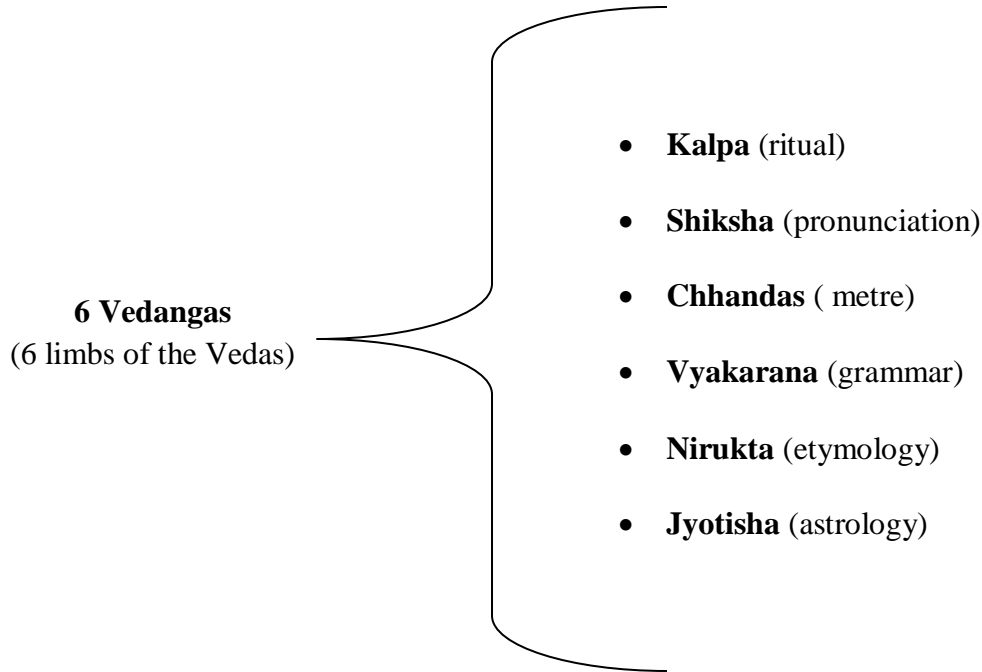
Pasa (noose)	Three fetters: Maya (illusion), karma (action) and mala (impurity)
Ankusha (Elephant Goad)	Control of anger
Khetaka (shield)	Security, defence and protection
Khatvanga (club with skull)	Impermanence and dissolution

Veda → divine knowledge

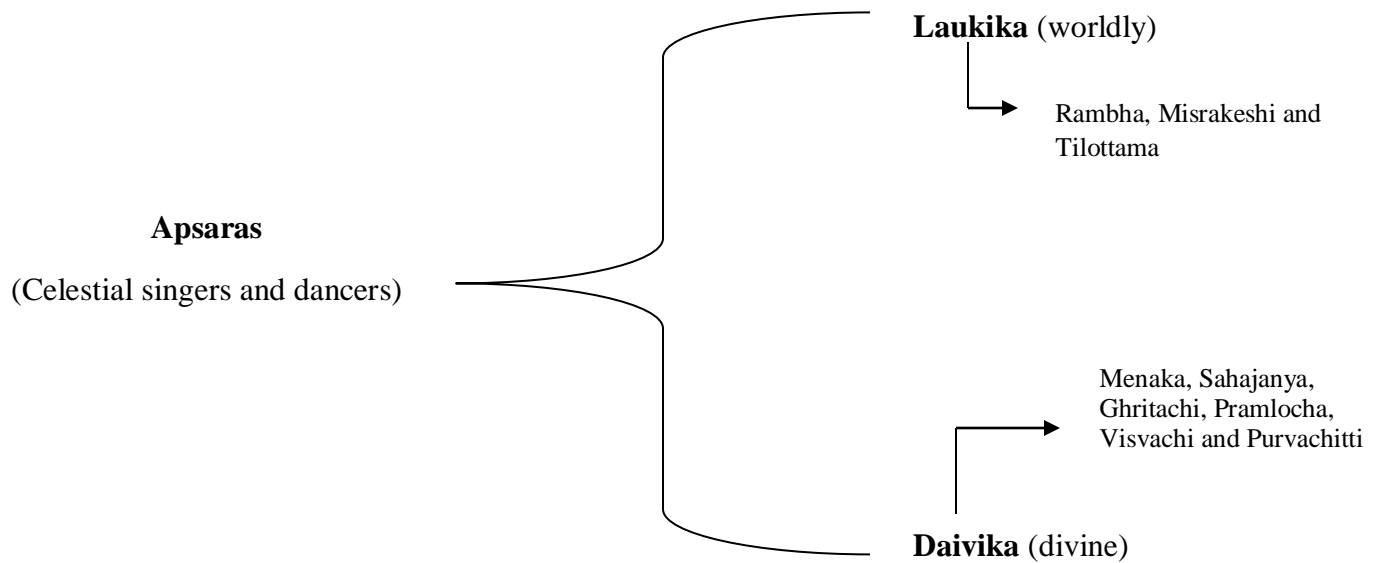


Vaishnavas	worshippers of Lord Vishnu
Shaktas	worshippers of the Goddess Shakti
Shaivas	worshippers of Lord Shiva
Ganapatias	worshippers of Lord Ganapati
Sauras	worshippers of the Sun (Surya)

Main Vedic Deities	
Agni	the god of fire
Indra	the lord of the heavens, the deity connected with rain and storms
Soma	the god of the moon
Surya	the god of the sun and the source of all life



Four Upavedas	
Ayurveda	Vedic medicine
Gandharva Veda	Vedic music and dance
Sthapatya Veda	Vedic architecture
Dhanur Veda	Vedic martial arts



5 forms of Lord Vishnu

- **Para** (the supreme being)
- **Vyuha** (cosmic form)
- **Vibhava** (incarnations)
- **Antaryamin** (inner dweller)
- **Archa** (consecrated image)

Lord Brahma

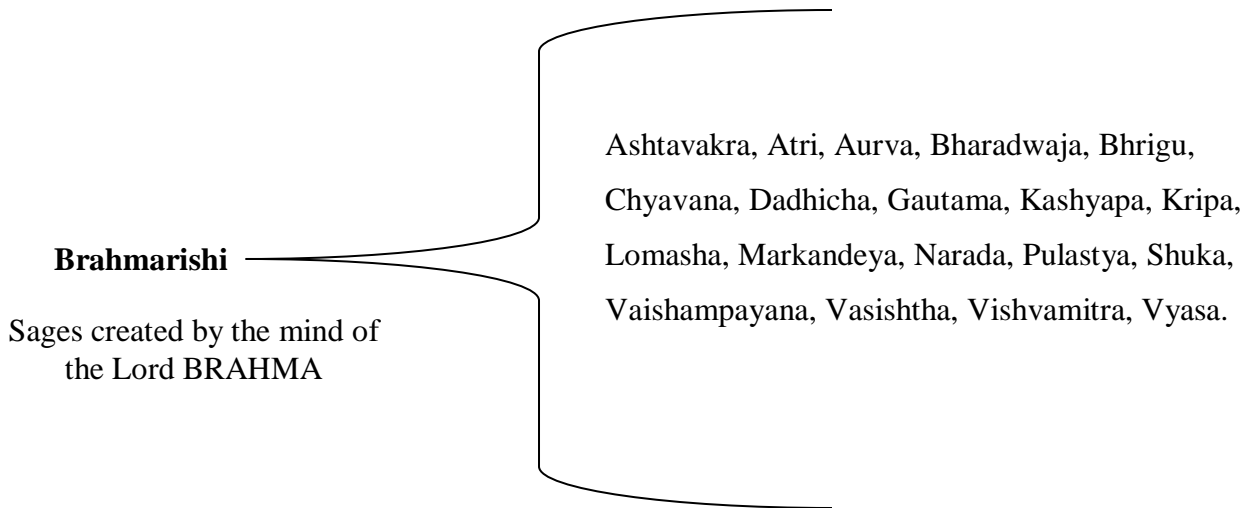
- **Nabhija** (born from the navel)
- **Kanjaja** (born from a lotus)
- **Atmabhu** (the self-born)
- **Pitamaha** (grandfather of the pitri)
- **Dhata** (one who holds or bears everything)
- **Chaturmukha** (with four faces)
- **Chaturveda** (creator of the four Vedas)

सत्यम् ज्ञानम् अनन्तम् ब्रह्म

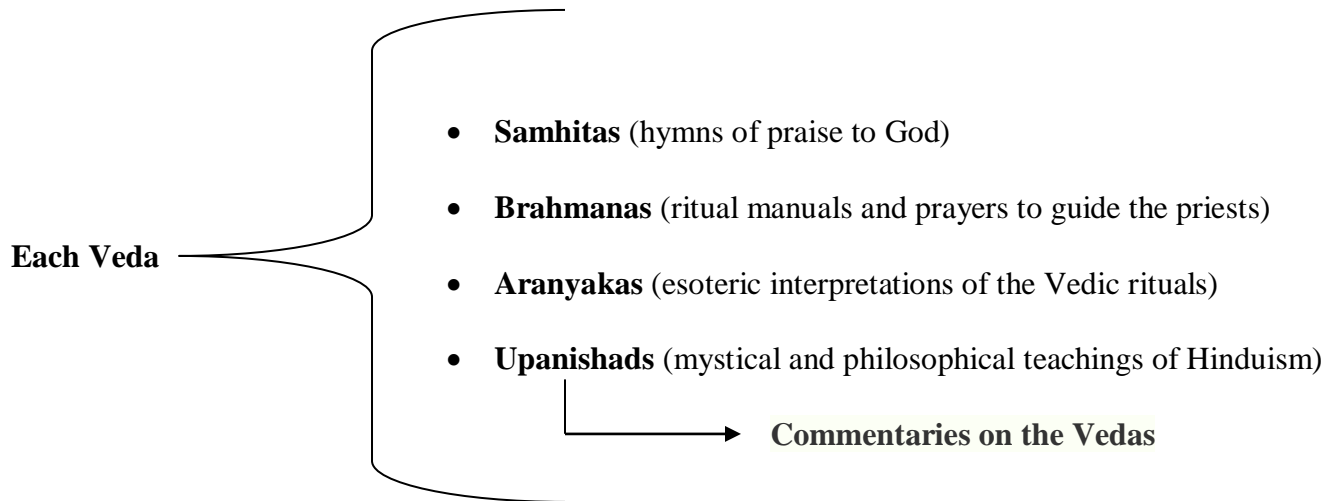
Satyam jnanam anantam Brahma

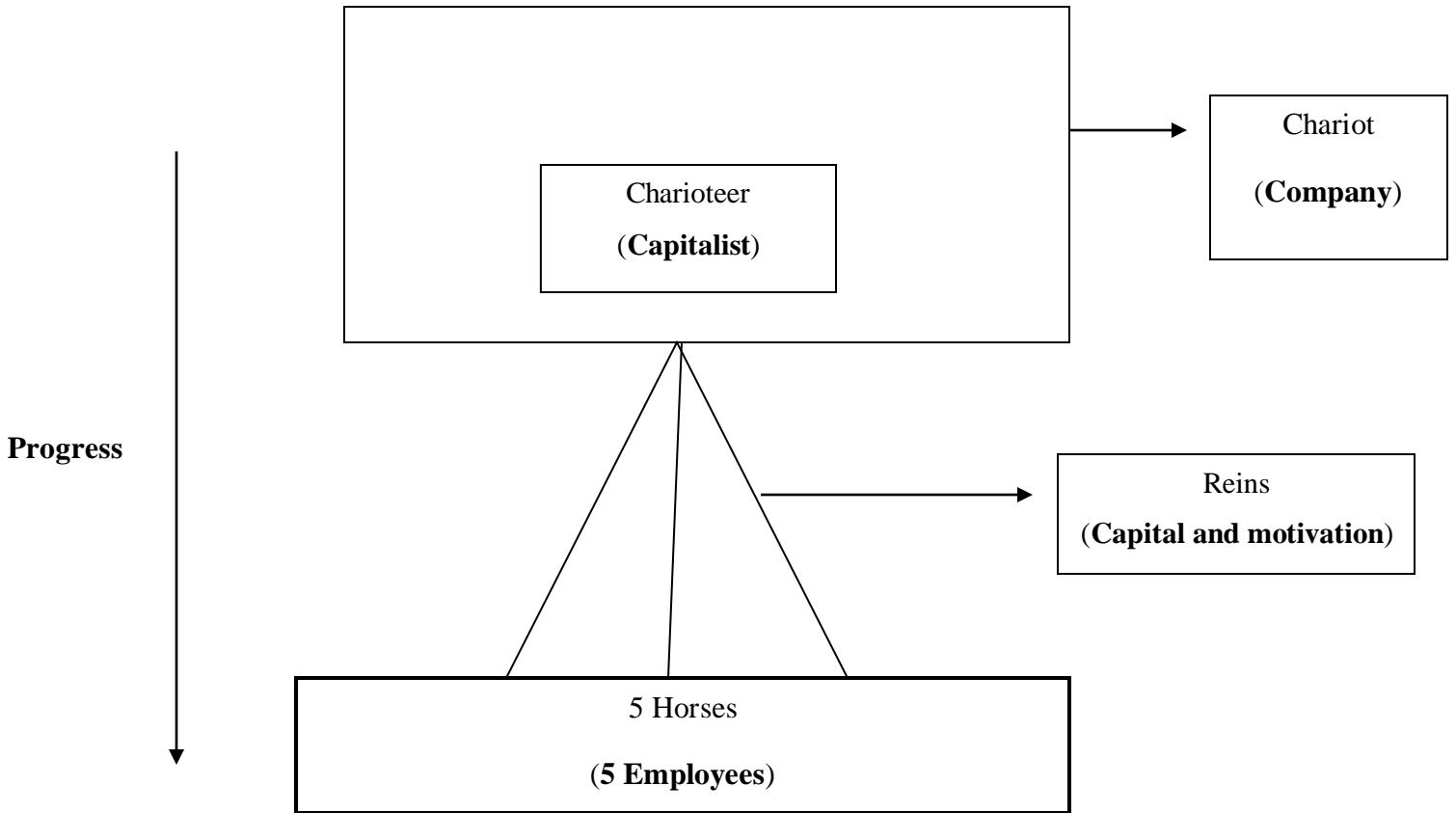
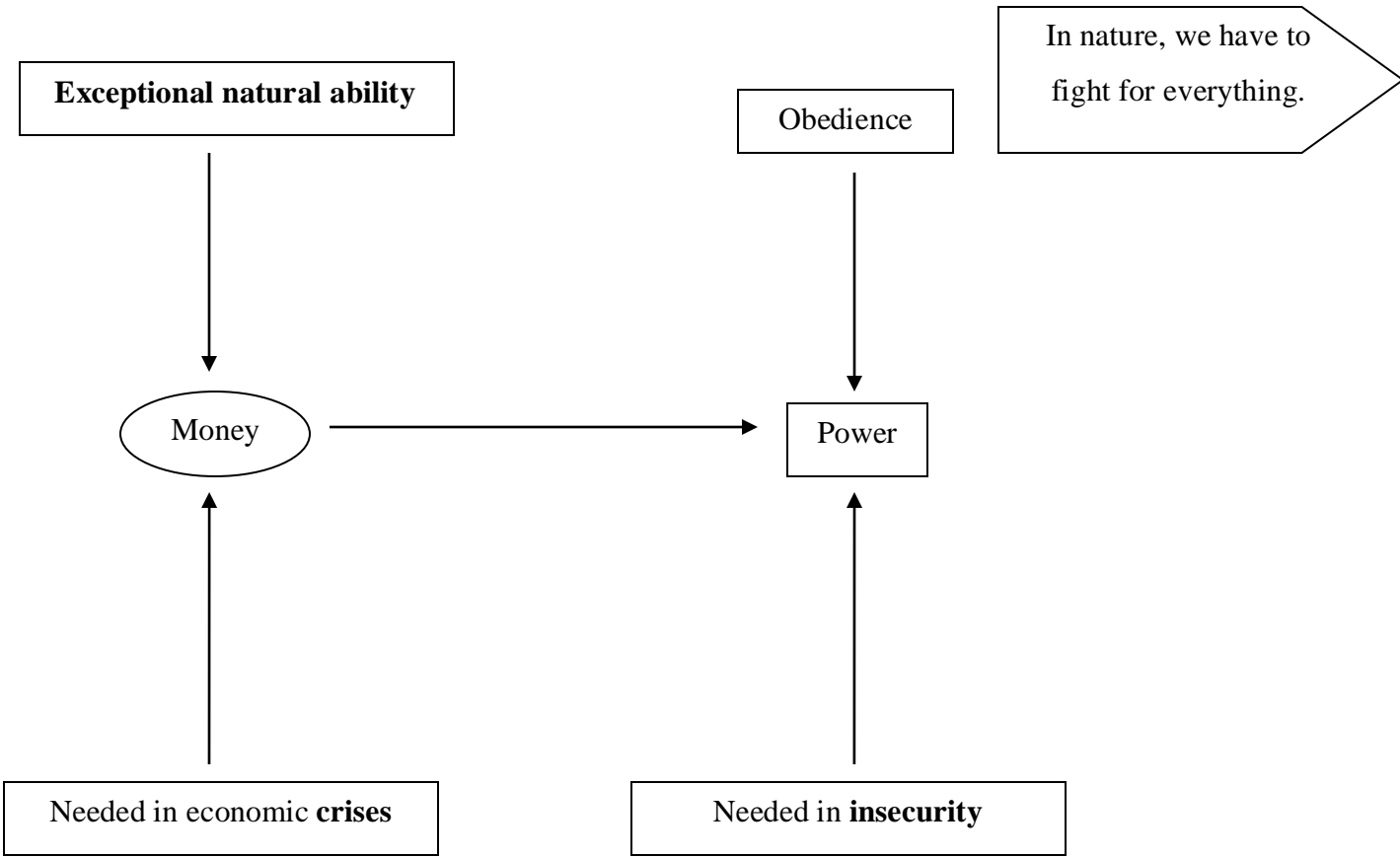
Brahman is the ultimate truth and knowledge, and is infinite

– SHANKARA



Mahabharata	Ramayana
emphasizes social duty and asceticism	emphasizes order for society and order for life





Forces to follow him

Ravana → People

Dominates so that they follow rules

Daksha → People

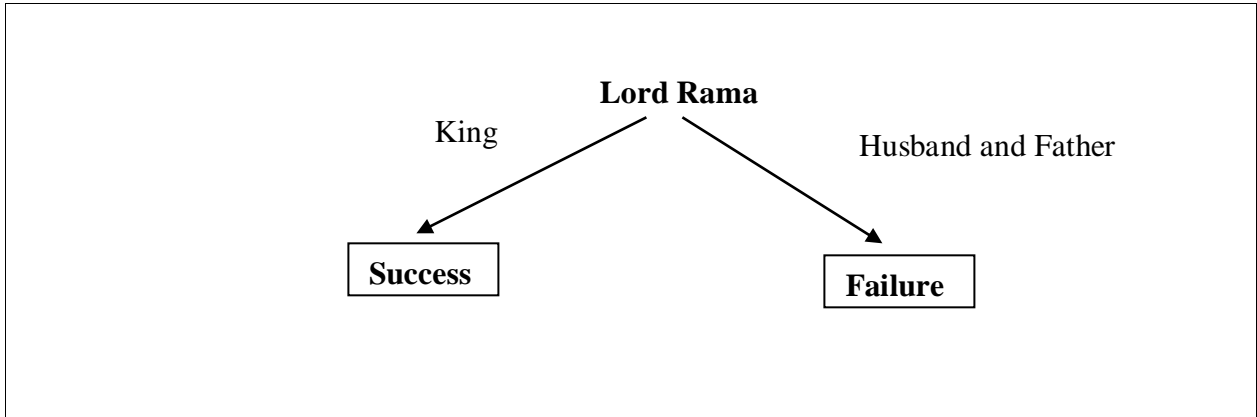
Serve as an idol example

Rama → People

No domination

Lord Shiva → People

No rules

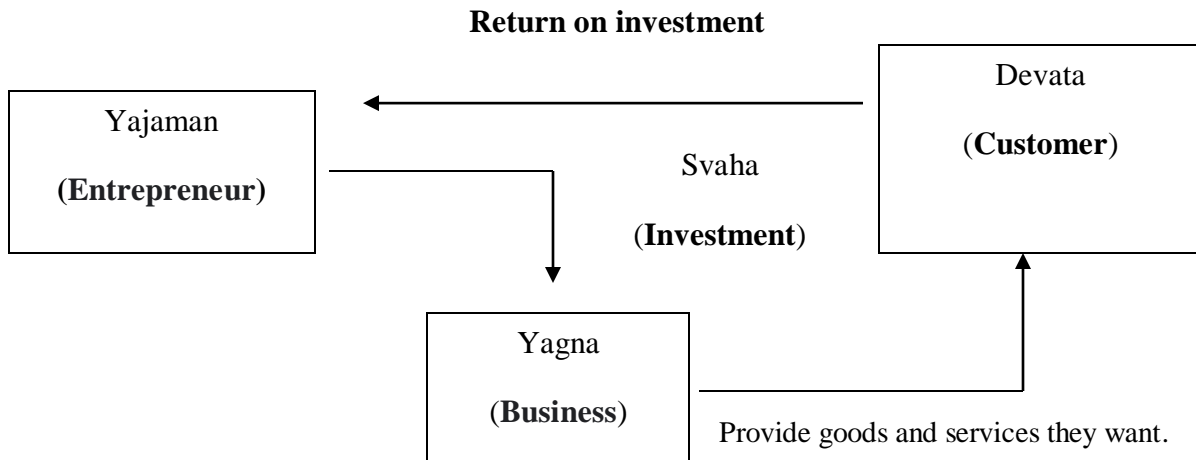


Krita	Treta	Dvapar	Kali
(Start)	(Stabilize)	(Challenge)	(Decay)
child	young	mature	Old



- People keeps on transforming
- Place keeps on transforming
- Time keeps on changing

Antagonist	Strategy
Strong	Force
Manipulative	Intelligence



- Production
- Logistics
- Sales
- Marketing

Sun	radiant
Moon	emotional and moody
Mars	aggressive
Mercury	excellent communication
Jupiter	rational
Venus	intuitive
Saturn	obstruction
Rahu (the eclipse-causer)	secretive
Ketu	restless

- **Lakshmi** → wealth
- **Saraswati** → knowledge

Vidya-Lakshmi → knowledge of circulating wealth

Shudras → ignorance (**avidya**) and ego (**aham**)



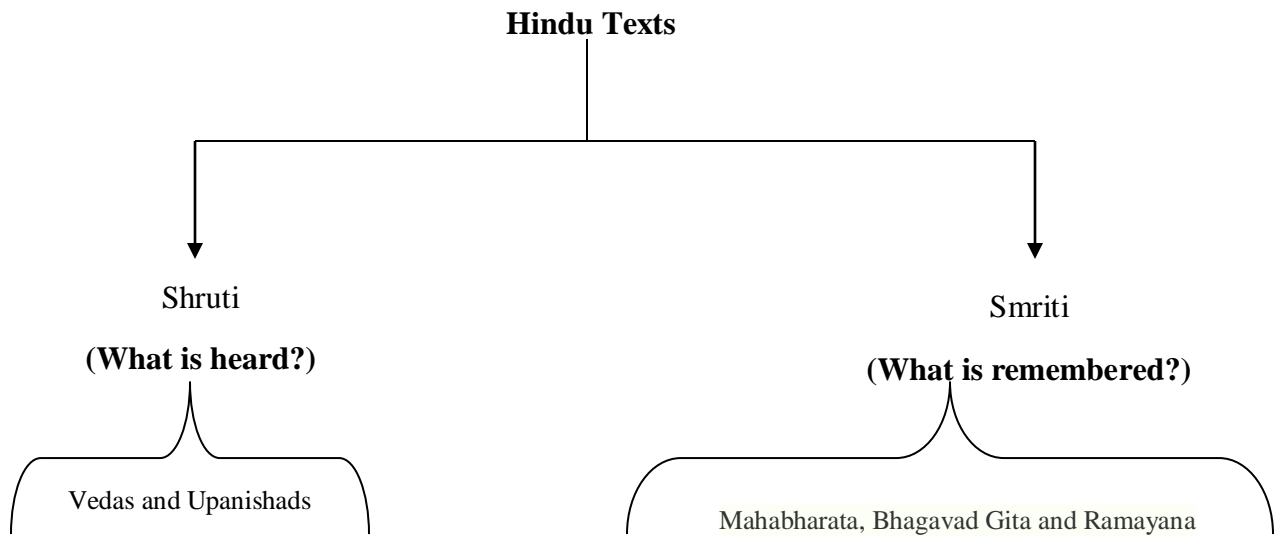
Jews considered themselves the chosen people: direct descendants of Prophet Abraham and Isaac.



70 CE Romans destroyed Jerusalem and the **second temple** – second Jewish Diaspora (scattering Jews to other parts of the world).

Jewish law is rooted in the Torah, the first five books of the Bible:

- Genesis
- Exodus
- Leviticus
- Numbers
- Deuteronomy



6 schools of thought in Hinduism

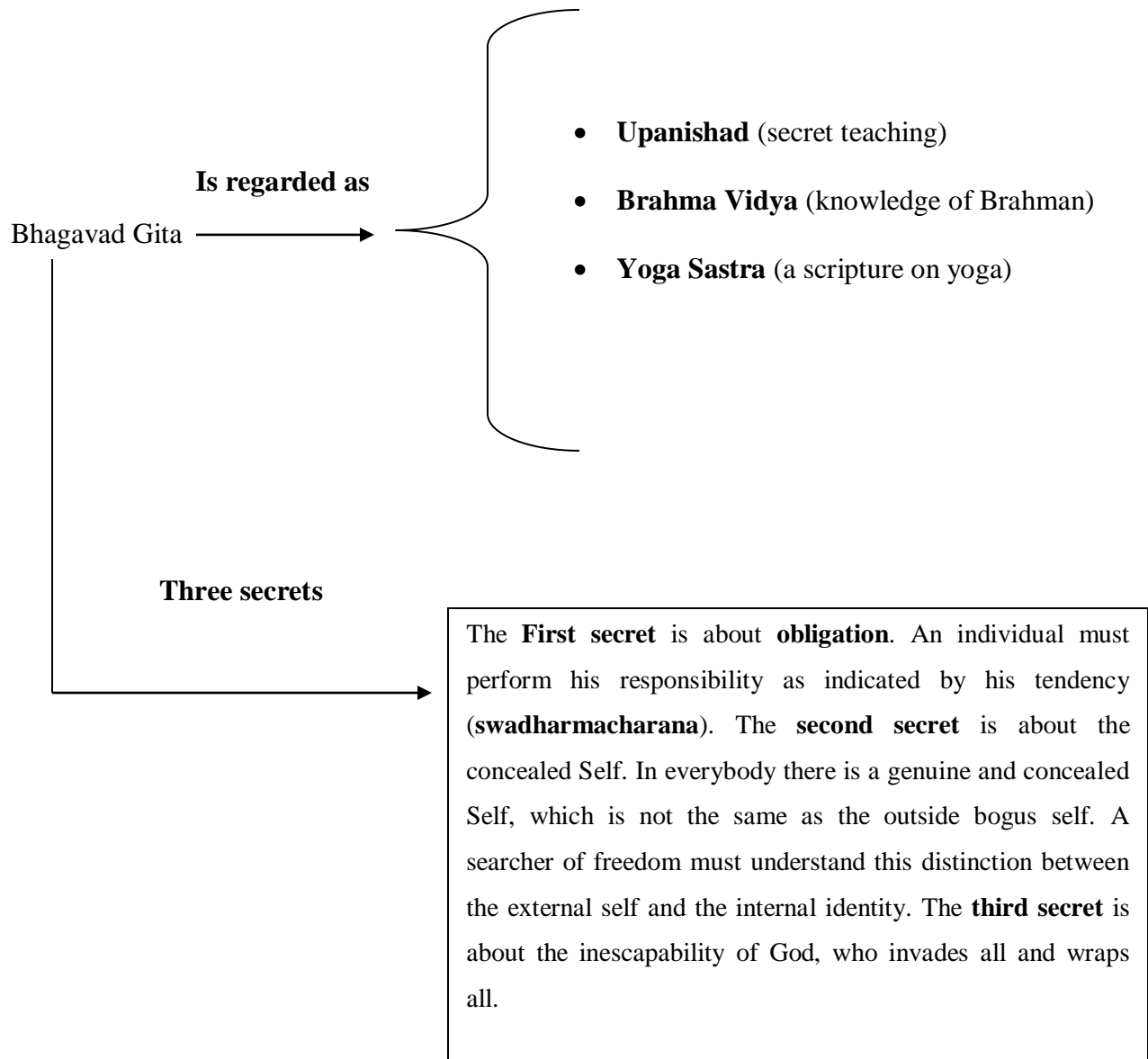
- **Nyaya** (logic and analytic philosophy)
- **Vaisheshika** (realistic and objective philosophy of universe)
- **Samkhya** (consciousness and matter)
- **Yoga** (mediation and contemplation)
- **Mimansa** (critical interpretation of Vedas)
- **Vedanta** (the essence of Vedas)

Banyan trees and sala (Shorea robusta) trees are symbols of knowledge

Fire ritual (homa)	Purpose
Ganapati Atharvasheersha Homa	For obstacle clearance
Ganapati Shadhakshari Homa	Wish fulfillment
Ganapati Moola mantra Homa	Wish fulfillment
Modaka Ganapati Homa	Prime wish fulfillment
Chandi Homa	Bring health, prevent poverty
Aavahanti Homa	Gain wealth, health, family life
Shirimbira aarayikane Homa	Get rid of monetary poverty and get money
Rakshogna Homa	Escape from troubles
Manusookta Homa	All wish fulfillment
Munchamitva Sookta Homa	Cure tuberculosis kind of major deceases
Akshibhyam Sookta Homa	Cure Major deceases
Vaatavaata Homa	Cure deceases related to Vaata (paralysis)
Pratyangira Maala mantra Homa	Overcome Abhichara (astrological placement) problem in one's horoscope
Hanuman Maala Mantra homa	Get rid of enemies
Datta maala mantra Homa	Get out of trouble caused by negative energies
Swarna akarshana Homa	gain money and gold
Medha Dakshinamoorthi Homa	gain knowledge, mental growth
Dharana Saraswati Homa	To be able to recall what is read and heard
Vidyaranyakruta Shrisookta Homa	Escape from poverty
Santaan GopalaKrishana Homa	To get a child
Pativedana sookta Homa	To get a Bridegroom
Vishawavasu Gandharva Homa	To get a Bride
Dvishat Palayana sookta Homa	Make your enemy run away
Samid Ganapati Homa	Get success
Aaasham sookta Homa	Self protection

Medha daarana Saraswati homa	To fill in some intelligence
Aindra Tristhub Chintamani Mantra Homa	Gain money and wealth
Malhari Saptashati Homa	Self realization
Agneyana Supatha Raye homa	Get back to right path
Annatvarisruto Homa	Nullify planetary troubles
Karaveerabhadra Homa	Make your enemy run away
Renuka Homa	Abhichara trouble removal
Achyuta ananta Homa	Get rid of any decease.
Navagraha Homa	Get rid of Planetary troubles
Shat Pranava mrutyunjaya Homa	Win over death trap
Doorvankura ganapati Homa	For all purpose as wished before start of the Homa ritual
Dhanvantari Homa	Capture over the medicines
Aghorastra Homa	Get rid of irritating troubles
Lakshami narayana Hrudaya Homa	Get wealth
Rudra Swahakara Homa	Cure health problems
Pavamana Sookta Homa	Get rid of all sins (including of previous births)
Purusha sookta Homa	Get good children
Gayatri Homa	All wish fulfillment
Laza homa	To become a good speaker
Sudarshana Homa	Get rid of black magic and negative energies
Brahmanaagni sookta Homa	Secure the fetus in womb
Saura Homa	Get Good health
Shiva panchakshari Homa	To please Lord Shiva
Banashankari Homa	To please Goddess Devi
Vishnu Sahasranama Homa	Get rid of bad behaviors and crookedness
Kaala Sarpa Yoga Homa	Kalasarpa Yoga is a planetary position at birth which is considered bad for one. This homa nullifies the effect.

Lalita Sahasranama Homa	To please Goddess Devi
Shri Rama nama taaraka Homa	To please Lord Rama
Shanaiswara Shanti Homa	Reduce the effect of troubles given by Planet lord Shani
Kuja Rahu Sandhi shanto Homa	Reduce the effect of Kuja Dosha
Rahu Bruhaspati Sandi shanti Homa	Reduce the effect of Rahu-Jupiter dasha



Hinduism

Sanatana Dharma

(Eternal duty)

Vaidika-Dharma

(Vedic way of life)

- **Shiva Purana** → primarily centers around the Lord Shiva and goddess Parvati, but an inferior position is given to Lord Vishnu.
- **Vishnu Purana** → scripture of Hinduism whose supreme deity is Lord Vishnu.

Lord Shiva incarnated himself in the form of Dakshinamurthy to impart knowledge to the **four Kumaras** (Sanaka, Sanandana, Sanatana and Sanat).

Dharma

- **Sanatana Dharma** (Eternal Law)
- **Samanya Dharma** (general duty)
- **Visesha Dharma** (special duty)
- **Varnasrama Dharma** (duties of Caste and Order)
- **Svadharm**a (one's own duty)
- **Yuga Dharma** (duty of the Age)
- **Kula Dharma** (duty of family)
- **Manava Dharma** (duty of man)
- **Purusha Dharma** (duty of male)
- **Stri Dharma** (duty of female)
- **Raja Dharma** (duty of king)
- **Praja Dharma** (duty of subjects)
- **Pravritti Dharma** (duty in worldly life)
- **Nivritti Dharma** (duty in spiritual life)

- **Purna-Avataras** (full incarnations)
- **Amsa-Avataras** (partial incarnations)
- **Avesa-Avataras** (inspirational incarnations)

Saivas → wear three horizontal lines of **Bhasma** or **Vibhuti** (holy ash) on their forehead and worship Lord Shiva.

एकम इवा अद्वैतम्

ब्रह्म सत्यं जगं मिथ्या, जीवो ब्रह्मैव न अपराहः

सर्वम खल्विदम् ब्रह्म

सत्यम ज्ञानम् अनन्तम् ब्रह्म

ब्रह्मविद ब्रह्मैव भवति

संतम, शिवम, अद्वैतम

अयम् आत्मा सन्तः

असंगो अयम् पुरुष

संतम, अजराम, अमृतम, अभयम, परम

Ekam Eva Advitiam

Brahma Satyam Jagan Mithya, Jivo Brahmaiva Na Aparah

Sarvam Khalvidam Brahma

Satyam Jnanam Anantam Brahma

Brahmaavid Brahmaiva Bhavati

Santam, Sivam, Advaitam

Ayam Atma Santah

Asango Ayam Purusha

Santam, Ajaram, Amritam, Abhayam, Param

The Reality is One alone without a second.

Brahman only exists truly, the world is false, the individual soul is Brahman only and no other.

All this is, indeed, Brahman.

Brahman is Truth, Knowledge and Infinity.

The knower of Brahman becomes Brahman.

Brahman is Peace, Auspiciousness and Non-duality.

This Atman is Silence.

This Purusha is unattached.

This Brahman is Peace, without old age, Immortal, fearless and Supreme.

3 types of souls

- **Nitya** (eternal)
- **Mukta** (free)
- **Baddha** (bound)

The mantra of **Sri Potuluri Veera Brahmendra Swamy** for peace, health and happiness:

ओम् ह्रीं क्लीं श्रीं शिवाय ब्रह्मणे नमः

Om Hreem Kleem Sreem Shivaaya BrahmaNe Namaha

9 forms of Bhakti in Madhvacharya's Philosophy:

- Hearing the Glories of Lord Vishnu
- Singing the glories of the Lord Vishnu or praising Him
- Thinking and Remembering the Lord Vishnu
- Serving Lord Vishnu as the worldly manifestation or serving Him in the temples
- Worshipping the Lord Vishnu deity in the temple
- Salutations to the Lord Vishnu
- Considering oneself as the eternal servant of the Lord Vishnu
- Considering the Lord Vishnu as one's dear friend or associate
- Surrendering one's all to the Lord Vishnu

कर्मण्य-वधिकारस का अर्थ है फलेशु कदाचनः

सांगो स्तवकर्माणी द्वारा कर्मफल-हेतुर भर द्वारा

karmaṇy-evādhikāras te mā phaleṣhu kadāchana

mā karma-phala-hetur bhūr mā te saṅgo 'stvakarmaṇi

Do your duty and be detached from its outcome, do not be driven by the end product, enjoy the process of getting there

क्रोधान्द्रवति सम्मोहः सम्मोहात्स्मृतिविभ्रमः

स्मृतिभ्रंशाद् बुद्धिनाशो बुद्धिनाशात्प्रणश्यति

krodhād bhavati sammohaḥ sammohāt smṛiti-vibhramaḥ

smṛiti-bhraṅśhād buddhi-nāśho buddhi-nāśhāt praṇaśhyati

Anger leads to clouding of judgment, which results in bewilderment of the memory. When the memory is bewildered, the intellect gets destroyed; and when the intellect is destroyed, one is ruined

Significance of numbers in Christianity:

1	absolute singleness
2	witness and support
3	completion or perfection, and unity
4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are four seasons: winter, spring, summer, and fall • There are four primary directions: north, south, east, and west • There are four earthly kingdoms (Daniel 7:3) • Jesus' parable had four types of soil (Matthew 13)
5	grace
6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adam and Eve were created on the sixth day (Genesis 1:31)
7	divine perfection
8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eight people survived the flood (Genesis 7:13, 23) • Circumcision took place on the eighth day (Genesis 17:12)
9	fullness of blessing
10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ten Commandments were the Tablets of the Law (Exodus 20:1-17, Deuteronomy 5:6-21). • Ten tribes made up the northern kingdom (1 Kings 11:31-35).
12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were 12 Tribes of Israel (Revelation 7) • Jesus chose 12 apostles (Matthew 10:2-4)
30	mourning and sorrow
40	testing and trials
50	feasts, celebrations, and ceremonies
70	judgment and human delegations.
666	the sign of the Antichrist (Revelation 13:15-18)

Mahapuranas

Vishnu Purana is one of the eighteen traditional **Puranas**, which were an important genre of Smriti text, and the repository of much of traditional Indian mythology... Most of the **Puranas** are highly sectarian as is the Vishnu Purana which is focused on the worship of Vishnu. It gives an exhaustive account of Vishnu's mystic deeds – many of which have become the common mythic currency for many traditional Hindus – as well as instructions for how, where, and when Vishnu is to be worshipped.

— James G. Lochtefeld

The Puranas are authoritative scriptures of the Hindu dharma. Like the "Shruti" (the audible word), the "Smriti" (the divine word remembered) is an authoritative scripture though not of the same order.

— Sri Aurobindo

Puranas

Describe

- **sarga** (creation)
- **pratisarga** (recreation)
- **vamsa** (history of the sages)
- **manvantara** (cosmic cycles, history of the world during the time of one patriarch)
- **vamsanucarita** (genealogy of kings)

Ancient vast genre of Indian religious narratives about the history of the universe from creation to destruction and the genealogies of kings, legends, sages and deities

18 Mukhya Puranas (Major Puranas)

18 Upa Puranas (Minor Puranas)

Advaita Philosophy	Dvaita Philosophy
The world is an illusion	The world is real God – the creator of this world – is also real

Sattva ("truth")	Vishnu Purana, Bhagavata Purana, Naradeya Purana, Garuda Purana, Padma Purana, Varaha Purana
Rajas ("passion")	Brahmanda Purana, Brahma Vaivarta Purana, Markandeya Purana, Bhavishya Purana, Vamana Purana, Brahma Purana
Tamas ("ignorance")	Shiva Purana, Linga Purana, Matsya Purana, Kurma Purana, Skanda Purana, Agni Purana

Vishnu is nobody but Shiva, and he who is called Shiva is but identical with Vishnu.

— **Skanda Purana, 1.8.20-21**

18 Mukhya Puranas:



Passed on as oral tradition- later became written text

- Bhagavata Mahapurana (**Speaks about Lord Shri Krishna**)
- Agni Purana (**Speaks about Fire God Agni**)
- Brahma Mahapurana (**Speaks about Lord Brahma**)
- Brahmanda Purana (**Deals with the Cosmic Egg (Brahmanda), the world and its creation**)
- Brahmavaivarta Purana (**Discusses Lord Krishna as the supreme god head and Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma are Krishna's incarnations**)
- Garuda Purana (**Discussions between Garuda and Lord Vishnu**)
- Kurma Purana (**Contains tales pertaining to Lord Vishnu in his Kurma (tortoise) incarnation**)
- Linga Purana (**Speaks about Lord Shiva's Linga form**)
- Matsya Purana (**Speaks about Matsya avatar of Lord Vishnu**)
- Markandeya Purana (**Contains chapters on dharma and on Hindu epic Mahabharata**)
- Naradeeya Purana (**Speaks about 4 Vedas and 6 Vedangas**)
- Padma Purana (**Deals with the origin of earth and Brahma's creation**)
- Shiva Purana (**Speaks about Lord Shiva**)
- Skanda Purana (**Speaks about Lord Shiva and His son Skanda**)
- Vamana Purana (**Contains tales pertaining to Lord Vishnu in his Vamana (dwarf) incarnation**)
- Varaha Purana (**Contains tales pertaining to Lord Vishnu in his Varaha (boar) incarnation**)
- Vayu Purana (**Deals with the cosmology, genealogy of gods and kings of solar and lunar dynasties, mythology, geography, manvantaras, the solar system and the movements of the celestial bodies**)
- Vishnu Purana (**Speaks about Lord Vishnu**)

Puranas are less authoritative than Vedas but many of the Hinduism practices such as puja (worship) and recitations, Japa, meditation (dhyana), family-oriented rites of passage, annual festivals and occasional pilgrimages have their roots in Puranas

4 shastras in Hinduism:

- **Dharmashastra** (duty and work)
- **Arthashastra** (money)
- **Kamashastra** (physical pleasure)
- **Mokshashastra** (spirituality)

- Sanatkumara Purana
- Narasimha Purana
- **Naradiya Purana**
- Sivarahasya Purana
- Durvasa Purana
- Kapila Purana
- **Manava Purana**
- Ausasana Purana
- Varuna Purana
- **Kalika Purana**
- Samba Purana
- Nandi Purana
- Saura Purana
- Parasara Purana
- Aditya Purana
- Devi Bhagavatam
- Maheswara Purana
- Vasistha Purana

18 Upa Puranas

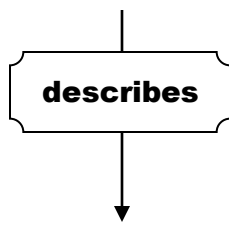
Basic essence of Sanatana Dharma:

- Truth is eternal
- Brahman is Truth and Reality
- The Vedas are the ultimate authority
- Everyone should strive to achieve dharma
- Individual souls are immortal
- The goal of the individual soul is Salvation

Asteya	Non-stealing
Brahmacharya	One who completely controls his body and mind through ascetic means
Kshama	Patience
Dhriti	Act with determination
Daya	Compassion
Arjava	Honesty
Mitahara	The habit of moderate food
Saucha	Purity

Purana Name	Verses number
Brahma	10,000 verses
Padma	55,000 verses
Vishnu	23,000 verses
Shiva	24,000 verses
Bhagavata	18,000 verses
Narada	25,000 verses
Markandeya	9,000 verses
Agni	15,400 verses
Bhavishya	14,500 verses
Brahmavaivarta	18,000 verses
Linga	11,000 verses
Varaha	24,000 verses
Skanda	81,100 verses
Vamana	10,000 verses

18 Maha Puranas



- **Vritti** (means of subsistence)
- **Raksa** (divine incarnation)
- **Mukti** (salvation)
- **Hetu** (prime cause)
- **Apasraya** (Supreme Being)

Purana Name	Verses number
Kurma	17,000 verses
Matsya	14,000 verses
Garuda	19,000 verses
Brahmanda	12,000 verses

Vaishnava Puranas	Post-Vedic Texts which glorify Lord Vishnu
The Vaishnava Puranas include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vishnu Purana • Narada Purana • Vamana Purana • Matsya Purana • Garuda Purana • Srimad Bhagavata Purana 	
Brahma Puranas	Post-Vedic Texts which glorify Lord Brahma
The Brahma Puranas include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brahma Purana • Bhavishya Purana • Agni Purana • Brahmavaivarta Purana • Brahmanda Purana • Padma Purana 	
Shiva Puranas	Post-Vedic Texts which glorify Lord Shiva
The Shiva Puranas include:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shiva Purana • Linga Purana • Kurma Purana • Markandeya Purana • Skanda Purana • Varaha Purana 	

According to the **Puranas**, the Kali Yug is the last age before the world is destroyed by the '**fire of one thousand suns**', after which the cycle reaches its conclusion and time momentarily stops, before the wheel turns again and a new cycle begins.

- William Dalrymple

7 Valuable Lessons from the Vishnu Purana:

- Anger takes away the great and immense asceticism and fame acquired with extreme toil by men.
- It is better to suffer a small loss than acquiring wealth by hostility.
- Desire is never satiated by enjoyment as fire, fed with oil, becomes the more intense.
- When man does not cherish any sinful feeling towards creatures and looks on all with an equal eye – he then finds everything full of pleasure and delight.
- Same thing sometimes gives delight, sometimes pain, sometimes creates jealousy and sometimes anger. Therefore everything in this world is a source of misery.
- Attachment and passion are the greatest cause of sorrow.
- He who speaks wisely, moderately and compassionately proceeds to the regions which are perpetual sources of bliss.

The Puranas, the Tantras, and all the other books, even the Vyasa-Sutras, are of secondary, tertiary authority, but primary are the Vedas. Manu, and the **Puranas**, and all the other books are to be taken so far as they agree with the authority of the Upanishads, and when they disagree they are to be rejected without mercy.

— **Swami Vivekananda**

Tirtha: Holy Pilgrimage

Tirtha are of three kinds,
Jangam Tirtha is to a place movable,
of a sadhu, a rishi, a guru,
Sthawar Tirtha is to a place immovable,
like Benaras, Hardwar, Mount Kailash, holy rivers,
Manas Tirtha is to a place of mind,
of truth, charity, patience, compassion, soft speech, soul.

— **Skanda Purana**

Shiva is Atman (soul)

A pathologist diagnoses correctly,
and cures illness through medicines.
Similarly, Shiva is called the physician of the world,
by those who know the nature of the principles.

Shiva is the great Atman,
because he is the Atman of all,
he is forever endowed with the great qualities,
there is no greater Atman than him.

— **Shiva Purana, Kailasa samhita, Chapter 9.17-22**

(Abridged, Translator: JL Shastri)

Hinduism beliefs

- **Brahman** – the eternal supreme being
- **Atman** – the soul
- **Devas** – celestial beings who preside over the functioning of the cosmos and the evolution of creation.
- **Reincarnation** – the belief that the soul, upon death of the body, comes back to earth in another body or form.
- **Karma** – the universal causal law by which good or bad actions determine the future modes of an individual's existence.
- **Moksha** – escape from the cycle of reincarnation
- **Dharma** – set of spiritual duties and obligations that must be fulfilled to achieve moksha (**salvation**).

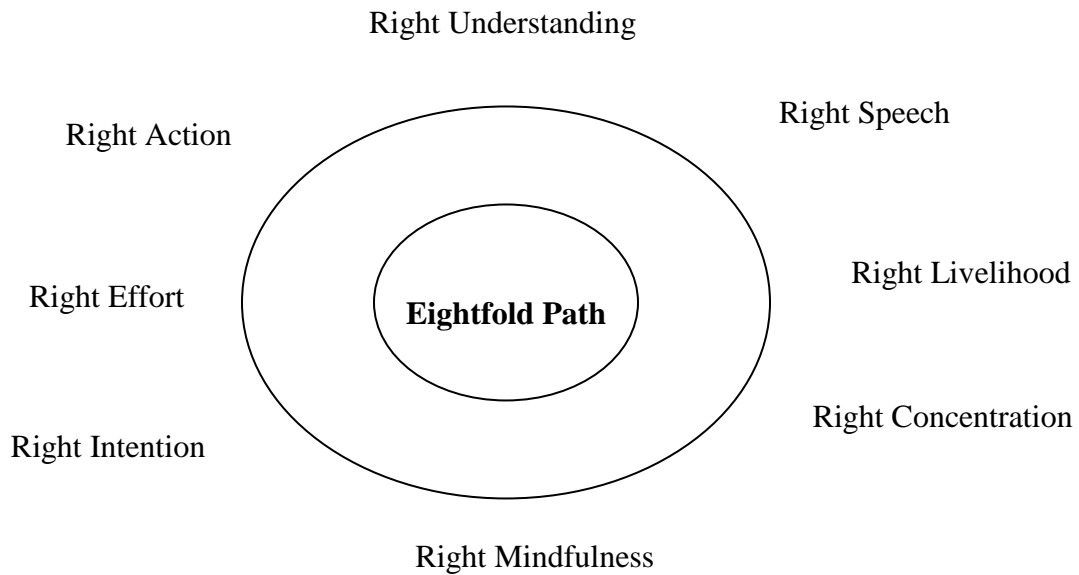
Buddhism

What is the fundamental cause of all suffering?



Desire

- **Pleasure**
- **Success:** wealth, fame, power



The Five Pillars of Islam

- the declaration of faith in God (**shahada**)
- prayer (**salah**)
- Give a fixed proportion to charity (**zakat**)
- fasting (**saum**)
- pilgrimage to Mecca (**hajj**)

Hindu Marriage

FOUR STEPS

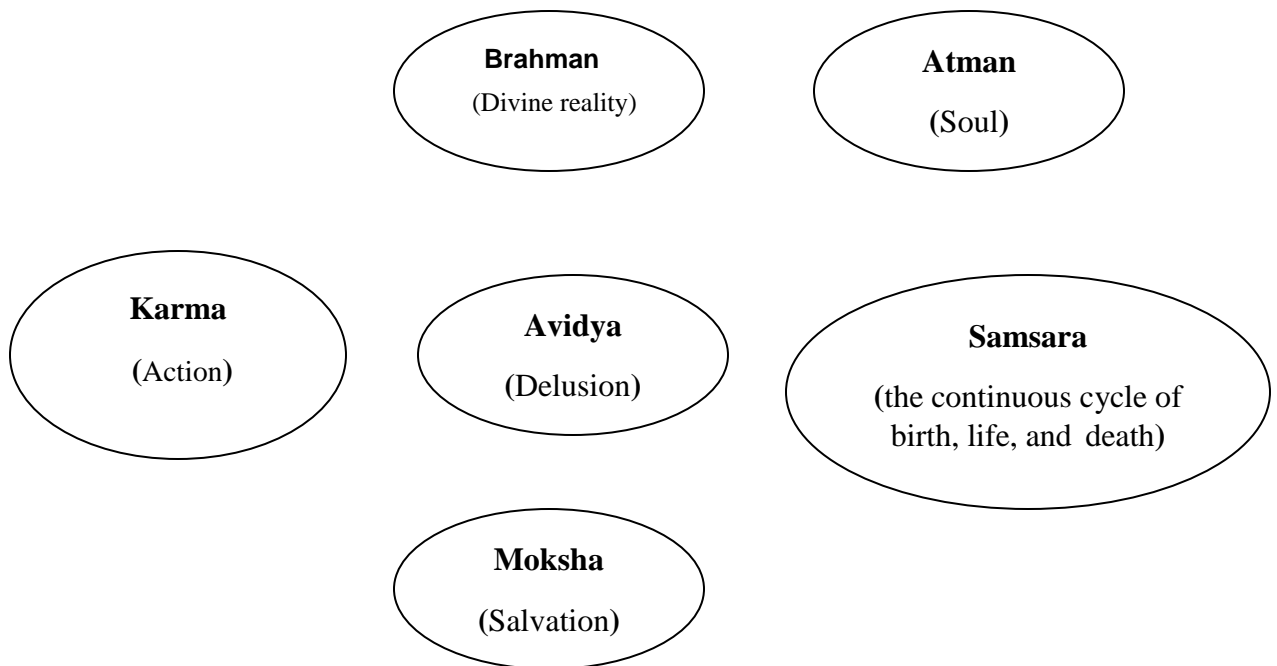
- **Dharma** – righteousness
- **Artha** – monetary accomplishment
- **Kama** – energy and passion in life
- **Moksha** – liberation from everything in life

SEVEN CIRCLES

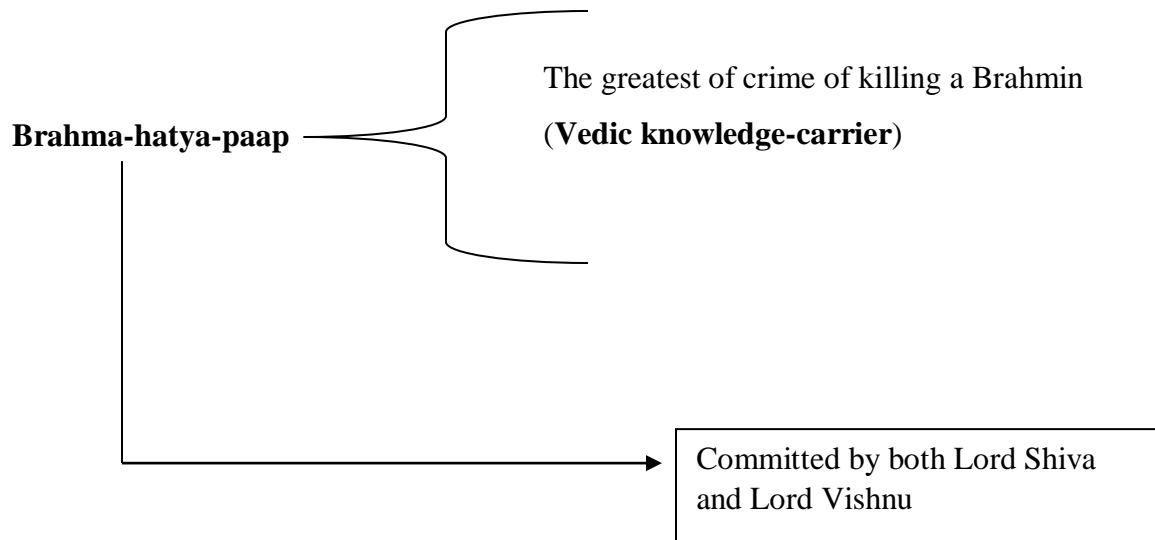
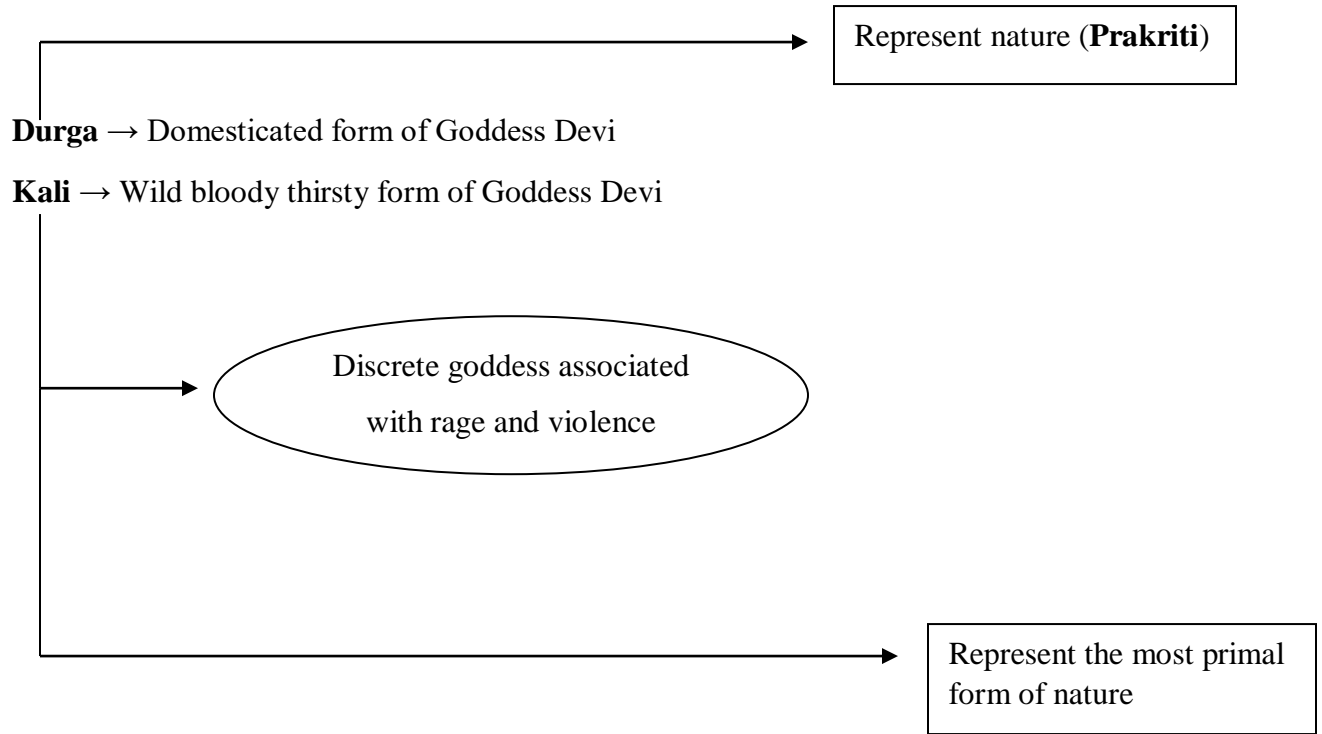
- Eat harmless diet
- Develop physical, mental and spiritual powers
- Increase wealth by righteous means
- Acquire knowledge, happiness and harmony by mutual love, respect and trust
- Be blessed with strong, virtuous and heroic children
- Practice self-restraint and pray for longevity
- Be true companions and remain lifelong partners

Personality	Desired Path
Philosophical Being	Knowledge (Gyan)
Practical Being	Deeds (Karma)
Disciplined Being	Spiritual Control (Yoga)
Religious Being	Worship (Bhakti)

Six Key Concepts in the Upanishads



Western Philosophy	Indian Philosophy
Scholarly Pursuit	Essence of Truth
Disciplinary Approach	Holistic Approach
Competitive	Comprehensive
Pragmatic Orientation	Theory oriented Practical
Religion is autonomous to culture	Religion determined culture



Padmavati → Local terrestrial form of Goddess Lakshmi

Ramayana teaches us to abandon

- **Kama** (lust)
- **Krodha** (anger)
- **Moha** (desire)
- **Lobha** (greed),
- **Mada** (pride)
- **Ahankara** (ego)
- **Irshya** (jealousy)
- **Jaddata** (insensitivity)
- **Ghrina** (hatred)
- **Bhaya** (fear)

2 wives of Lord Vishnu

- **Bhudevi** (natural wealth)
- **Sridevi** (cultural wealth)

The earth goddess who
is visualized as a cow
in Hinduism

Lord Vishnu relieves her of the burden of greedy legendary rulers:

- Lord Vishnu takes the avatar of **Parashurama** to kill Kartavirya Arjuna
- Lord Vishnu takes the avatar of **Rama** to kill Ravana
- Lord Vishnu takes the avatar of **Krishna** to kill Kansa, Jarasandha and Kauravas

Three Jewels of Buddhism

Triratna	
Buddha	Enlightened One
Dharma	Teaching
Sangha	Community of Monks

"Objects fall on the Earth due to force of attraction by the Earth. Therefore, the Earth, Planets, Constellations, Moon, and Sun are held in orbit due to this attraction."

— Bhaskaracharya, In Siddhanta Shiromani, 12th Century

Was Bhaskaracharya the first to discover gravity, 500 years before Sir Isaac Newton?

ॐ असतो मा सद्गमय

तमसो मा ज्योतिर्गमय

मृत्योर्मा अमृतं गमय

ॐ शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः

Om Asato Maa Sad-Gamaya

Tamaso Maa Jyotir-Gamaya

Mrtyor-Maa Amrtam Gamaya

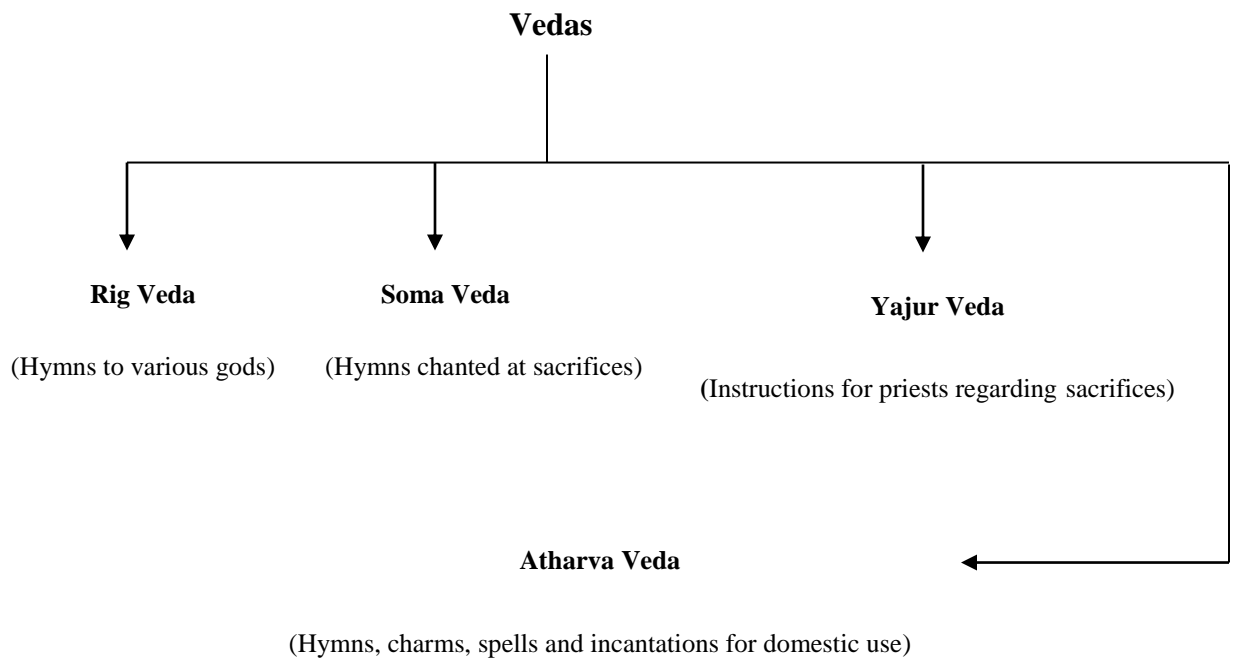
Om Shaantih Shaantih Shaantih

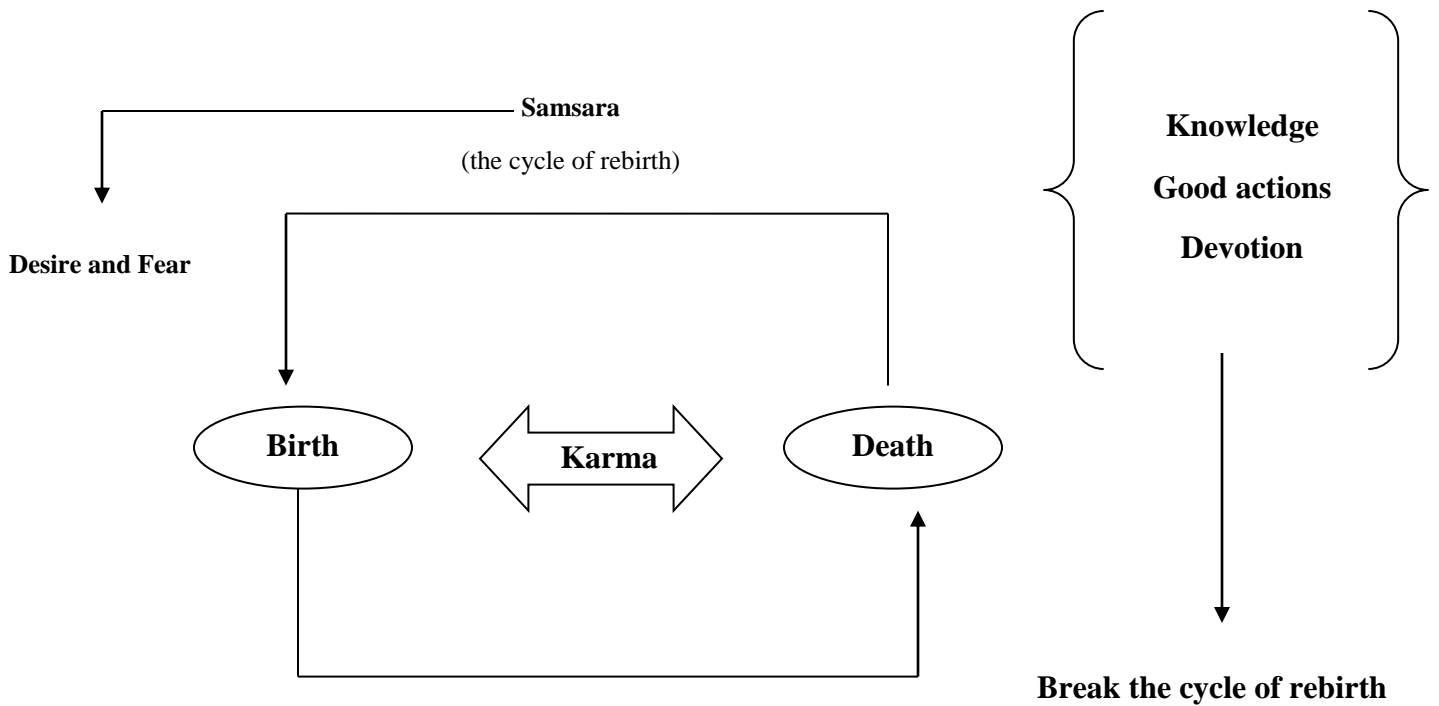
Om, (O Lord) Keep me not in (the Phenomenal World of) Unreality, but rather cause me to go towards the Reality (of Eternal Self),

Keep me not in (the Ignorant State of) Darkness, but rather cause me to go towards the Light (of Spiritual Knowledge),

Keep me not in (the World of) Mortality, but rather cause me to go towards the World of Immortality (of Self-Realization),

Om, Peace, Peace, Peace.





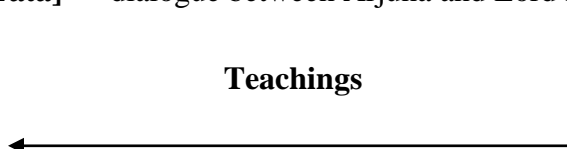
Rebirth depends on their good or bad karma respectively on earth

Karma (the idea of human free will – not moved by God) determines the state of reincarnation

Mahabharata and Ramayana → Long epic stories about a war, a quest

Bhagavad Gita [part of Mahabharata] → dialogue between Arjuna and Lord Krishna

- **Dharma** (righteousness)
- **Karma** (action)
- **Yoga** (discipline)
- **Nature of the divine essence**
(Supreme Soul), and its relationship
to the self (Human Soul)



Hinduism	Buddhism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reincarnation (transmigration of the soul) • Karma • Caste system • Need for gods or priests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reincarnation • Karma • No need for gods or priests (Human being can change evil into good)

Karma = actions
Dharma = duties

First man: Manu
First woman: Shatarupa

Symbolism of Gautama Buddha sitting on a lotus blossom

Purity and strength

Hinduism → polytheism

Belief in many gods and these gods are aspects of a single universal spirit called **Parabrahman**.

Re **in** **carn** **ation**
Again in Flesh Process

Reincarnation → again in flesh

The Eight Fold Path of Buddhism

Wisdom

- Right View
- Right Intention

Ethical Conduct

- Right Speech
- Right Action
- Right Livelihood

Mental Discipline

- Right Effort
- Right Awareness
- Right Meditation

~The Torah is a sacred scripture recording laws and events in Jewish history.

~The Old Testament of the Bible includes the Torah.

Hinduism	Buddhism	Judaism
Many gods (Polytheism)	No need for god	One god (Monotheism)
	Holy Books	
Vedas and Upanishads	Books on life and teachings of Gautama Buddha	Torah
	Goal	
Moksha	Enlightenment	A Moral life through obedience to God's law
	Moral law	
Karma	Eight fold path	Ten Commandments

Chatushashti Kalas (64 Art Forms):

- **Geet:** Art of singing.
- **Vadya:** Art of playing on musical instruments.
- **Nrutya:** Art of dancing.
- **Natya:** Art of theatricals.
- **Aalekh:** Art of painting
- **Vishesh Kacchedya:** Art of painting the face and body with colored unguents and cosmetics.
- **Tandul kusumavali vikar:** Art of preparing offerings from rice and flowers.
- **Pushpastaran:** Art of making a covering of flowers for a bed.
- **Dashanvasanang raag:** Art of applying preparations for cleansing the teeth, cloths and painting the body.
- **Manibhumika karma:** Art of making the groundwork of jewels.
- **Shayan rachana:** Art of covering the bed.
- **Udak vadya:** Art of playing on music in water.
- **Udakaghata:** Art of splashing with water.
- **Chitrayog:** Art of practically applying an admixture of colors.
- **Malya grantha vikalpa:** Art of designing a preparation of wreaths.
- **Kesha-shekhara-pidyojana:** Art of practically setting the coronet on the head.
- **Nepathyayog:** Art of practically dressing in the tiring room.
- **Karnapatrabhang:** Art of decorating the tragus of the ear.
- **Sugandhayukti :** Art of practical application of aromatics.
- **Bhushanayojan:** Art of applying or setting ornaments.
- **Indrajal:** Art of jugglery.
- **Kouchumaryog:** A kind of art.
- **Hastalaghav:** Art of sleight of hand.
- **Chitra Shabdapup Bhakshya Vikar Kriya:** Art of preparing varieties of salad, bread, cake and delicious food.
- **Panaka-rasa-ragasava-yojana:** Art of practically preparing palatable drinks and tinging draughts with red color.

- **Suchikarma:** Art of needle works and weaving.
- **Sutrakarma:** Art of playing with thread.
- **Vina-damuraka-vadya:** Art of playing on lute and small x-shaped drum.
- **Prahelika:** Art of making and solving riddles.
- **Pratimala:** Art of reciting verse for verse as a trial for memory or skill.
- **Durvachakayog:** Art of practicing language difficult to be answered by others.
- **Pustakvachan:** Art of reciting books.
- **Natakakhyayika darshan:** Art of enacting short plays and anecdotes.
- **Kavyasamasyapurti:** Art of solving enigmatic verses.
- **Pattika vetra-ban-vikalpa:** Art of designing preparation of shield, cane and arrows.
- **Turkakarma:** Art of spinning by spindle.
- **Takshan:** Art of carpentry.
- **Vastuvidya:** Art of engineering.
- **Roupya ratna pariksha:** Art of testing silver and jewels.
- **Dhatuvad:** Art of metallurgy.
- **Maniraagdnyan:** Art of tinging jewels.
- **Aakardnyan:** Art of mineralogy.
- **Vrukshayurvedyog:** Art of practicing medicine or medical treatment, by herbs.
- **Mesh-kukkut-lavakyudhha vidhi:** Art of knowing the mode of fighting of lambs, cocks and birds.
- **Shukasarika prapalana:** Art of maintaining or knowing conversation between male and female cockatoos.
- **Utsadan:** Art of healing or cleaning a person with perfumes.
- **Keshmarjan koushal:** Art of combing hair.
- **Akshar mushtikakathan:** Art of talking with letters and fingers.
- **Mlenchitkalavikalpa:** Art of fabricating barbarous or foreign sophistry.
- **Deshbhashadnyan:** Art of knowing provincial dialects.
- **Pushpa-shakatika-nimittadnyan:** Art of knowing prediction by heavenly voice or knowing preparation of toy carts by flowers.
- **Yantramatruka:** Art of mechanics.

- **Dharanmatruka:** Art of the use of amulets.
- **Samvachya:** Art of conversation.
- **Manasikavya:** Art of composing verse mentally.
- **Kriyavikalpa:** Art of designing a literary work or a medical remedy.
- **Chalidakayoga:** Art of practicing as a builder of shrines called after him.
- **Abhidhankosh chhandodnyan:** Art of the use of lexicography and meters.
- **Vastragopan:** Art of concealment of cloths.
- **Dyut visesha:** Art of knowing specific gambling.
- **Aakarshan krida:** Art of playing with dice or magnet.
- **Balkridakarma:** Art of using children's toys.
- **Vainayiki vidyadnyan:** Art of enforcing discipline.
- **Vaijayiki vidyadnyan:** Art of gaining victory.
- **Vyayamiki vidyadnyan:** Art of awakening master with music at dawn.

Kala Bhairava Mantra

रक्त ज्वाला जड़ धरम, शशि धरन, रक्थांगा थेजो मय्यम,

डक्का शूल कपाल पासा गढ़ा धर्म भैरवम,

निर्वाणं गाथावाहनम त्रिनायनम्चा आनंद कोल्हालम,

वन्दे भूत पिशाच नाथ वदुकम क्षेत्रस्य पालम शुभम।

Raktha jwala Jada dharam, sasi dharan, Rakthanga thejo mayam,

Dakka Shoola kapala pasa gadha dharam Bhairavam,

Nirvanam Gathavahanam Trinayanamcha Ananda kolahalam,

Vande bhootha pisacha natha vadukam Kshethrasya palam Shubham.

I salute the leader of ghosts and Ghouls, Lord Bhairava,

Who wears the red flame as his matted hair,

Who wears the moon, who shines in red colour,

Who holds a drum, spear, skull, rope and mace in his hands,

Who is nude, who rides on a dog, who has three eyes,

Who is always happy and exuberant and is the guard of the temple.

त्रिनेत्रम, वरदम शांतम, मुंडा माला भूशीथम,

श्वेत वर्णम, कृपा मूर्तिम, भैरवं कुंडलोज्ज्वलम,

गड़ा कपाल संयुक्तम्, कुमारस्य दिगंबरम,

बनं पथरांचा संखम चा अक्ष मालम कुंडलम,

नागा यज्ञोपवीतम च धरिनं सुविभूशीथम,

ब्राह्मणी शक्ति संहिताम, हमसरूदम सुरूपिनम,

सर्वभीष्ट धरम नित्यं असिधंगं भजम्यः।

Trinethram, varadam shantham, munda mala bhooshitham,

Swetha varnam, krupa murthim, Bhairavam Kundalojjwalam,

Gada kapala samyuktham, kumarsya digambaram,
Banam pathrancha sankham cha Aksha maalaam kundalam,
Naga Yagnopaveetham cha dharinam suvibhooshitham,
Brahmani shakthi sahitham, hamsaroodam suroopinam,
SArvabheeshta dharam nithyam asithangam Bhajamyaham.

I pray the dark Bhairava who fulfills all desires,
Who is forever, who has three eyes, who blesses and is peaceful,
Who wears a skull garland, who is white, who is the Lord of mercy,
Who shines in his ear globes, who holds mace and the skull,
Who is young and nude, who holds arrow, vessel, conch, bead chain and ear globes,
Who wears snake as sacred thread, who is well ornamented,
Who is with Goddess Brahmani, rides on a swan and is good to look at.

त्रिनेत्रम, वरदम, संधम, कुमारंचा दिगंबरम,
गदम शंकम चा चक्रंचा पादरंचा धरिनम,
लक्ष्म्यच संहितां वामे गरुडासन सुस्थिथम,
नीला वर्णम महा देवं वंदे श्री क्रोडा भैरवं।

Trinethram, varadam, santham, kumarancha digambaram,
Gadam shankam cha Chakrancha pada pathrancha dharinam,
Lakshmyacha sahitham vame garudasana susthitham,
Neela varnam maha devam Vande Sri Kroda Bhairavam.

I salute the angry Bhairava, who is blue and a great God,
Who has three eyes, blesses, peaceful, young and nude,
Who is armed with mace, conch, wheel, rope and a vessel,
Who is near Goddess Lakshmi riding on Garuda the eagle.

त्रिनेत्रम, वरदम, संथम, कुमारांचा दिगंबरम,
हेमा वर्णम, महा देवं, हस्त वाहन सुस्थिथम,
गडगाम, कपालम, मुसलम, दथंथम, केदगम थडा,
वाराही शक्ति साहित्यम वंदे उन्मथ भैरवं।

Trinethram, varadam, santham, kumarancha digambaram,
Hema Varnam, maha devam, hastha vahana susthitham,
Gadgam, kapalam, musalam, dathantham, kedagam thadha,
Varahi shakthi sahitham Vande Unmatha Bhairavam.

I salute that Frantic Bhairava who is power called Varahi,
Who has three eyes, blesses, peaceful, young and nude,
Who is of golden colour, great God and rides on a swan,
And who holds sword, skull, Pestle and also the shield.

त्रिनेत्रम्, वरदम्, संथम्, कुमारंचा दिगंबरम्,
दंगम कृष्ण मृगम पथ्रम बिब्रानं चक्रु पनकम्,
महेश्वरययुधम् देवं वृषरुदम् स्मिता वाहनं,
शुद्धा स्फटिकम् शंकरम्, नमामि रुरु भैरवम्।

Trinethram, varadam, santham, kumarancha digambaram,
Dangam krisna mrugam pathram bibranam chakru panakam,
Maheswaryayudham devam vrusharoodam smitha vahanam,
Shudha sphatikam sankaram, namami Ruru Bhairavam.

I salute the Bhairava with the deer, who is like pure crystal and a destroyer,

Who has three eyes, blesses, peaceful, young and nude,

Who holds a hatchet, deer, drinking goblet and a sword in his hands,

Who has the armed Maheswari by his side and who is smiling and rides on a bull.

त्रिनेत्रम, वरदम, संथम, कुमारंचा दिगंबरम,

पसम, वज्रम, थडा गडगम पाना पथ्रंच धरिनम,

इंद्राणी शक्ति सहीं गज वाहन सुस्थिथम,

कपाल भैरवं वंदे पद्मा राघ प्रभं शुभम।

Trinethram, varadam, santham, kumarancha digambaram,

Pasam, Vajram, thadha Gadgam pana pathranch dharinam,

Indrani shakthi sahitham Gaja vahana susthitham,

Kapala Bhairavam Vande padma ragha prabham Shubham.

I salute the Bhairava of the skull, who has a shining body,

Who has three eyes, blesses, peaceful, young and nude,

Who holds rope, Vajrayudha, Sword and Drinking Goblet,

Who has with him Indrani Shakthi, is being well praised and rides on an elephant.

त्रिनेत्रम, वरदम, संधम, कुमारंचा दिगंबरम,
धनुर बनांचा भिब्रनाम, गडगाम पथराम थदैव चा,
कौमारी शक्ति संहिताम, शिकिही वाहन स्थितिम,
गौरी वर्णायुधम देवं वंदे श्री चंदा भैरवम्।

Trinethram, varadam, santham, kumarancha digambaram,
Dhanur banancha bhibranam, Gadgam Pathram Thadaiva cha,
Koumari shakthi sahitham, Shikihi vahana sthitham,
Gowri varnayudham Devam Vande Sri Chanda Bhairavam.

I salute the Chanda Bhairava who is pure white in colour,
Who has three eyes, blesses, peaceful, young and nude,
Who holds rope, Vajrayudha, Sword and Drinking Goblet,
Who has with him Kaumari Shakthi and rides on a peacock.

त्रिनेत्रम, वरदम, संधम, कुमारंचा दिगंबरम,
गडगाम सुलम कपालंचा दरिनं मुसलम थड़ा,
चामुंडा शक्ति संहितां प्रेथा वाहना सुस्थिथम,
रक्षा वर्णम महा देवं वबदे भीषण भैरवं।

Trinethram, varadam, santham, kumarancha digambaram,

Gadgam soolam Kapalancha darinam musalam thadha,

Chamunda shakthi sahitham pretha vahana susthitham,

Raktha varnam maha devam Vabde Bheeshana Bhairavam.

I salute the Terrific Bhairava who is a great God of blood red colour,

Who has three eyes, blesses, peaceful, young and nude,

Who holds sword, trident, skull and pestle in his hand,

Who has with him Chamunda Shakthi and rides on a corpse.

दशा भहुं त्रिनेत्रम् चा सर्प यज्ञोपवीतिम्,

दमिश्त कराला वदानम अष्टाङ्घ्र्य प्रधानम,

दिगंबरम कुमारंच सिंह वाहना संस्थानम,

सोलम डमरुगम शंकम, गदम चक्रंचा दरिनम,

गडगाम पथराम चा गडवंगम पासा मंगुसा मेवा चा,

उग्र रूपम मर्दोमथमं बडा वलाई,

चंडिका शक्ति साहित्यं दयैत संहार भैरवम्।

Dasa bhahum trinethram cha sarpa yagnopaveethinm,
Damishtra karala vadanam ashtaiswarya pradhayakam,
Digambaram kumarancha simha vahana samsthitham,
Soolam damarugam shankam, gadam chakrancha darinam,
Gadgam pathram cha Gadwangam pasa mangusa meva cha,
Ugra roopam madonmathamam bada vaalai,
Chandika shakthi sahitham dyayeth samhara Bhairavam.

I meditate on Bhairava the destroyer, who is with Chandika Shakthi,

Who has ten hands, three eyes and snake as sacred thread,

Who has protruding teeth, fearful look and grants eight type of wealth,

Who is nude, a youth and rides on a lion,

Who holds trident, drum, conch, mace and wheel in his hands,

Who holds sword, vessel, Gadwangam, rope and goad.

And who has fearful looks, wears skull garland and greatly exuberant.

Jai Guru

Jai Bhairav Nath!

The Goddess in Indian traditions

The Devi-Mahatmya is not the earliest literary fragment attesting to the existence of devotion to a goddess figure, but it is surely the earliest in which the object of worship is conceptualized as Goddess, with a capital G.

— **Thomas Coburn**

Who is this Goddess?

I resemble in form Brahman,
from me emanates the world,
which has the Spirit of Prakriti and Purusha,
I am empty and not empty,
I am delight and non-delight,
I am knowledge and ignorance,
I am Brahman and not Brahman.

— **Devi Mahatmya**

The 9 main forms of Lord Narasimha:

- **Ugra-Narasimha** (The Lord Narasimha is depicted as the ferocious form with an Asura and king of the daityas Hiranyakashyapu's mutilated body on his lap)
- **Kroddha-Narasimha** (The Lord Narasimha is depicted with extruded teeth)
- **Jwala Narasimha** (The Lord Narasimha is depicted as a beast with eight hands)
- **Shanta Narasimha** (The Lord Narasimha is depicted along with Goddess Lakshmi)
- **Bhargava Narasimha** (The form in which Lord Narasimha appeared to bless Lord Parashurama)
- **Karanja Narasimha** (The form in which Lord Narasimha appeared to Lord Hanuman once did a penance to see Lord Rama)
- **Lakshmi Narasimha** (Calm depiction of Lord Narasimha along with his consort Senju Lakshmi)
- **Yoga-Narasimha** (In this form, Lord Narasimha holds a meditative pose)
- **Mallola Narasimha** (This form of Lord Narasimha has the Goddess Maha Lakshmi depicted in it)

ॐ हरीम क्षयमुग्राम वीरम महाविवानुमज्ज्वलंथम सर्वतोमुखम्
नृसिंहम् भीषणं भद्रमृत्योमर्त्यं नमाम्यहं

Om hrim ksaumugram viram mahavivnumjvalantam sarvatomukham
Nrsimham bhisanam bhadramrtyormrtyum namamyaham

Oh Angry and brave Maha-Vishnu, your heat and fire permeate everywhere.

O Lord Narasimha, you are everywhere. You are the death of death and I surrender to you

नमस्ते नारसिंहाय, प्रह्लादहलादा-दायिने, हिरण्यकषिपुर वैक्सः, सिला-टंका नखलाये
इतो नरसिम्हा परतो नरसिम्हो, यतो यतो यामी ततो नरसिम्हा, बहिर नरसिम्हो हृदये नृसिंहो, नरसिम्हम आदिम शरणं प्रपद्ये

Namaste narasimhaya, prahladahlada-dayine, hiranyakasipor vaksah, sila-tanka nakhalaye

Ito nrsimhah parato nrsimho, yato yato yami tato nrsimhah, bahir nrsimho hrdaye
nrsimho, nrsimham adim saranam prapadye

I offer my obeisances to Lord Narasimha, who gives joy to Prahlada Maharaja and whose nails
are like chisels on the stone like chest of the demon Hiranyakasipu

Lord Narasimha is here and also there. Wherever I go Lord Narasimha is there. He is in the heart
and is outside as well. I surrender to Lord Narasimha, the origin of all things and the supreme
refuge

तवा कर-कमला-वरे नखम वंडर-सरंगम,
दलित-हिरण्यकशिपु-तनु-भरणगम,
केशव धृत-नरहरि-रूप जय जगदीश हरे

Tava kara-kamala-vare nakham adbhuta-srngam,
dalita-hiranyakasipu-tanu-bhrngam,
kesava dharta-narahari-rupa jaya jagadisa hare

O Kesava! O Lord of the universe! O Hari, who have assumed the form of half-man and half-lion, all glories to
You! Just as one can easily crush a wasp between one's fingernails, so in the same way the body of the wasp-like
demon Hiranyakasipu has been ripped apart by the wonderful pointed nails on your beautiful lotus hands

तवायि रक्षति रक्षकैह किमनयैः,
तवायी कारकती रक्षकैह किमनयैः आईति निश्चिता धिः सरयामि नित्यम्
नहरि वेगवती तश्चायं त्वम्

Tvayi raksati raksakaih kimanyaih,
tvayi caraksati raksakaih kimanyaih iiti niscita dhih srayami nityam,
nrhare vegavati taṭasrayam tvam

O Kamasikha Narasimha! You are all powerful. When you are resolved to protect someone, where is the need to seek the protection of anyone else? When you are resolved not to protect someone, which other person is capable of protecting us? There is no one. Knowing this fundamental truth, I have resolved to offer my Surrenderance at your lotus feet alone that rest at the banks of Vegavati River

आदि अगम करिंधु इसाइपदीप पदिक कन्निर मालगी एंगुमनादि नादि नरसिंग एंड्रु, वडी वदुम इववल नुथले

Adi adi agam karaindhu isaipadip padik kannir malgi engumnadi nadi narasinga endru, vadi
vaduum ivval nuthale

I will dance and melt for you, within my heart, to see you, I will sing in praise of you with tears of joy,
I will search for Narasimha and I am a householder who still searches to reach you to attain Salvation

ॐ नृसिंहाय विद्महे वज्रनाखय धिमहि तन न सिम्हा प्रचोदयात
वज्र नखाय विद्महे तिक्षाना दमस्त्रय धिमहि तन न नरसिम्हा प्रचोदयात

Om Nrisimhaye vidmahe vajranakhaya dhimahi tan no simhah Prachodayat
Vajra nakhaya vidmahe tikshna damstraya dhimahi tan no narasimhah Prachodayat

Om! Let us be well aware of Narasimha, the lightning-nailed. May the Lion promote our thought and actions. Let us meditate on He who is known as the possessor of nails as hard as thunderbolts and sharp teeth. Let us all be enthused by Lord Narasimhadeva.

Ugram viram maha-vishnum jvalantam sarvato mukham
nrisimham bhishanam bhadram mrityur mrityum namamy aham

I bow down to Lord Narasimha who is ferocious and heroic like Lord Vishnu. He is burning from every side. He is terrific, auspicious and the death of death personified.

माता नरसिंह, पिता नरसिंहः

ब्रथ नरसिंह, सखा नरसिंहः

विद्या नरसिम्हा, द्रविणं नरसिम्हाः

स्वामी नरसिम्हा, सकलम नरसिम्हाः

इथो नरसिम्हा, परतो नरसिम्हाः

यतो यातो याहिही, तथो नरसिम्हाः

नरसिंह देवथ परो न कश्चितो

तस्मान नरसिम्हा शरणं प्रपद्ये

Mata narasimha, pita narasimha

Bratha narasimha, sakha narasimha

Vidyaa narasimha, dravinam narasimha

Swami narasimha, sakalam narasimha

Itho narasimha, paratho narasimha

Yatho yatho yahih, tatho narasimha
Narasimha devaath paro na kaschit
Tasmaan narasimha sharanam prapadye

Mother is Narasimha; Father is Narasimha
Brother is Narasimha; Friend is Narasimha
Knowledge is Narasimha; Wealth is Narasimha
My Lord is Narasimha; Everything is Narasimha.

Narasimha is in this world, Narasimha is everywhere (Omnipresent)

Wherever I go, there is Narasimha

Narasimha is the Supreme Lord, there is none other than HIM

So, I humbly seek refuge in you, Shri Narasimha

Shivasya hridayam vishnur:

Vishnoscha hridayam shivah:

Vishnu is the heart of Shiva and likewise Shiva is the heart of Vishnu.

Sastha Gayatri Mantra:

बूढा नाथय विद्महे
भवपुत्राय धीमही
थन्नो संस्था प्रचोदयाती

Boodha Naathaya Vidmahe

Bhavaputhraaya Dheemahi

Thanno Saastha Prachodayaath

We worship Lord Ayyappa, the son of Shiva
Salutations to Saastha (Ayyappa)
May that Ayyappa stimulate our creative faculties

108 names of Lord Ayyappa:

Om Mahashasthre Namah
Om Shilpashasthre Namah
Om Lokhashasthre Namah
Om Mahabalaya Namah
Om Dharmashasthre Namah
Om Veerashasthre Namah
Om Kalashasthre Namah
Om Mahojhase Namah
Om Gajadeepaya Namah
Om Angapathe Namah
Om Vyagrapathe Namah
Om Mahadhyuthaye Namah
Om Ganadhyakshaye Namah
Om Mahaguna Ganaye Namah
Om Agraganyaye Namah

Om Nakshatradepaya Namah
Om Chandraroopaya Namah
Om Varahakaya Namah
Om Durvashyamaya Namah
Om Maharoopaya Namah
Om Rigveda Roopaya Namah
Om Kruradhrustaye Namah
Om Anamaayaya Namah
Om Thrinethraya Namah
Om Utpalakaraya Namah
Om Kalanthakaya Namah
Om Naradeepaya Namah
Om Dakshayagna Nashakaya Namah
Om Kalhara Kusuma Priyaya Namah
Om Madhanaya Namah
Om Madhava Suthaya Namah
Om Mandara Kusuma Priyaya Namah
Om Madhalasaya Namah
Om Veerashasthre Namah
Om Mahasarpa Veebushanaya Namah
Om Mahasuraya Namah
Om Mahadheeraya Namah
Om Mahapapa Veenashakaya Namah

Om Asiasthaya Namah
Om Sharadharaya Namah
Om Halahaladhara Sutaya Namah
Om Agni Nayanaya Namah
Om Arjuna Patheye Namah
Om Ananghamadhana Turaya Namah
Om Dustha Grahade Paya Namah
Om Sastre Namah
Om Sishtarakshana Deekshitaya Namah
Om Rajarajarchi Taya Namah
Om Rajasekaraya Namah
Om Rajasotamaya Namah
Om Manjuleshaya Namah
Om Vararuchaye Namah
Om Varadaya Namah
Om Vayu Vahanaya Namah
Om Vajranghaya Namah
Om Vishnuputhraya Namah
Om Khadghapanaye Namah
Om Balodyathaya Namah
Om Triloka Gyanaya Namah
Om Adi Balaya Namah
Om Kasthuri Tilakamchithaya Namah

Om Pushkaraya Namah
Om Purna Davalaya Namah
Om Purna Veshaya Namah
Om Krupalayaya Namah
Om Pasha Hasthaya Namah
Om Bhaya Pahaya Namah
Om Omkara Roopaya Namah
Om Papaghnya Namah
Om Pashanda Rudera Shanaya Namah
Om Pancha Pandva Samrakshakaya Namah
Om Parapapa Vinashakaya Namah
Om Pancha Vaktra Kumaraya Namah
Om Panch Akshara Parayanaya Namah
Om Panditaya Namah
Om Sreedhara Suthaya Namah
Om Nyayaya Namah
Om Kavachine Namah
Om Kavina Madhi Pathaye Namah
Om Kandha Yajushe Namah
Om Tarpana Priyaya Namah
Om Shyama Roopaya Namah
Om Navya Dhanyaya Namah
Om Satsamtha Pavi Nashakaya Namah

Om Vyaghra Charma Dharaya Namah
Om Shooline Namah
Om Krupalave Namah
Om Venu Vadhanaya Namah
Om Khambu Khantaya Namah
Om Keerita Divi Bushitaya Namah
Om Dhur Jathaye Namah
Om Veerya Nilayaya Namah
Om Veraya Namah
Om Verendra Vandithaya Namah
Om Vishwaroopaya Namah
Om Veerapathaye Namah
Om Vividhardha Phala Pradhaya Namah
Om Maharoopaya Namah
Om Chathurbahave Namah
Om Para Pasha Vimochakaya Namah
Om Naga Kundaladharaya Namah
Om Rathna Keerethaya Namah
Om Jatadharaya Namah
Om Naga Lamkara Samyukthaya Namah
Om Nanarathna Vibushita Dehaya Namah
Om Purnambha Samethaya Namah
Om Pushkalamba Samethaya Namah

Om Hara Hara Puthraya Namah

- **Bhoolokanathan** – Ruler of the earth
- **Dharmasastha** – Protector of dharma
- **Kaliyugavaradhan** – Protector in Kaliyuga
- **Erumelivasan** – One who lives in erumeli
- **Lokapujya** – Worshipped by the universe
- **Manikantan** – One with a bell around his neck
- **Pambavasan** – One who lives in pamba
- **Pandalavasan** – One who lives in pandala
- **Sabarivasan** – One who lives in sabari hill
- **Shri Jagadeesh** – Lord of the universe
- **Ayyappa** – Half vishnu and shiva (Ayya meaning Vishnu and appa meaning Shiva)
- **Sabareeshwara** – One who lives in sabari hill
- **Hariharan** – Born out of Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Shiva)
- **Veeramanikanta** – Brave one with a bell around his neck
- **Hariharaputra** – Son of Hari (Vishnu) and Hara (Shiva)

The self comes into contact with the mind (**manas**)



The mind comes into contact with the senses (**indriya**)



The senses comes into contact with the object

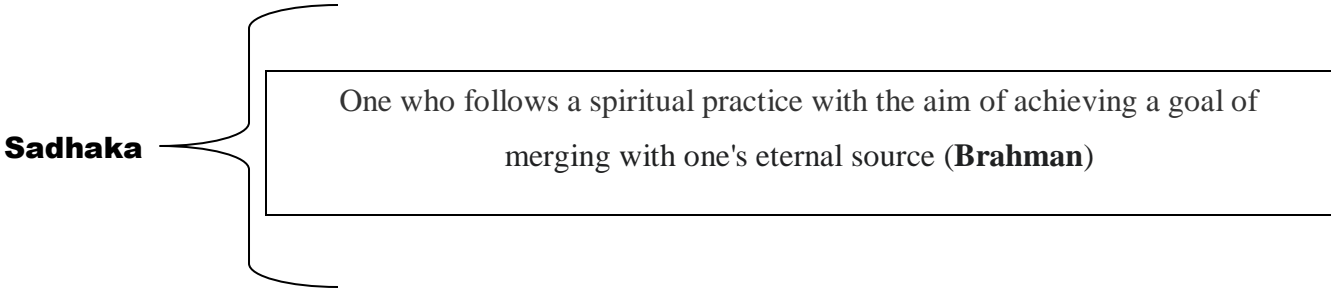
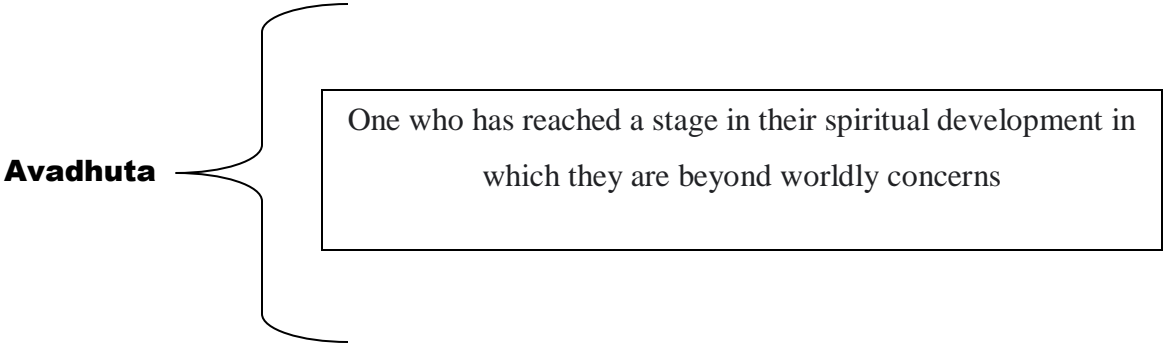
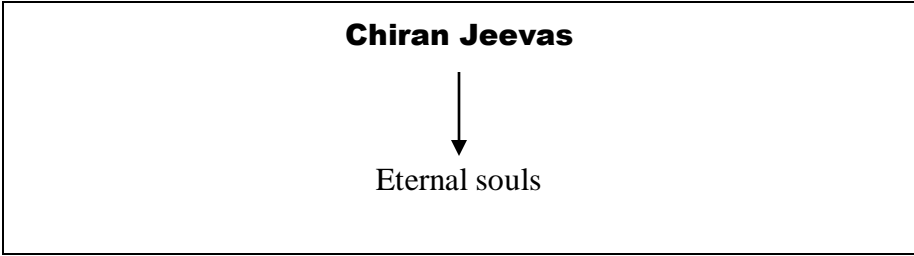


Knowledge arises by contact of senses (**indriya**) with an object

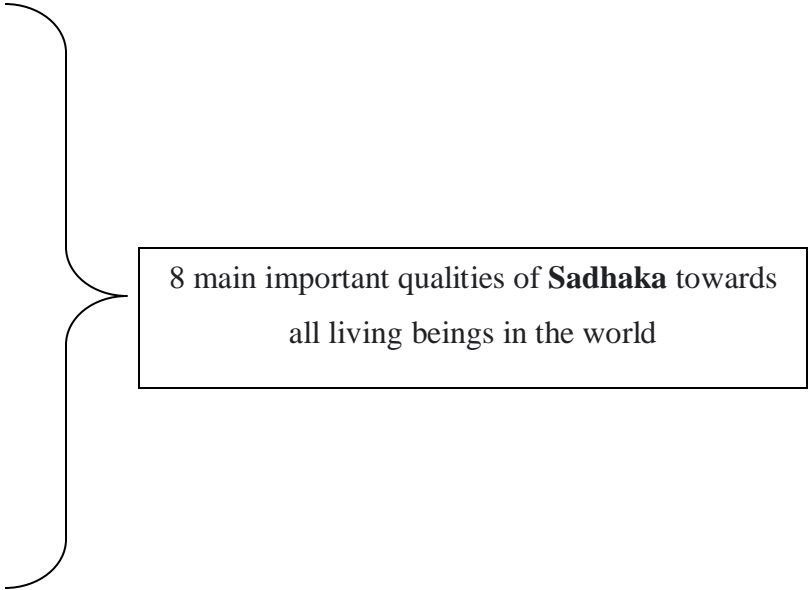
- Ra → power
- dha → sustenance

Radha → the one who sustains the power

Ashraya	Sustainer
Adi Shakti	The Primordial Mother
Mantrika	One who chants mantras to summon the spirit of a dead person
rechaka	A form of yogic breathing in which the exhalation is lengthened– while the inhalation remains free
bhootavidya	The Science of the subconscious
Shringa	Pleasant
Tantrika	One who control mystic mechanisms



- Contentment
 - Humility
 - Forgiveness
 - Austerity
 - Detachment
 - Celibacy
 - Love of seclusion
 - Compassion
-



- **Nirvichar samadhi** → A state of thoughtless awareness
- **Bhava samadhi** → A state of ecstatic consciousness
- **Atmatattwa** → Realisation of the soul

ॐ ऐं ह्रीं क्लीं चामुण्डायै विच्चे

Om Aim Hreem Kleem Chamundaye Viche

Om (**Universal sound**) Aim (**Maha Saraswati**) Hrim (**Maha Lakshmi**) Klim (**Maha Kali**)
 Chamundaye (**the Divine Mother and the destroyer of 2 demons Chanda and Munda**)
 Viche (**Shield us from all the fears, negative forces and bestow positivity in life**)

pavitrya	holiness
gunatita	rise above the moods of society
dharmatita	rise above the moods of religion
homa	fire worship ceremonies
sadhana	penance
asanas	physical postures for exercise
dhanirvidya	archery
sadhus	seekers of truth
pranayama	breathing exercise
niyama	rules for a pure life
pratyahara	the conscious withdrawal of energy from the senses
yama	repression of lust and greed
shap	curse
yoga bhoomi	holy land
parampara	the succession of knowledge from one guru to the next
Apara	boundless

Weapons of the love god

I give you the following weapons:

Enchanting,

Stupefying,

Maddening,

Fever-producing, and

Sense-depriving.

Please accept these and bewilder everybody.

With these, you will be irresistible.

— Brahma to Kama
Brahmavaivarta Purana, Chapter 4.35

With Keshava in the form of Salagrama shila reside all the devathas,
asuaras, Yakshas and the fourteen worlds.

- Padma Purana

The Lord resides in many places in which he may be worshipped, but of
all the places Salagrama is the best.

- Garuda Purana

**Any person who has seen Salagrama Shila, paid obeisances to Him, bathed and
worshipped Him, has achieved the results of performing ten million sacrifices and
giving ten million cows in charity.**

- Skanda Purana

All those holy rivers awarding moksha, such as the Ganga, Godavari and
others, reside in the caranamrita (bath water) of Salagrama

- Padma Purana

Islam

- Monotheism (**belief in a single God**)
- Equality
- Charity
- Belief in the afterlife (**eternal heaven or hell**)

Christianity → Eternal life in Heaven for those who repent their sins

Efforts and good deeds alone cannot save you; you must have faith in Jesus Christ

Jesus was the only beloved God's son and that he died as way to atone for mankind sins

- Judaism – death by Crucifixion
- Christianity – death by Crucifixion
- Islam – Did not die, but ascended into heavenly paradise (a disciple took his place)

Judaism

- God is one and remarkable
- God is the creator
- God is transcendent
- God is innate
- God is lawgiver
- God is personal
- The Torah is God's law
- God is judge
- The Messiah will come

Bhakti

- utmost devotion
- self surrender

Saguna Bhakti

(With attribute of God has physical form)

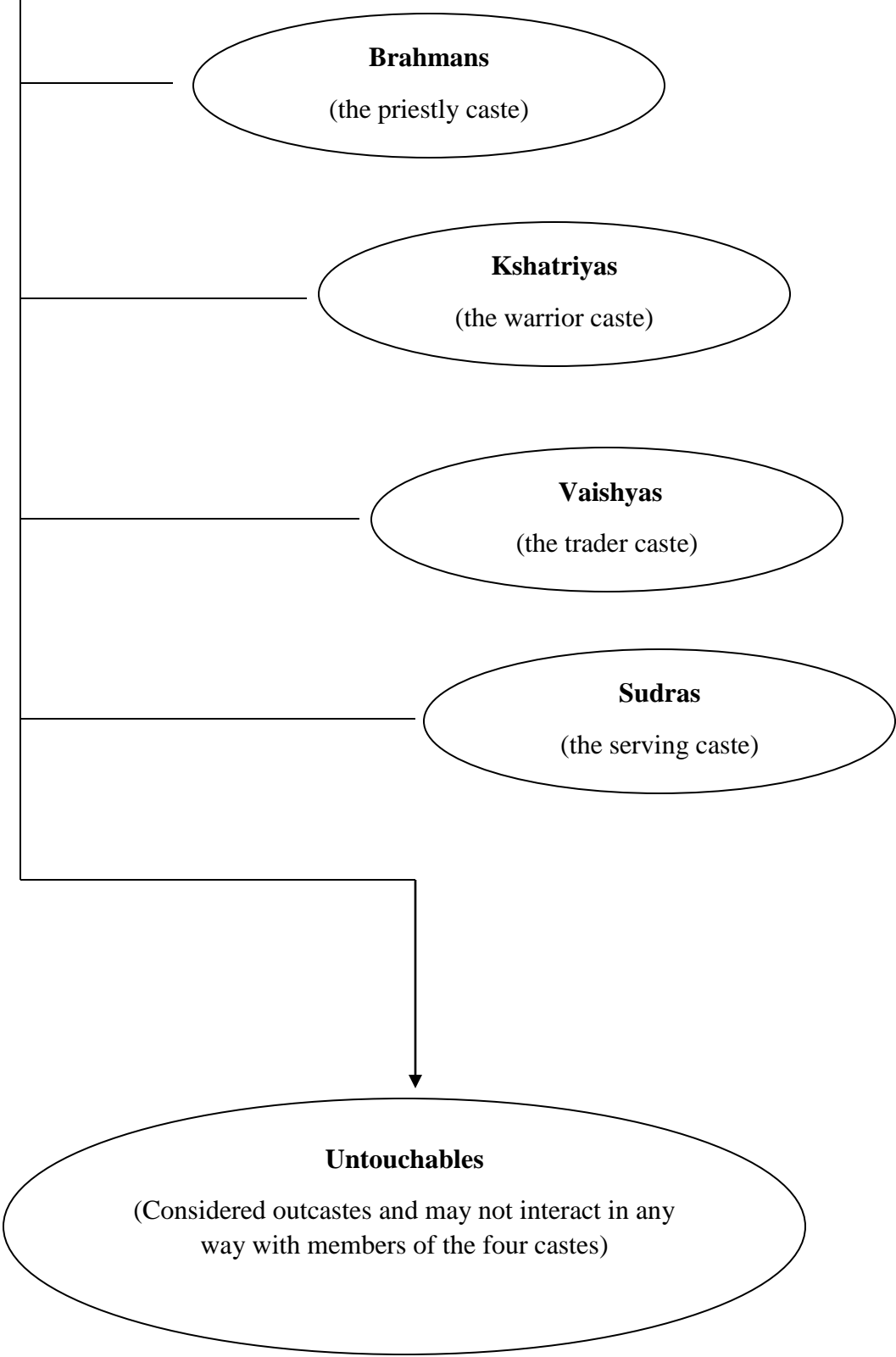
Nirguna Bhakti

(Devotion toward a formless god)


- Rama by Tulsidas
- Krishna by Meerabai

Kabir, Baba Guru Nanak

Traditional Hindu Caste System



100 Ten Quranic Commandments:



The Holy Quran is the central religious text of Islam – believed by Muslims to be a revelation from God (Allah).

- Do not be rude in speech (**Quran**, 3:159)
- Restrain anger (**Quran**, 3:134)
- Be good to others (**Quran**, 4:36)
- Do not be arrogant (**Quran**, 7:13)
- Forgive others for their mistakes (**Quran**, 7:199)
- Speak to people mildly (**Quran**, 20:44)
- Be moderate in your bearing and the volume of your speech (**Quran**, 31:19)
- Do not ridicule others (**Quran**, 49:11)
- Be dutiful to parents (**Quran**, 17:23)
- Do not say a word of disrespect to parents (**Quran**, 17:23)
- Do not enter parents' private room without asking permission (**Quran**, 24:58)

- Commit to writing any transaction involving the taking or giving of loans (**Quran, 2:282**)
- Do not follow anyone blindly (**Quran, 2:170**)
- Grant more time to repay if the debtor is in hard times (**Quran, 2:280**)
- Don't be involved with usury or interest (**Quran, 2:275**)
- Do not engage in bribery (**Quran, 2:188**)
- Do not break any promise (**Quran, 2:177**)
- Keep and fulfill all trusts (**Quran, 2:283**)
- Do not mix the truth with falsehood (**Quran, 2:42**)
- Judge with justice between people (**Quran, 4:58**)
- Stand out firmly for justice (**Quran, 4:135**)
- Wealth of the dead should be distributed among his family members (**Quran, 4:7**)
- Women have the right of inheritance (**Quran, 4:7**)
- Do not take for yourself the property of orphans (**Quran, 4:10**)
- Protect orphans (**Quran, 2:220**)
- Do not consume one another's wealth unjustly (**Quran, 4:29**)
- Facilitate peace between those in conflict (**Quran, 49:9**)
- Avoid being suspicious (**Quran, 49:12**)
- Spend wealth in charity (**Quran, 57:7**)

- Encourage feeding of the poor (**Quran**, 107:3)
- Seek out the needy and help them (**Quran**, 2:273)
- Do not spend money extravagantly (**Quran**, 17:29)
- Do not invalidate charity by bragging about your generosity (**Quran**, 2:264)
- Honor guests (**Quran**, 51:26)
- Enjoin virtue to others only after practicing it yourself (**Quran**, 2:44)
- Do not engage in or spread corruption (**Quran**, 2:60)
- Do not prevent people from going to houses of worship (**Quran**, 2:114)
- Never engage in fighting as an aggressor but only in defense (**Quran**, 2:190)
- Do not engage in compulsion regarding religion (**Quran**, 2:256)
- Believe in all prophets (**Quran**, 2:285)
- Do not have sexual intercourse during the menstrual period (**Quran**, 2:222)
- Do not commit adultery (**Quran**, 17:32)
- Choose leaders based on their merit (**Quran**, 2:247)
- God does not burden a person beyond his capacity; nor should we (**Quran**, 2:286)
- Do not become divided (**Quran**, 3:103)
- Think deeply about the wonders of nature and the creation of this universe (**Quran**, 3:191)
- Men and women have equal rewards for their deeds (**Quran**, 3:195)

- Do not marry those related to you by blood (**Quran**, 4:23)
- The man is the protector and supporter of the family (**Quran**, 4:34)
- Do not be miserly (**Quran**, 4:37)
- Do not envy others (**Quran**, 4:54)
- Do not support or be an advocate for those who betray their trusts (**Quran**, 4:105)
- Support one another in virtue and piety, not in sin or enmity (**Quran**, 5:2)
- Be just and do not let hatred swerve you from justice (**Quran**, 5:8)
- Do not consume dead animals, the blood of animals, or pork (**Quran**, 5:3)
- Avoid intoxicants and alcohol (**Quran**, 5:90)
- Do not gamble (**Quran**, 5:90)
- Do not insult other people's deities (**Quran**, 6:108)
- Be honest; don't cheat in any of your dealings (**Quran**, 6:152)
- Eat and drink but be not excessive (**Quran**, 7:31)
- Wear good clothing during prayer times (**Quran**, 7:31)
- Protect and help those who seek protection (**Quran**, 9:6)
- Strive for purity (**Quran**, 9:108)
- Never give up hope of Allah's Mercy (**Quran**, 12:87)
- Know that Allah forgives a wrong done out of ignorance if the person repents and corrects himself (**Quran**, 16:119)

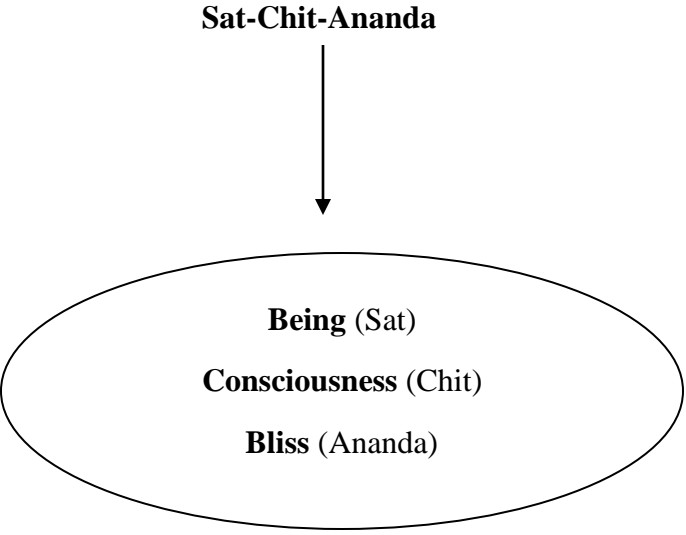
- Inviting others to the way of God should be done with wisdom and graciousness (**Quran**, 16:125)
- No one can bear another person's sins (**Quran**, 17:15)
- Do not kill your children for fear of poverty (**Quran**, 17:31)
- Avoid vain talk (**Quran**, 23:3)
- Respect other people's privacy, especially in their own homes (**Quran**, 24:27)
- Know that God provides security and peace to those who worship Him and act virtuously (**Quran**, 24:55)
- Be modest and humble (**Quran**, 25:63)
- Strive for reward in the Hereafter but do not neglect your affairs in this world (**Quran**, 28:77)
- Invoke not any other deity along with God (**Quran**, 28:88)
- Do not engage in homosexuality (**Quran**, 29:29)
- Enjoin the right and forbid the wrong (**Quran**, 31:17)
- Women should not display or flaunt their beauty and charms (**Quran**, 33:33)
- God forgives all sins when the sinner repents and turns to Him (**Quran**, 39:53)
- Repel evil by something that is better (**Quran**, 41:34)
- Decide affairs by consultation (**Quran**, 42:38)
- Know that there should be no monasticism in religion (**Quran**, 57:27)
- Those who have knowledge will be given a higher rank by God (**Quran**, 58:11)
- Treat non-Muslims in a kind and fair manner (**Quran**, 60:8)

- Stay away from greed and stinginess (**Quran**, 64:16)
- Do not ignore or push away the needy (**Quran**, 93:10)
- Pardon and forgive the mistakes of others (**Quran**, 3:135)
- Establish prayer and give in charity (**Quran**, 31:4)
- Know that the bounty of God is better than anything man can amass or hoard (**Quran**, 10:58)
- God puts love and affection between the hearts of those who believe in Him (**Quran**, 8:63)
- Those who purify their souls succeed, and those who corrupt their souls fail (**Quran**, 91:10)
- Those who believe in God find satisfaction in remembering Him (**Quran**, 13:28)
- Those who believe and do good are given joy and peace of mind (**Quran**, 13:29)
- Enjoin patience and compassion (**Quran**, 90:17)
- Know that God gave humans hearing, sight, intelligence, and affections so that they might be grateful (**Quran**, 16:78)
- Compete with one another in doing good (**Quran**, 21:90)
- Know that God created the universe with meaning and purpose (**Quran**, 3:191)
- Guard your modesty (**Quran**, 23:5)
- Know that being just is next to piety (**Quran**, 5:8)
- Fight when necessary to defend yourselves but do not aggress (**Quran**, 2:190)
- Know that it is only righteousness that makes a person noble (**Quran**, 49:13)

Christmas – celebrating the birth of Jesus
Easter – commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead

Diversity in the universe → Many gods (**Polytheism**)

Unity in the universe → One god (**Monotheism**)



The Problem of Evil: How Can an All-Good, All-Powerful God Exist and There Still Be Evil in the World?

The 11 most important Upanishads

- **Aitareya Upanishad:**

This is probably the most established Upanishad and is connected with the old Rigveda text. It talks about a four-level universe, the production of creatures, the exemplification of Atman as the perfect maker, and the characteristics of Brahman.

- **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad:**

This Upanishad was composed by the antiquated sage Yajnavalkya. Inside its three parts, it depicts the connection among Jiva and the Atman and clarifies various techniques for contemplation.

- **Isha Upanishad:**

This is a more limited Upanishad of just eighteen sections. "Isa" signifies "Ruler of the Universe," which is depicted in this content as "unembodied, omniscient, blameless, without veins, unadulterated and uncontaminated."

- **Taittiriya Upanishad:**

This Upanishad is separated into three sections and the subsequent segment announces that the most elevated point is to consider Brahman to be omniscient, boundless, and the most elevated truth.

- **Katha Upanishad:**

This is probably the most Upanishad, and a portion of its sections are found in the Bhagavad Gita. It is a conversation between Yama, the divine force of death, and Nachiketa, a youthful Brahman kid. They talk about in detail the profound way to freedom, the idea of re-birth, and the manner by which a yogi should desert their body.

- **Chandogya Upanishad:**

This Upanishad examines the significance of reflection, the intensity of the Om mantra, and the essentialness of Prana, the focal life power energy.

- **Kena Upanishad:**

This Upanishad portrays the uniqueness of creation and the single force that controls the entire world.

- **Mundaka Upanishad:**

This Upanishad contains 64 mantra-like sonnets. This content gives guidance on reflection and examines the idea of Brahma and Atman.

- **Mandukya Upanishad:**

This is the briefest of the apparent multitude of Upanishads with just 12 sections. It depicts the four conditions of awareness where the Om mantra speaks to.

- **Prasna Upanishad:**

This Upanishad is a progression of philosophical inquiries posed by a few teaches and replied by the Sage Pippalada. The content talks about the idea of Brahman and the root, presence, and objective of life.

- **Svetastara Upanishad:**

This Upanishad is exceptional in that the accentuation isn't on the Brahman however centers around the bhakti or commitment of individual gods. This content contains a few otherworldly conversations about the creation and motivation behind presence.

Vishnu is nobody but Shiva, and he who is called Shiva is but identical with Vishnu.

— Skanda Purana, 1.8.20-21

The progeny of Dharma by the daughters of Daksha were as follows: by Sraddhá (devotion) he had Kama (desire); by Lakshmí (wealth, prosperity), was born Darpa (pride); by Dhriti (courage), the progeny was Niyama (precept); by Tushṭi (inner comfort), Santosha (contentment); by Pushṭi (opulence), the progeny was Lobha (cupidity, greed); by Medhá (wisdom, experience), Sruta (sacred tradition); by Kriyá (hard work, labour), the progeny were Dańda, Naya, and Vinaya (justice, politics, and education); by Buddhi (intellect), Bodha (understanding); by Lajjá (shame, humility), Vinaya (good behaviour); by Vapu (body, strength), Vyavasaya (perseverance). Shanti (peace) gave birth to Kshama (forgiveness); Siddhi (excellence) to Sukha (enjoyment); and Kírṭti (glorious speech) gave birth to Yasha (reputation). These were the sons of Dharma; one of whom, Kama (love, emotional fulfillment) had baby Hersha (joy) by his wife Nandi (delight).

The wife of Adharma (vice, wrong, evil) was Hinsá (violence), on whom he begot a son Anrita (falsehood), and a daughter Nikriti (immorality): they intermarried, and had two sons, Bhaya (fear) and Naraka (hell); and twins to them, two daughters, Máyá (deceit) and Vedaná (torture), who became their wives. The son of Bhaya (fear) and Máyá (deceit) was the destroyer of living creatures, or Mrityu (death); and Dukha (pain) was the offspring of Naraka (hell) and Vedaná (torture). The children of Mrityu were Vyádhi (disease), Jará (decay), Soka (sorrow), Trishńa (greediness), and Krodha (wrath). These are all called the inflictors of misery, and are characterized as the progeny of Vice (Adharma). They are all without wives, without posterity, without the faculty to procreate; they perpetually operate as causes of the destruction of this world. On the contrary, Daksha and the other Rishis, the elders of mankind, tend perpetually to influence its renovation: whilst the Manus and their sons, the heroes endowed with mighty power, and treading in the path of truth, as constantly contribute to its preservation.

— Vishnu Purana, Chapter 7, Translated by Horace Hayman Wilson

"Nothing is higher than Dharma. The weak overcomes the stronger by Dharma, as over a king. Truly that Dharma is the Truth (Satya); Therefore, when a man speaks the Truth, they say, "He speaks the Dharma"; and if he speaks Dharma, they say, "He speaks the Truth!" For both are one."

— **Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, 1.4.xiv**

"The performance of all the sacrifices, described in the Maitrayana-Brahmana, is to lead up in the end to a knowledge of Brahman, to prepare a man for meditation. Therefore, let such man, after he has laid those fires, meditate on the Self, to become complete and perfect."

— **Maitri Upanishad**

German-born philologist and Orientalist **Max Müller**, in his review of the Upanishads, summarizes the lack of systematic philosophy and the central theme in the Upanishads as follows:

"There is not what could be called a philosophical system in these Upanishads. They are, in the true sense of the word, guesses at truth, frequently contradicting each other, yet all tending in one direction. The key-note of the old Upanishads is "know thyself," but with a much deeper meaning than that of the γνῶθι σεαυτόν of the Delphic Oracle. The "know thyself" of the Upanishads means, know thy true self, that which underlines thine Ego, and find it and know it in the highest, the eternal Self, the One without a second, which underlies the whole world."

"These virtuous and gentle kings, seek neither to reproach others, nor do they seek the wives of others, nor the injury of others, nor the property of others."

— **Ganesha Purana, The Tale of Chandrangada**
Upasana Khanda, 54.25 - 54.26 (Translator: Greg Bailey)

Ganesha said, "The man who delights in his own self and is attached to his own self, attains bliss and indestructible happiness, for there is no happiness in the senses. Enjoyments which arise from the objects of the senses are the causes of pain and are connected to birth and destruction. The wise man is not attached to them. (...)

Grounded within the soul, shining within the soul, happy with the soul, he who delights in the soul, will certainly gain the imperishable Brahman and bring about the good aims of all people. (...)

Mark! For all those who know their own self, Brahman shines everywhere. (...)

— **Ganesha Purana, Krida Khanda, 142.21 - 142.26**
(Translator: Greg Bailey)

Kamadhenu

(Wish-cow)

	Symbolize
Four legs	Four texts of the Vedas
Four teats	Four Purusharthas (the 4 goals of all human life): <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Righteousness• Prosperity• Love• Liberation
Horns	The triune gods: Brahma (tip), Vishnu (middle) and Shiva (base)
Eyes	The sun and moon gods
Shoulders	The fire-god Agni and the wind-god Vayu

Exist in five different forms

- Nanda
- Sunanda
- Surabhi
- Sumana
- Susheela

धेनुनाम अस्मि कामधुः

Dhenunam Asmi Kamadhuh

Among Cows, I am Kamadhuh (**Kamadhenu**)

(Bhagavad Gita- Chapter 10 - Verse 28)

Ashwatthama:

Guru Dronacharya (royal preceptor to the Kauravas and Pandavas) had performed intense penance to please Lord Shiva. He wanted the Lord to be born as his son. Therefore, pleased by Guru Dronacharya's devotion, **Lord Shiva** took birth as Ashwatthama, an able warrior who played a pivotal role in one of the two major mythological epics of ancient India "**Mahabharata**" (that narrates the struggle between two groups of cousins in the Kurukshetra War and the fates of the **Kaurava** and the Paṇḍava princes and their successors).

Sharabha:

Lord Shiva appeared as a being that partly looked like a lion and bird (**Sharabha**) to confront the human-lion Narasimha avatar of **Lord Vishnu**, when Narasimha becomes destructive.

Yaksheshwar:

Lord Shiva appeared in the guise of a Yaksha to crush the pride of the Devas after they consumed **Amrita**, the divine nectar of life and immortality. He asked them to cut a blade of grass, and they failed to destroy it even with their combined powers. Subsequently, they apologized to Lord Shiva.

Abhinavagupta

(The greatest exegetical theologian of the Shaiva tradition in the medieval period)



If we want to understand the nature of the Supreme Being we need only to look into our own nature.

Shiva is not just consciousness, it's also bliss, and that bliss finds expression in loving, supportive human relations.

Sunatnartak:

Lord Shiva got dressed up as a **Sunatnartak** and went to Himalayan King's court and danced with his damru. In the end, he put forward a marriage proposal and expressed his desire to marry Parvati.

Brahmachari:

After sacrificing herself in the fire of Yajna, **Sati** (a daughter of the sage **Daksha**) was born again as Parvati, the daughter of the king of Himalayas. As Parvati, she wanted to marry Lord Shiva. Lord Shiva appeared before her as a **Brahmachari**. He hurled abuses at Shiva to test Goddess Parvati's determination to marry him. And Parvati, who loved Lord Shiva more than anyone else, gave a fitting reply to the Brahmachari. In the end, Lord Shiva revealed himself and blessed Parvati.

सर्व कामदुधे देवि सर्व तीर्थीभिषेचिनि

पावने सुरभि श्रेष्ठे देवि तुभ्यं नमोस्तुते

Sarva Kaama-dudhe Devi Sarva Teerthee-bhishechini

Paavane Surabhi Shreshthe Devi Tubhyam Namostute

Salutations to the great Goddess,

The One who fulfills the wishes of the devotees,

The One who lived as a seed in all cows,

Salutations to the Mother of the Universe.

Lord Shiva appeared as **Avadhut** to crush
the arrogance of Lord Indra.

Kirateshwar:

Lord Shiva appeared in the guise of a hunter to test the bravery of **Arjuna** (the main protagonist of the Indian epic Mahabharata). When the Pandavas were in exile, Arjuna meditated to seek the weapon of Pashupati (**an epithet of Lord Shiva**). As he was meditating, a demon named **Mooka** disguised as boar to kill Arjuna. Arjuna and the Hunter struck the boar at the same time with their respective arrows. A fight broke between the Hunter and Arjuna as to who struck the boar first. Arjuna challenged Lord Shiva in the form of Hunter for a duel. Lord Shiva was pleased by Arjuna's bravery and gifted him his most destructive personal weapon '**Pashupatastra**'.

Bhikshuvarya:

Lord Shiva appeared as a beggar to save the child of a King named **Sathyaratha**. Since the child had lost his parents, he was brought up by a poor woman with Lord Shiva's blessings.

20 Life Lessons we can learn From Sage Veda Vyasa Mahabharata:

- A revengeful instinct can only lead to one's doom
- Gambling leads to one's doom
- Stand by what's right; even fight for it
- The eternal bond of friendship
- Single minded focus can benefit towards attaining bigger goals
- Being kind, humble and generous is not enough to live life
- Half knowledge can be extremely harmful than no knowledge
- Don't be swayed by greed
- A good strategy will take you to places
- We need to think before speaking
- Kindness has a bigger virtue compared to anything else
- No matter what is the hurdle, never give up
- Sometimes, enemies come in the form of friends
- Learning throughout life is the best gift you can give yourself
- Righteousness is priority
- You need to fight for what you think belongs to you
- Being a woman does not make you a lesser individual
- No man can fulfill everything a woman wants or needs
- Bad company can ruin your life beyond imagination
- You cannot be stopped if you are passionate about what you do

ॐ श्री रामाय नमः

Om Shri Ramaya Namah

Om and salutations to Rama, the bestower of happiness, inner peace and balance

श्री राम जय राम जय जय राम

Shri Rama Jaya Rama Jaya Jaya Rama

Victory to Lord Rama

Shri	Shakti or Goddess Sita
Ra	The fire that burns our Karma
Ma	The water which means the peace that passeth all understanding
Jaya	victory to the spirit over the flesh

ॐ दाशरथये विद्महे सीतावल्लभाय धीमहि, तन्नो राम प्रचोदयात्

Om Dasharathaye Vidmahe Sitavallabhaya Dhimahi, Tanno Rama Prachodayat

Om, let me meditate on the son of Dasharatha (Who has ten chariots), Oh, consort of Sita, give me higher intellect, And let Lord Rama illuminate my mind

ॐ आपदामपहर्तारम् दाताराम् सर्वसम्पदाम्

लोकाभिरामम् श्रीरामम् भूयो-भूयो नमाम्यहम्

Om Apadamapahartaram Dataram Sarvasampadam

Lokabhiramam Shriramam Bhuyo-Bhuyo Namamyaham

I bow repeatedly to Lord Shri Rama, the one who is most beautiful in the world, the one who wards off sorrow and gives wealth to devotees

"A gift, made at a proper time and place, to a deserving person, in a true spirit of compassionate sympathy, carries the merit of all sorts of pious acts."

— **Garuda Purana, Chapter 93**

"Quit the country where you can find neither friends nor pleasures, nor in which is there any knowledge to be gained."

— **Garuda Purana, Chapter 109**

"First the shape, color, defects or excellences of a gem should be carefully tested and then its price should be ascertained in consultation with a gem expert who has studied all the books dealing with the precious stones."

— **Garuda Purana, Purvakhanda, Chapter 68**

(Translator: MN Dutt)

"Little by little a man should acquire learning.
Little by little a mountain should be climbed.
Little by little desires should be gratified."

— **Garuda Purana, Purvakhanda, Chapter 109**

(Translator: MN Dutt)

Moksha is Oneness

The Yogins, through Yoga,
realise their being with the supreme Brahman.
Realization of this is called Mukti.

— **Garuda Purana, Purvakhanda, Chapter 235**

(Translator: MN Dutt)

Go forth, go forth upon those ancient pathways,
By which your former fathers have departed.
Thou shalt behold god Varuna, and Yama,
both kings, in funeral offerings rejoicing.
Unite thou with the Fathers and with Yama,
with istapurta in the highest heaven.

Leaving behind all blemish homeward return,
United with thine own body, full of vigor.

— **Rigveda 10.14, Yama Suktam (Abridged)**
(The cremation hymn in Garuda Purana)
(Translator: Mariasusai Dhavamony)

A dead child, who died before completing his second year,
should be buried instead of being cremated, and no sort of
Sraddha or Udaka-kriya is necessary. The friends or
relatives of a child, dead after completing its second year
of life, shall carry its corpse to the cremation ground and
exhume it in fire by mentally reciting the Yama Suktam
(Rigveda 10.14)

— **Garuda Purana**

The Teachings of Jesus Christ:

- Love God.
- Love your neighbor as yourself.
- Excuse other people who have violated you.
- Love your adversaries.
- Request God for absolution from your wrongdoings.
- Jesus is the Messiah and was given the right to pardon others.
- Atonement of sins is fundamental.
- Try not to be dishonest.
- Try not to pass judgment on others.
- The Kingdom of God is close. It's not the rich and strong—but rather the feeble and poor—who will acquire this realm.

12 of the Most Powerful Divine Weapons From Hindu Mythology:

Chandrasah	The Sword of Ravana
Indra Vajra	The Thunderbolt of Indra
Nandaka	The Sword of Lord Vishnu
Teen Baan	The Arrows of Babrika
Pinaka	The Bow of Lord Shiva
Kaladanda	The Staff of Lord Yama
Rudra Astra	The Power of the Third Eye of Lord Shiva
Gandiva	The Bow of Arjuna

Brahmastra	The Devastating Missile
Trishula	The Trident of Lord Shiva
Sudarshana Charka	The Disc of Lord Vishnu
Vijaya	The Bow of Karna

The most prominent Hindu deities:

- **Brahma:** the god responsible for the creation of the world and all living things
- **Vishnu:** the god who preserves and protects the universe
- **Shiva:** the god who destroys the universe in order to recreate it
- **Devi:** the goddess who fights to restore dharma
- **Krishna:** the god of compassion, tenderness and love
- **Lakshmi:** the goddess of wealth and purity
- **Saraswati:** the goddess of learning

The most prominent Hindu festivals:

- **Diwali:** the festival of lights
- **Navaratri:** a celebration of fertility and harvest
- **Holi:** a spring festival
- **Krishna Janmashtami:** a tribute to Lord Krishna's birthday
- **Raksha Bandhan:** a celebration of the bond between brother and sister
- **Maha Shivaratri:** the great festival of Lord Shiva

Islam	Hinduism
Monotheism	Polytheism
No Idol worship	Idol worship
The doctrine that all people are equal and deserve equal rights and opportunities	Caste System
Slaughter and eat cows	Consider the cow to be a sacred symbol of life that should be protected and revered

Sikhism Seeks to Reconcile Islam and Hinduism

Karma (action or deeds):

nitya-karma	performed daily
naimittika-karma	performed occasionally
kamya-karma	performed to gain some desired end
śrauta-karma	performed for the benefit of the world
gṛhya-karma	performed for the well-being of an individual or a family

Upasana destroys Rajas and Tamas and fills the mind with Sattva or purity.

Timeline of Hindu texts

- Rigveda, 1800 - 1100 BCE
- Samaveda, 1200 - 800 BCE
- Yajurveda, 1100 - 800 BCE
- Atharvaveda, 1000 - 800 BCE
- Mahabharata, 400 BCE (Origins likely in the 8th or 9th century BCE)
- Bhagavad Gita, 400 BCE
- Ramayana, 400 BCE
- Samkhya Sutra
- Mimamsa Sutra, 300-200 BCE
- Arthashastra, 400 BCE
- Nyaya Sutra, 2nd century BCE
- Vaisesika Sutra, 2nd century BCE
- Yoga Sutras of Patanjali, 100 BCE - 500 BCE
- Brahma Sutra, 500 BCE
- Puranas, 250 - 1000 CE
- Shiva Sutras, 120 BCE
- Abhinavabharati, 950 - 1020 CE
- Yoga Vasistha, 750 CE

The whole Veda is the (first) source of the sacred law, next the tradition and the virtuous conduct of those who know the (Veda further), also the customs of holy men, and (finally) self-satisfaction (Atmana santushti).

The root of the religion is the entire Veda, and (then) the tradition and customs of those who know (the Veda), and the conduct of virtuous people, and what is satisfactory to oneself.

– Manusmriti 2.6

The Veda, the sacred tradition, the customs of virtuous men, and one's own pleasure,
they declare to be the fourfold means of defining the sacred law.

The Veda, tradition, the conduct of good people, and what is pleasing to oneself - they
say that is four fold mark of religion.

— **Manusmriti 2.12**

He who thus recognizes in his individual soul (Self, Atman), the universal soul that
exists in all beings, becomes equal-minded towards all, and enters the highest state,
Brahman.

— **Manusmriti 12.125**

I hold Manusmriti as part of Shastras. But that does not mean that I swear by every
verse that is printed in the book described as Manusmriti. There are so many
contradictions in the printed volume that, if you accept one part, you are bound to
reject those parts that are wholly inconsistent with it. (...) Nobody is in possession
of the original text.

— **Mahatma Gandhi, An Adi-Dravida's Difficulties**

What is varna (class, caste)?

The Brahmana, the Kshatriya,
the Vaishya and the Shudra,
are the four varnas.

What is meant by Brahmana?

Is it his individual soul?

Is it his body?

Is it based on his birth?

Is it his knowledge?

Is it his deeds?

Is it his rites?

— Vajrasucika Upanishad, Verse 2 (Abridged)

Enveloped by the Lord must be This All – each thing that moves on earth. With that
renounced, enjoy thyself. Covet no wealth of any man

— Isha Upanishad, Hymn 1

Should one wish to live a hundred years on this earth, he should live doing
Karma. While thus, as man, you live, there is no way other than this by which
Karma will not cling to you. Those who partake the nature of the Asuras [evil],
are enveloped in blind darkness, and that is where they reside who ignore their
Atman [Self]. For liberation, know your Atman, which is motionless yet faster

than mind, it is distant, it is near, it is within all, it is without all this.
It is all pervading. And he who beholds all beings in the Self, and the Self in
all beings, he never turns away from it [the Self].

— Isha Upanishad, Hymns 2-6

When to a man who understands,
the Self has become all things,
what sorrow, what trouble can there be,
to him who beholds that unity.

— Isha Upanishad, Hymn 7

I am He, the Purusha within thee.

— Isha Upanishad, Hymn 16 Abridged

Naked as he was born, beyond the pair of opposites (joy versus sorrow etc.), without belongings, wholly devoted to the way to truth, the Brahman, with a pure heart, going out, begging alms at a proper time only to sustain his life, with the belly as his utensil, even-tempered whether he gets anything or not, staying homeless, whether in a deserted house, in a temple, on a heap of grass, on an ant-hill, at the roots of tree, in a potter's workshop, on a river bank, in a mountain cave, in a ravine, in a hollow tree, at a waterfall, or just bare ground, not striving, free from feeling of "mine",

given to pure contemplation, firmly rooted in the supreme Self, eradicating all evil deeds, [...] he is called a Paramahansa.

— **Jabala Upanishad, Chapter 6 (abridged)**

The world is a family

One is a relative, the other stranger,
say the small minded.
The entire world is a family,
live the magnanimous.

Be detached,
be magnanimous,
lift up your mind, enjoy
the fruit of Brahmanic freedom.

— **Maha Upanishad 6.71–75**

The universe of Sannyasi

The sky is his belief.
His knowledge is of the absolute.
Union is his initiation.
Compassion alone is his pastime.
Bliss is his garland.
The cave of solitude is his fellowship.

His teaching:

Hamsa abides in the heart of every being.

Fortitude is his patched garment.

Investigation is his staff (walking stick).

Happiness is his sandals.

Union with the truth, the perfect is his monastery.

The primordial Brahman is self-knowledge.

A solitary place is his monastery of bliss.

The non-dual Being and Bliss is his divinity.

The soundless is his mantra.

His own nature is his liberation.

— **Nirvana Upanishad (Abridged, Tr: Patrick Olivelle)**

A Paramahansa is affected neither by cold nor by heat,
neither by pleasure nor by pain, neither by respect nor by disrespect.

A Paramahansa gives up slander, pride, jealousy, deceit, arrogance, desire,
he gives up hate, pleasure, pain, lust, anger, greed, delusion,
he gives up excitement, indignation, egotism, and the like.

He constantly abides in that eternally pure Being. That itself is his state.
To him, he is that calm and unchanging Being, a single mass of bliss and consciousness.
That alone is his highest abode. That alone is his topknot and his sacred string.

By knowing that the highest Self (Brahman) and the lower self (Atman) are one,
the difference between them dissolves into oneness.

This knowledge is his twilight worship.

— **Paramahansa Upanishad, Chapter 2 (Abridged)**

He does not fear pain, nor longs for pleasure.
He forsakes love. He is not attached to the pleasant, nor to the unpleasant.
He does not hate. He does not rejoice.

Firmly fixed in knowledge, his Self is content, well-established within.
He is called the true Yogin. He is a knower.

His consciousness is permeated with that, the perfect bliss.
That Brahman I am, he knows it. He has that goal achieved.

— **Paramahansa Upanishad, Chapter 4 (Abridged)**

What is bondage?

The Atman (soul) is God. When, however, one fancies the body etc which is not the Atman, to be Atman then this fancy is called bondage.

— **Sarvasara Upanishad (Tr: Deussen)**

Jnana or wisdom

Jnana is self-light. It is that which illuminates all. It is that Absolute Consciousness which is without any obscuration.

— **Sarvasara Upanishad (Tr: Aiyar)**

By what means, O Lord,
can I give up rituals completely?

— Aruni Upanishad Chapter 1

Sannyasi's promise to self

All beings are safe from me,
I shall not be a source of fear for any living being,
for everything has proceeded from me.

— Aruni Upanishad Chapter 3

And the highest step of Vishnu
The sages always see
Like an eye stretched across the sky
That highest step of Vishnu
The wise men ever vigilant,
Light up with joyous praise.

— Aruni Upanishad, Chapter 5, Translated by Patrick Olivelle

Conduct prescribed for Hindu monk

Overcoming lust, anger, greed, delusion, deceit, arrogance, envy, egotism, conceit and the like, shunning honor and dishonor, praise and blame, let him stand like a tree and when hacked, not utter a word. Those who know this become immortal in this very world.

That has been declared in these Vedic verses: (...)

— Shatyayaniya Upanishad (Tr: Patrick Olivelle)

He who speaks with excellence is one who speaks of Truth, therefore one must desire to understand the Truth (Satya),

He who Understands the Truth speaks the Truth, therefore one must desire to understand what is Understanding (Vijñana),

He who Thinks understands Understanding, therefore one must desire to understand Thought (Mati),

He who has Belief is the one who Thinks, therefore one must desire to understand why one Believes (Śraddhā),

He who Grows Forth is the one who Believes, therefore one must desire to understand what yields Growing Forth (Nististhati),

He who is Creatively Active is the one who Grows Forth, therefore one must desire to understand why one pursues Creative Activity (Kṛti),

He who experiences Joy for Oneself is the one who engages in Creative Activity, therefore one must desire to understand what is Joy (Sukham),

Joy is a sense of Unlimitedness and Infinite potential within, therefore one must
desire to understand what is Unlimitedness (Bhuma),
Unlimitedness is when one sees nothing else, hears nothing else, aware of nothing else,
when one is founded on its own greatness or not greatness at all,
when one is not established upon another,
when one's Soul, indeed, is this whole world,
when one understands this, one loves the Soul, delights in the Soul, revels in the
Soul, rejoices in the Soul,
He who is thus autonomous (Svaraj), it is he who has unlimited freedom in all the
worlds.
He sees, thinks, understands and knows everything as his Self. This whole world is his
Soul.

— Chandogya Upanishad 7.16-7.26

[Where Brahman-Atman dwells], there are all our true desires, but hidden by what is
false. As people who do not know the country, walk again and again over undiscovered
gold that is hidden below inside the earth, thus do people live with Brahman and yet do
not discover it because they do not seek to discover the true Self in that Brahman
dwelling inside them.

— Chandogya Upanishad 8.3.2

“God and the individual are one.

To realize this is the essence of Kashmir Shaivism.”

~Swami Lakshmanjoo

Universal Creation Based on the Philosophy of Kashmir Shaivism

Pure Consciousness: The Underlying Field of Creation the World

Perfect Oneness Begins to Separate and Becomes the World and Awareness of the World.

The World

Awareness of the World

The Cloaks of Illusion and Limitation Cover the All-Knowing, All-Pervasive, All-Perfect Self

- Omnipotence becomes limited abilities.
- Omniscience becomes limited knowledge.
- Perfection becomes limited desires.
- Eternality becomes limited time.
- Omnipresence becomes limited placements.

The Mind, Intelligence, and Self-Awareness Take Form

The Senses and Physical World Take Form

ब्रह्ममुरारिसुरार्चितलिङ्गं निर्मलभासितशोभितलिङ्गम्
जन्मजदुःखविनाशकलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

देवमुनिप्रवरार्चितलिङ्गं कामदहं करुणाकरलिङ्गम्
रावणदर्पविनाशनलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

सर्वसुगन्धिसुलेपितलिङ्गं बुद्धिविवर्धनकारणलिङ्गम्
सिद्धसुरासुरवन्दितलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

कनकमहामणिभूषितलिङ्गं फणिपतिवेष्टितशोभितलिङ्गम्
दक्षसुयज्ञविनाशनलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

कुङ्कुमचन्दनलेपितलिङ्गं पङ्कजहारसुशोभितलिङ्गम्
सञ्चितपापविनाशनलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

देवगणार्चितसेवितलिङ्गं भावैर्भक्तिभिरेव च लिङ्गम्
दिनकरकोटिप्रभाकरलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

अष्टदलोपरिवेष्टितलिङ्गं सर्वसमुद्भवकारणलिङ्गम्
अष्टदरिद्रविनाशितलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

सुरगुरुसुरवरपूजितलिङ्गं सुरवनपुष्पसदार्चितलिङ्गम्
परात्परं परमात्मकलिङ्गं तत् प्रणमामि सदाशिवलिङ्गम्

लिङ्गाष्टकमिदं पुण्यं यः पठेत् शिवसन्निधौ
शिवलोकमवाप्नोति शिवेन सह मोदते

**Brahma-Muraari-Sura-Arcita-Linggam Nirmala-Bhaasita-Shobhita-Linggam
Janmaja-Duhkha-Vinaashaka-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam**

**Deva-Muni-Pravara-Aarcita-Linggam Kaama-Dahan Karunnaa-Kara-Linggam
Raavanna-Darpa-Vinaashana-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam**

Sarva-Sugandhi-Sulepita-Linggam Buddhi-Vivardhana-Kaaranna-Linggam

Siddha-Sura-Asura-Vandita-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam

Kanaka-Mahaamanni-Bhuussita-Linggam Phanni-Pati-Vessttita-Shobhita-Linggam
Dakssa-Su-Yajnya-Vinaashana-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam

Kungkuma-Candana-Lepita-Linggam Pangkaja-Haara-Su-Shobhita-Linggam
San.cita-Paapa-Vinaashana-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam

Deva-Ganna-Aarcita-Sevita-Linggam Bhaavair-Bhaktibhir-Eva Ca Linggam
Dinakara-Kotti-Prabhaakara-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam

Asstta-Dalo-Parivessttita-Linggam Sarva-Samudbhava-Kaaranna-Linggam
Asstta-Daridra-Vinaashita-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam

Suraguru-Suravara-Puujita-Linggam Suravana-Pusspa-Sada-Aarcita-Linggam
Paraatparam Paramaatmaka-Linggam Tat Prannamaami Sadaashiva-Linggam

Linggaassttakam-Idam Punnyam Yah Patthet Shiva-Sannidhau
Shivalokam-Avaapnoti Shivena Saha Modate

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is Adored by Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu and the Gods,
which is Pure, Shining, and well-Adorned,
And which Destroys the Sorrows associated with Birth (and human life). I Salute that Eternal Shiva
Lingam.

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is Worshipped by the Gods and the Best of Sages,
which Burns the Desires, which is Compassionate,
And which Destroyed the Pride of demon Ravana. I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam.

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is beautifully Smeared with Various Fragrant pastes, which is the Cause behind the Elevation of a person's (Spiritual) Intelligence and Discernment, And which is Praised by the Siddhas, Devas and the Asuras. I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam.

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is Decorated with Gold and other Precious Gems, which is Adorned with the Best of the Serpents Wrapped around it, And which Destroyed the Grand Sacrifice (Yajna) of Daksha. I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam.

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is Anointed with Kumkuma (Saffron) and Chandana (Sandal Paste), which is Beautifully Decorated with Garlands of Lotuses, And which Destroys the Accumulated Sins (of several lives). I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam.

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is Worshipped and Served by the Group of Devas (Gods) with True Bhava (Emotion, Contemplation) and Bhakti (Devotion), And which has the Splendour of Million Suns. I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam.

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is Surrounded by Eight-Petalled Flowers, which is the Cause behind All Creation, And which Destroys the Eight Poverties. I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam.

(I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam) Which is Worshipped by the Preceptor of Gods (Lord Brihaspati) and the Best of the Gods, which is Always Worshipped by the Flowers from the Celestial Garden, Which is Superior than the Best and which is the Greatest. I Salute that Eternal Shiva Lingam.

Whoever Recites this Lingasthakam (hymn consisting of eight stanzas in praise of the Linga) near Shiva (Lingam),
Will Attain the Abode of Shiva and enjoy His Bliss.

ज्ञानानन्दमयं देवं निर्मल स्फटिकाकृतिम्
आधारं सर्वं विद्यानां हयग्रीवं उपास्महे

Jnananandamayam devam nirmala sphatikakrutim,
aadharam sarvavidyaanaam Hayagreevamupasmahe.

The God, who is the very form of True Spiritual knowledge and True Bliss, Pure as a crystal
One, who is the Basis or Foundation of all Knowledge, I worship that Lord Hayagreeva.

Nara Narayana:

Nara and Narayana are the two twin sage avatars of Lord Vishnu. They were born to ensure truth, justice, righteousness, and other elements of Dharma on Earth. The brothers were so mighty that they were able to overpower **Pashupathastra**, a destructive weapon of Lord Shiva, through their meditation.

Prithu:

Prithu was the first sacred king. He is the one responsible for all the greenery, and the cultivation of all the crops, on the face of the earth. He dedicated his life to the service of God and taught people the ways of religion.

ततः कलौ सम्प्रवृत्ते सम्मोहाय सुरद्विषाम्

बुद्धो नाम्नाञ्जनसुतः कीकटेषु भविष्यति

tataḥ kalau sampravṛtte sammohāya sura-dviṣām

buddho nāmnāñjana-sutaḥ kīkaṭeṣu bhaviṣyati

Then, in the beginning of Kali-yuga, the Lord will appear as **Lord Buddha**, the son of Añjanā, in the province of Gayā, just for the purpose of deluding those who are envious of the faithful theist.

- **Srimad Bhagavatam 1.3.24**

Sage Kapila's Samkhya Philosophy:

- Liberation must be possible; else the means would not have been enjoined
- Scripture would be nugatory, if pain were inevitable
- The fruit of works belongs not to the soul
- The world exists in our mind
- Passion is the determinate cause of activity
- The Easiest Path to Moksha is Bhakti

What is the origin of this world?

Space, said he. Verily, all things here arise out of space. They disappear back into

space, for space alone is greater than these, space is the final goal.

This is the most excellent Udgitha. This is endless. The most excellent is his, the most excellent worlds does he win, who, knowing it thus, reveres the most excellent

Udgitha [Om].

—Chandogya Upanishad 1.9.1-1.9.2

The winds blow, that is Hinkāra

A cloud is formed, that is Prastāva

It rains, that is an Udgītha

The lightning that strikes and thunder that rolls, that is Pratihāra

The rains stop and clouds lift, that is Nidhana.

—Chandogya Upanishad 2.3.1

There are three branches of Dharma (religious life, duty): Yajna (sacrifice), Svādhyāya (self study) and Dāna (charity) are the first,

Tapas (austerity, meditation) is the second, while dwelling as a Brahmacharya for education in the house of a teacher is third,

All three achieve the blessed worlds. But the Brahmasamstha - one who is firmly grounded in Brahman - alone achieves immortality.

—Chandogya Upanishad 2.23.1

Now that light which shines above this heaven, higher than all, higher than everything, in the highest world, beyond which there are no other worlds, that is the same light which is within man.

—Chandogya Upanishad 3.13.7

This whole universe is Brahman. In tranquility, let one worship It, as Tajjalan (that from which he came forth, as that into which he will be dissolved, as that in which he breathes).

—Chandogya Upanishad 3.14.1

Man is a creature of his Kratumaya (will, purpose). Let him therefore have for himself this will, this purpose: The intelligent, whose body is imbued with life-principle, whose form is light, whose thoughts are driven by truth, whose self is like space (invisible but ever present), from whom all works, all desires, all sensory feelings encompassing this whole world, the silent, the unconcerned, this is me, my Self, my Soul within my heart.

—Chandogya Upanishad 3.14.1 - 3.14.3

This is my Soul in the innermost heart, greater than the earth, greater than the aerial space, greater than these worlds. This Soul, this Self of mine is that Brahman.

—Chandogya Upanishad 3.14.3 - 3.14.4

Now Tapas (austerity, meditation), Dāna (charity, alms-giving), Arjava (sincerity, uprightness and non-hypocrisy), Ahimsa (non-violence, don't harm others) and Satya-vacanam (telling truth), these are the Dakshina (gifts, payment to others) he gives [in life].

—Chandogya Upanishad 3.17.4

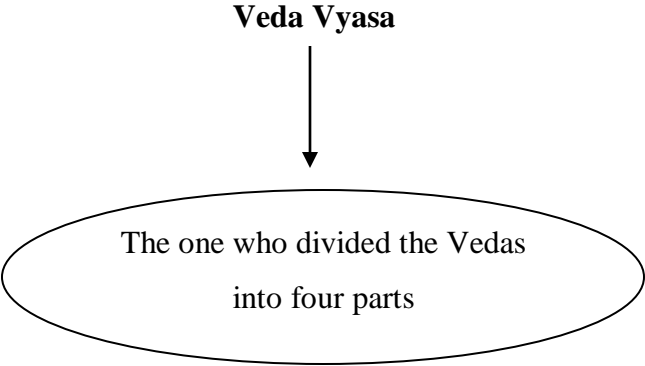
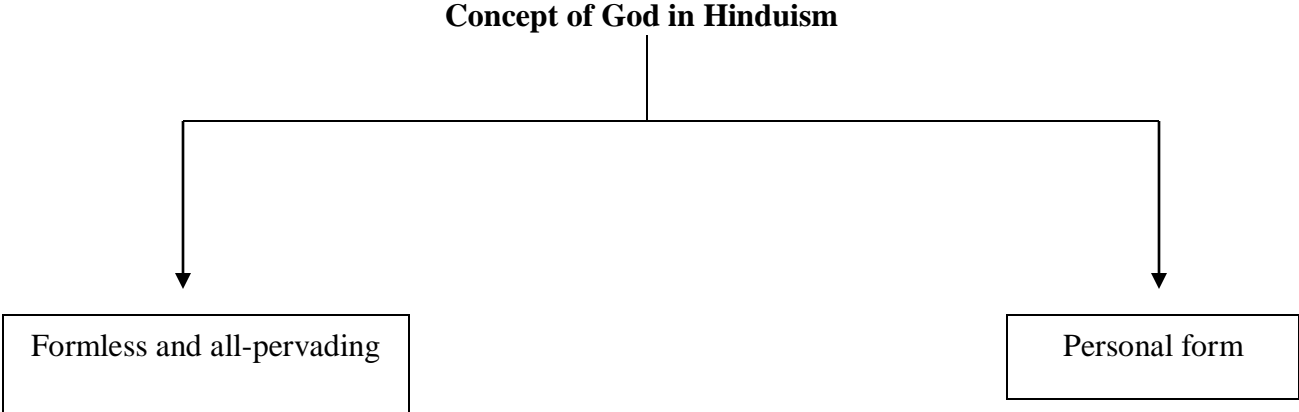
Thou art the Aksitamasi (indestructible, imperishable),
Thou art the Acyutamasi (imperturbable, unchangeable),
Thou art the Prana-samsitamasi (fountainhead, crest of life-principles).

—Chandogya Upanishad 3.17.6

In **Hinduism**, death is merely the soul changing bodies. For the soul, there is neither birth nor death.

This is exactly how the **Vedas** (the oldest scripture of Hinduism) describe God:

"God is he, who has created this world; God is he, within whom the entire world exists; God is he, within whom the whole world will merge at the time of annihilation."



"The **Bhagavad Gita** is one of the clearest and most comprehensive summaries of the perennial philosophy ever to have been done. Hence it's enduring value, not only for the Indians, but also for all mankind. It is perhaps the most systematic statement of the perennial philosophy."

– **Aldous Huxley, English Writer (1894 –1963)**

"Whenever I have read any part of the Vedas, I have felt that a divine light illuminated me. In the great teaching of the Vedas, there is no touch of sectarianism. When I am at it, I feel that I am under the spangled heavens of a summer night."

– **Henry David Thoreau, American Writer, Philosopher, and Naturalist (1817 to 1862)**

"When I read the Bhagavad Gita, and reflect about how God created this universe, everything else seems so superfluous. We owe a lot to the Indians, who taught us how to count, without which no scientific discovery would have been possible."

– **Albert Einstein, American Scientist (1879 – 1955)**

"There is nothing in this world as elevating as the Upanishads. They have been the solace of my life and they shall be the solace of my death."

–**Arthur Schopenhauer, German philosopher (1788 – 1860)**

Urdhva-namam → The sacred mark of Lord Vishnu

- The two white lines denote spiritual reality
- The central red line denote material reality

Lord Vishnu is called Mayin – the great deluder and Goddess Lakshmi is the tangible form of Maya.

The whole story of **Lord Krishna** (a major deity in Hinduism and worshipped as the eighth avatar of Lord Vishnu) means to charm the senses and overpower the feelings – subsequently offering worth to subjective reality and worldly issues.

- **Balarama**, who is a symbol of strength and also known as Balabhadra, is the elder brother of Lord Krishna and husband of Revati. His plough indicates his association with farming activities.
- **Salagrama** or **Shaligram** is a fossilized Ammonite shell found on the bed of the river Gandaki in Nepal. The spiral marks on it is a reminder of Lord Vishnu's wheel and conch shell.
- **Yaksha** (a race of anthropomorphic spirits in Indian mythology) holding a bag of gems and coins in his hand indicates subterranean mineral wealth and **Yakshini** (the female counterpart of the male Yaksha) holding a child in her arms indicates Earth's fertility.

The Owl of Lakshmi (**the goddess of auspiciousness and joy**) is said to be her elder sister, **Alakshmi** who is the goddess of strife.

Dhanvantari (the Hindu god of medicine and an avatar of Lord Vishnu) holds a leech in hand; Leech therapy or Raktamokshana Jaluka Charana is a kind of blood purification therapy in the surgical stream of **Ayurveda**, where leeches are used to suck out impurities from blood.

- The vertical mark on the forehead of **Lord Ayyappa** (the son of Vishnu and Shiva and a very popular Hindu deity – mainly worshipped in South India) indicates he engages with the world like Lord Vishnu and the yoga-patta or band around his legs indicates he is an ascetic like Lord Shiva
- In times of peace, **Lord Vishnu** rests on a serpent (**Sheshanaga** – the king of Nagas – which represents stillness and the world beneath the earth). In times of war, he rides on the back of an eagle (**Garuda** – the king of birds) and the eagle denotes movement and the world above the earth.

Varaha (the avatar of the Lord Vishnu – in the form of a boar) kills the demon "**Hiranyaksha**" and rescues Bhudevi (the Hindu goddess representing the Earth). The union of Bhudevi and Varaha creates a demon called Naraka who is killed by **Lord Krishna**. This event is celebrated on the day prior to Diwali all over India.

4 Principles of Bhakti Movement:

- God is one
- All men are equal
- Give up caste practices
- Devotion is more important than rituals

यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत ।
अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहम् ।

परित्राणाय साधूनां विनाशाय च दुष्कृताम् ।
धर्मसंस्थापनार्थाय सम्भवामि युगे युगे ।

Whenever there is decay of righteousness O! Bharatha
And a rise of unrighteousness then I manifest Myself!

- Bhagavad Gita

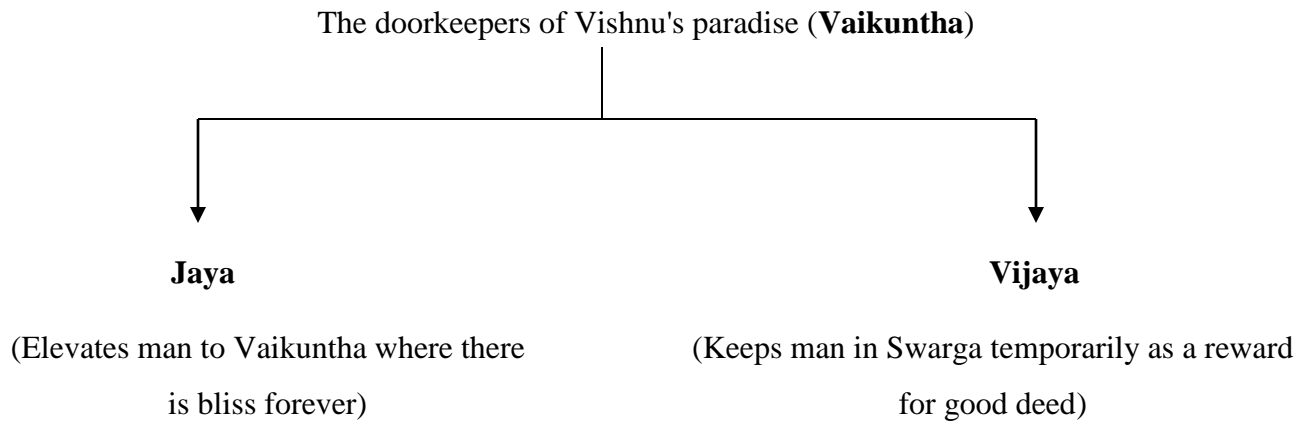
Kalki Purana presents the life of Kalki, who is the prophesied tenth avatar of Lord Vishnu to end the Kali Yuga. This sacred literature of Hinduism illustrates how Kalki fight against the evil Kali in hopes of restoring peace and welfare on the Planet Earth.



Statue of god Kalki Avatar on wall of Rani Ki Vav (The Queens Stepwell) at Patan Gujarat, India

- Bhudevi → intangible wealth
- Sridevi → tangible wealth

Shukracharya (the master and teacher of Demons) loses an eye when he tries to stop **Bali** (the grandson of Prahlada and a descendant of sage Kashyapa) from giving land to the dwarf (**Vamana** – fifth of the 10 incarnations of the Lord Vishnu.). Daitya king **Mahabali** expresses his commitment to give the Vamana land by giving him water.



- Parashurama witnessed the end of Krita Yuga and start of Treta Yuga
- Rama witnessed the end of Treta Yuga and start of Dvapara Yuga
- Balarama witnessed the end of Dvapara Yuga and start of Kali Yuga

- The wheel and the mace associated with inevitability and pain are symbols of Yama (**the Hindu god of death, king of ancestors and final judge on the destination of souls**) in Lord Vishnu's arms.
- The conch and the lotus flower associated with water and life are symbols of Kama (**the Hindu god of sensual pleasure and sexual desire**) in Lord Vishnu's arms.

Lord Hayagriva is an avatar of Lord Vishnu with a human body and a horse head. The horse head is an indicator of knowledge and wisdom. Only in this form Lord Vishnu reveal Goddess Saraswati hidden in his mouth.

Sudhama and Lord Krishna	The Value of Friendship
Lord Ganesha	Quick Thinking Saves the Day
Abhimanyu	Bravery and determination
Lord Rama	Virtuous at Heart
Goddess Durga	The Strength of Women
Arjuna	Victory Through Sheer Concentration
Hanuman	When There's a Will, There's a Way

"The freest people, like the freest man, is always in danger of re-lapsing into servitude. Wars are almost always fatal to Republics. They create tyrants, and consolidate their power. They spring, for the most part, from evil counsels. When the small and the base are intrusted with power, legislation and administration become but two parallel series of errors and blunders, ending in war, calamity, and the necessity for a tyrant. When the nation feels its feet sliding backward, as if it walked on the ice, the time has come for a supreme effort. The magnificent tyrants of the past are but the types of those of the future. **Men and nations** will always sell themselves into slavery, to gratify their passions and obtain revenge. The tyrant's plea, necessity, is always available; and the tyrant once in power, the necessity of providing for his safety makes him savage. Religion is a power, and he must control that. Independent, its sanctuaries might rebel. Then it becomes unlawful for the people to worship God in their own way, and the old spiritual despotisms revive. "

— Albert Pike, Morals and Dogma of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry

Cosmological arguments

St. Thomas Aquinas [Italian Dominican theologian and Roman Catholic saint, the foremost medieval Scholastic] (c. 1225–1274) adapted and enhanced the argument he found in his reading of Aristotle [**Greek philosopher and polymath**] and Avicenna [**Persian polymath who is regarded as one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, thinkers and writers of the Islamic Golden Age, and the father of early modern medicine**] to form one of the most influential versions of the cosmological argument. His conception of First Cause was the idea that the Universe must be caused by something that is itself uncaused, which he claimed is that which we call God:

The second way is from the nature of the efficient cause. In the world of sense we find there is an order of efficient causes. There is no case known (neither is it, indeed, possible) in which a thing is found to be the efficient cause of itself; for so it would be prior to itself, which is impossible. Now in efficient causes it is not possible to go on to infinity, because in all efficient causes following in order, the first is the cause of the intermediate cause, and the intermediate is the cause of the ultimate cause, whether the intermediate cause be several, or only one. Now to take away the cause is to take away the effect. Therefore, if there be no first cause among efficient causes, there will be no ultimate, nor any intermediate cause. But if in efficient causes it is possible to go on to infinity, there will be no first efficient cause, neither will there be an ultimate effect, nor any intermediate efficient causes; all of which is plainly false. Therefore it is necessary to admit a first efficient cause, to which everyone gives the name of God.

German philosopher **Gottfried Leibniz's** argument from contingency is one of the most popular cosmological arguments in philosophy of religion. It attempts to prove the existence of a necessary being and infer that this being is God. **Alexander Pruss** [*Canadian mathematician, philosopher, Professor of Philosophy and the Co-Director of Graduate Studies in Philosophy at Baylor University in Waco, Texas*] formulates the argument as follows:

- Every contingent fact has an explanation.
- There is a contingent fact that includes all other contingent facts.
- Therefore, there is an explanation of this fact.
- This explanation must involve a necessary being.
- This necessary being is God.

William Lane Craig [*American analytic philosopher and Christian theologian, apologist, and author*] gives the **Kalam cosmological argument** [modern formulation of the cosmological

argument for the existence of God – named after the medieval Islamic scholasticism "**Ilm al-kalam** (sometimes called *Islamic scholastic theology*)"] in the following general form:

- Whatever begins to exist has a cause.
- The Universe began to exist.
- Therefore, the Universe has a cause.

Duns Scotus [*the influential Medieval Christian theologian*] created a metaphysical argument for the existence of God. Though it was inspired by **Thomas Aquinas'** argument from motion, he, like other philosophers and theologians, believed that his statement for God's existence could be considered separate to Thomas Aquinas'. His explanation for God's existence is long, and can be summarized as follows:

1. Something can be produced.
2. It is produced by itself, something or another.
3. Not by nothing, because nothing causes nothing.
4. Not by itself, because an effect never causes itself.
5. Therefore, by another A.
6. If A is first then we have reached the conclusion.
7. If A is not first, then we return to 2).
8. From 3) and 4), we produce another- B. The ascending series is either infinite or finite.
9. An infinite series is not possible.
10. Therefore, God exists.

- If the universe were merely the by-product of an accident, then the universe could have been a conglomeration of objects each going its own way.
- But everything we see in the universe follows laws, without exception.
- Hence why should the universe obey laws if there is no law-giver?
- The universe obeys laws because it exists in a plan which is governed by a set of equations that were created, shaped by a universal intelligence and not by chance.

Under God's rulership, all creation was united and at peace

Then God said, "It is not good that man should be alone; I will make him a helper comparable to him" (Genesis 2:18). So God created Eve from the rib of Adam and established marriage. Genesis 2:24 describes the blessed union of marriage between one man and one woman this way: "Therefore a man shall leave his father and mother and be joined to his wife, and they shall become one flesh."

God gave Adam and Eve specific instructions in the Garden of Eden. He told them to "be fruitful and multiply" (**Genesis 1:28**), and He gave them every tree to eat from except for one. "And the Lord God commanded the man, saying, 'Of every tree of the garden you may freely eat; but of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil you shall not eat'" (**Genesis 2:16-17**).
At this time, Adam and Eve were naked and unashamed.

The perfection in the Garden of Eden didn't last. The cunning and crafty serpent tempted the first humans with a lie: "Did God really say . . . ?" And so Adam and Eve took of the forbidden fruit and ate it. After their sin, their eyes were opened, and they knew they were naked, so they hid from God in shame

The moment Adam sinned; he died spiritually and became separated from God. But God killed animals to provide skins to cover Adam and Eve. This pattern of sin, sacrifice, and covering continued for centuries. This sacrifice in the story of Adam and Eve is a picture of a permanent payment for sin that God would provide through His Son, JESUS CHRIST, the Last Adam.

After Adam and Eve sinned, God banished them from the Garden of Eden and gave them specific consequences for their sin. God also cursed the ground, which means thorns, poison, and drought also entered the world. However, we find our hope in God's promise to restore the world to a perfect state one day in the future.

Arguments for the existence of God

The **ontological argument** [formulated by philosophers including **St. Anselm** and **René Descartes**] proposes that God's existence is self-evident – reads roughly as follows:

Whatever is contained in a clear and distinct idea of a thing must be predicated of that thing; but a clear and distinct idea of an absolutely perfect Being contains the idea of actual existence; therefore since we have the idea of an absolutely perfect Being such a Being must really exist.

In a commentary to Brahma Sutras [a Sanskrit text, attributed to the sage **Badarayana** or sage **Vyasa**] (III, 2, 38, and 41), **Adi Sankara** [*Indian philosopher and theologian who consolidated the doctrine of Advaita Vedanta*] argues that

the original karmic actions themselves cannot bring about the proper results at some future time; neither can super sensuous, non-intelligent qualities like *adrsta* [as an adjective means – not seen, unseen, unobserved, unforeseen, unknown, invisible, unexpected, not experienced, destiny, fate, luck, not permitted or sanctioned, illegal, virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain] by themselves mediate the appropriate, justly deserved pleasure and pain. The fruits, according to him must be administered through the action of a conscious agent, namely, a supreme being (*Ishvara*)

Christological arguments assert that certain events of the Christian New Testament are historically accurate, and prove God's existence, namely:

- After his crucifixion, Jesus was buried in a tomb by Joseph of Arimathea
- On the Sunday following the crucifixion, Jesus' tomb was found empty by a group of his women followers
- On multiple occasions and under various circumstances, different individuals and groups of people experienced appearances of Jesus alive from the dead
- The original disciples believed that Jesus was risen from the dead despite their having every predisposition to the contrary.

In light of these, the argument goes on to say that God raised Jesus from the dead.

Judaism asserts that God intervened in key specific moments in history, especially at the **Exodus** [the liberation of the people of Israel from slavery in Egypt in the 13th century BCE, under the leadership of Jewish prophet **Moses**] and the giving of the **Ten Commandments**:

1. You shall have no other Gods but me.
2. You shall not make for yourself any idol, nor bow down to it or worship it.
3. You shall not misuse the name of the Lord your God.
4. You shall remember and keep the Sabbath day holy.
5. Respect your father and mother.
6. You must not commit murder.
7. You must not commit adultery.
8. You must not steal.
9. You must not give false evidence against your neighbor.
10. You must not be envious of your neighbor's goods. You shall not be envious of his house nor his wife, nor anything that belongs to your neighbor.

in front of all the tribes of Israel, posing an argument from empirical evidence stemming from sheer number of witnesses, thus demonstrating his existence.

Famous Scientists On The Possibility Of God

Writing to the Grand Duchess Christina of Tuscany, **Galileo Galilei** [*Italian astronomer, physicist and engineer, sometimes described as a polymath*] criticized philosophers of his time who blindly valued Biblical authority over scientific evidence:

"I do not feel obliged to believe that the same God who has endowed us with senses, reason and intellect has intended us to forego their use and by some other means to give us knowledge which we can attain by them. He would not require us to deny sense and reason in physical matters which are set before our eyes and minds by direct experience or necessary demonstrations."

In an essay on atheism, **Sir Francis Bacon** [*English Renaissance statesman and philosopher, best known for his promotion of the scientific method*] wrote:

"God never wrought miracle to convince atheism, because his ordinary works convince it. It is true, that a little philosophy inclineth man's mind to atheism; but depth in philosophy bringeth men's minds about to religion. For while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but when it beholdeth the chain of them, confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity."

In an 1873 letter to Dutch writer **Nicolaas Dirk Doedes**, Charles Darwin [*English naturalist, geologist and biologist*] wrote:

"I may say that the impossibility of conceiving that this grand and wondrous universe, with our conscious selves, arose through chance, seems to me the chief argument for the existence of God; but whether this is an argument of real value, I have never been able

to decide. I am aware that if we admit a first cause, the mind still craves to know whence it came and how it arose. Nor can I overlook the difficulty from the immense amount of suffering through the world. I am, also, induced to defer to a certain extent to the judgment of the many able men who have fully believed in God; but here again I see how poor an argument this is. The safest conclusion seems to be that the whole subject is beyond the scope of man's intellect; but man can do his duty."

After hearing a minister preach about the dangers of science, **Maria Mitchell** [*American astronomer, librarian, naturalist, and educator*] wrote:

"Scientific investigations, pushed on and on, will reveal new ways in which God works, and bring us deeper revelations of the wholly unknown."

In a 1954 essay for NPR, German-born theoretical physicist **Albert Einstein** wrote:

"The most beautiful thing we can experience is the Mysterious – the knowledge of the existence of something unfathomable to us, the manifestation of the most profound reason coupled with the most brilliant beauty. I cannot imagine a God who rewards and punishes the objects of his creation, or who has a will of the kind we experience in ourselves. I am satisfied with the mystery of life's eternity and with the awareness of – and glimpse into – the marvelous construction of the existing world together with the steadfast determination to comprehend a portion, be it ever so tiny, of the reason that manifests itself in nature. This is the basics of cosmic religiosity, and it appears to me that the most important function of art and science is to awaken this feeling among the receptive and keep it alive."

When her father accused her of making science her religion, **Rosalind Franklin** [*English chemist and X-ray crystallographer whose work was central to the understanding of the molecular structures of DNA, RNA, viruses, coal, and graphite*] told him that she had a different definition of faith:

"In my view, all that is necessary for faith is the belief that by doing our best we shall come nearer to success and that success in our aims (the improvement of the lot of mankind, present and future) is worth attaining. Anyone able to believe in all that religion implies obviously must have such faith, but I maintain that faith in this world is perfectly possible without faith in another world...I see no reason to believe that a creator of protoplasm or primeval matter, if such there be, has any reason to be interested in our insignificant race in a tiny corner of the universe, and still less in us, as still more insignificant individuals."

In his book, **The Demon-Haunted World: Science as a Candle in the Dark**, Carl Sagan [*American astronomer, planetary scientist, cosmologist, astrophysicist, astrobiologist, author, and science communicator*] writes:

"Science is not only compatible with spirituality; it is a profound source of spirituality. When we recognize our place in an immensity of light years and in the passage of ages, when we grasp the intricacy, beauty and subtlety of life, then that soaring feeling, that sense of elation and humility combined, is surely spiritual."

In an essay for CNN, **Francis Collins** [*American physician-geneticist who discovered the genes associated with a number of diseases and led the Human Genome Project*] writes:

"I have found there is a wonderful harmony in the complementary truths of science and faith. The God of the Bible is also the God of the genome. God can be found in the cathedral or in the laboratory. By investigating God's majestic and awesome creation, science can actually be a means of worship."

French mathematician, physicist, inventor, writer and theologian **Blaise Pascal's** last words were:

"May God never abandon me."

In his 1937 lecture "**Religion and Naturwissenschaft**," Max Planck [*German theoretical physicist whose discovery of energy quanta won him the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1918*] expressed the view that:

God is everywhere present, and held that "the holiness of the unintelligible Godhead is conveyed by the holiness of symbols."

Nicolaus Copernicus [*Renaissance-era mathematician and astronomer*], who formulated a model of the universe that placed the Sun rather than Earth at the center of the universe, wrote:

- "The Universe, wrought for us by a supremely good and orderly Creator."
- "To know the mighty works of God, to comprehend His wisdom and majesty and power; to appreciate, in degree, the wonderful workings of His laws, surely all this must be a pleasing and acceptable mode of worship to the Most High, to whom ignorance cannot be more grateful than knowledge."
- "I am aware that a philosopher's ideas are not subject to the judgment of ordinary persons, because it is his endeavor to seek the truth in all things, to the extent permitted to human reason by God."

Tycho Brahe [*Danish nobleman, astronomer, and writer known for his accurate and comprehensive astronomical observations*] wrote in **On Recent Phenomena in the Aetherial World**, 1588:

"That the machine of Heaven is ... divinely governed under a given law."

Johannes Kepler [*German astronomer, mathematician, and astrologer*] remarked:

"Since we astronomers are priests of the highest God in regard to the book of nature, it befits us to be thoughtful, not of the glory of our minds, but rather, above all else, of the glory of God."

The Royal Society editor wrote in a footnote of German-British astronomer **Sir William Herschel's** missing letters:

"Some 400 pages ... are still extant (existing) ... We are informed that Herschel in them interweaves his philosophy and even his musical studies with references of an earnest kind to the Creator as a beneficent Deity, expressing his gratitude and addressing Him in a prayerful spirit."

Sir John Herschel [*English polymath, mathematician, astronomer, chemist, inventor, experimental photographer who invented the blueprint*] wrote in a letter to **Charles Babbage** (The Shadow of the Telescope: A Biography of John Herschel by Günther Buttmann, p. 14):

"God knows how ardently I wish I had ten lives."

Influenced by Scottish geologist Charles Lyell's book [**Principles of Geology: being an attempt to explain the former changes of the Earth's surface, by reference to causes now in operation**], John Herschel wrote:

"Time! Time! Time! – we must not impugn (attack) the Scripture chronology, but we must interpret it in accordance with whatever shall appear on fair inquiry to be the truth for there cannot be two truths. And really there is scope enough: for the lives of the Patriarchs may as reasonably be extended to 5000 or 50000 years apiece as the days of Creation to as many thousand millions of years."

English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, theologian, and author **Sir Isaac Newton** stated:

"When I wrote my treatise about our System I had an eye upon such Principles as might work with considering men for the belief of a Deity and nothing can rejoice me more than to find it useful for that purpose."

In Query 31 of the *Opticks*, **Newton** simultaneously made an argument for the necessity of intervention:

"For while comets move in very eccentric orbs in all manner of positions, blind fate could never make all the planets move one and the same way in orbs concentric, some inconsiderable irregularities excepted which may have arisen from the mutual actions of comets and planets on one another, and which will be apt to increase, till this system wants a reformation."

This passage prompted an attack by **Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz** in a letter to his friend Caroline of Ansbach:

"Sir Isaac Newton and his followers have also a very odd opinion concerning the work of God. According to their doctrine, God Almighty wants to wind up his watch from time to time: otherwise it would cease to move. He had not, it seems, sufficient foresight to make it a perpetual motion."

In an interview published in **George Sylvester Viereck's book Glimpses of the Great** (1930), Albert Einstein responded to a question about whether or not he defined himself as a pantheist. He explained:

"Your question is the most difficult in the world. It is not a question I can answer simply with yes or no. I am not an Atheist. I do not know if I can define myself as a Pantheist. The problem involved is too vast for our limited minds. May I not reply with a parable? The human mind, no matter how highly trained, cannot grasp the universe. We are in the position of a little child, entering a huge library whose walls are covered to the ceiling with books in many different tongues. The child knows that someone must have written those books. It does not know who or how. It does not understand the languages in which they are written. The child notes a definite plan in the arrangement of the books, a mysterious order, which it does not comprehend, but only dimly suspects. That, it seems to me, is the attitude of the human mind, even the greatest and most cultured, toward God. We see a universe marvelously arranged, obeying certain laws, but we understand the laws only dimly. Our limited minds cannot grasp the mysterious force that sways the constellations. I am fascinated by Spinoza's Pantheism. I admire even more his contributions to modern thought. Spinoza is the greatest of modern philosophers, because he is the first philosopher who deals with the soul and the body as one, not as two separate things."

Arguments against the existence of God

American particle physicist, philosopher and author **Victor Stenger's arguments:**

An All-Virtuous Being Cannot Exist

- God is (by definition) a being than which no greater being can be thought.
- Greatness includes the greatness of virtue.
- Therefore, God is a being than which no being could be more virtuous.
- But virtue involves overcoming pains and danger.
- Indeed, a being can only be properly said to be virtuous if it can suffer pain or be destroyed.
- A God that can suffer pain or is destructible is not one than which no greater being can be thought.
- For you can think of a greater being, one that is nonsuffering and indestructible.
- Therefore, God does not exist

A Perfect Creator Cannot Exist

- If God exists, then he is perfect.
- If God exists, then he is the creator of the universe.
- If a being is perfect, then whatever he creates must be perfect.
- But the universe is not perfect.
- Therefore, it is impossible for a perfect being to be the creator of the universe.
- Hence, it is impossible for God to exist.

A Transcendent Being Cannot Be Omnipresent

- If God exists, then he is transcendent (i.e., outside space and time).
- If God exists, he is omnipresent.
- To be transcendent, a being cannot exist anywhere in space.
- To be omnipresent, a being must exist everywhere in space.
- Hence it is impossible for a transcendent being to be omnipresent.
- Therefore, it is impossible for God to exist.

A Personal Being Cannot Be Nonphysical

- If God exists, then he is nonphysical.
- If God exists, then he is a person (or a personal being).
- A person (or personal being) needs to be physical.
- Hence, it is impossible for God to exist

In 1772, **Baron d'Holbach** [*French-German author, philosopher, encyclopedist and prominent figure in the French Enlightenment*] said that

"All children are born Atheists; they have no idea of God."

American author, editor, educator and speaker **George H. Smith** (1979) suggested that:

"The man who is unacquainted with theism is an atheist because he does not believe in a god. This category would also include the child with the conceptual capacity to grasp the issues involved, but who is still unaware of those issues. The fact that this child does not believe in god qualifies him as an atheist."

Some atheists have challenged the need for the term "*atheism*". In his book **Letter to a Christian Nation**, Sam Harris [*American author, philosopher, neuroscientist, and podcast host*] wrote:

In fact, "atheism" is a term that should not even exist. No one ever needs to identify himself as a "non-astrologer" or a "non-chemist". We do not have words for people who doubt that Elvis is still alive or that aliens have traversed the galaxy only to molest ranchers and their cattle. Atheism is nothing more than the noises reasonable people make in the presence of unjustified religious beliefs.

Philosopher, **Zofia Zdybicka** writes:

"Metaphysical atheism ... includes all doctrines that hold to metaphysical monism (the homogeneity of reality). Metaphysical atheism may be either: a) absolute – an explicit denial of God's existence associated with materialistic monism (all materialistic trends, both in ancient and modern times); b) relative – the implicit denial of God in all philosophies that, while they accept the existence of an absolute, conceive of the absolute as not possessing any of the attributes proper to God: transcendence, a personal character or unity. Relative atheism is associated with idealistic monism (pantheism, panentheism, deism)."

Who really knows?

Who will here proclaim it?

Whence was it produced? Whence is this creation?

The gods came afterwards, with the creation of this universe.

Who then knows whence it has arisen?

— **Nasadiya Sukta**, concerns the origin of the universe, **Rig Veda, 10:129-6**

Richard Dawkins [*English ethologist, evolutionary biologist, and author*] writes that *The God Delusion* contains four "**consciousness-raising**" messages:

- Atheists can be happy, balanced, moral, and intellectually fulfilled.
- Natural selection and similar scientific theories are superior to a "God hypothesis"—the illusion of intelligent design—in explaining the living world and the cosmos.
- Children should not be labelled by their parents' religion. Terms like "**Catholic child**" or "**Muslim child**" should make people cringe.
- Atheists should be proud, not apologetic, because atheism is evidence of a healthy, independent mind.

Stephen Hawking [*English theoretical physicist and cosmologist who was director of research at the Centre for Theoretical Cosmology at the University of Cambridge at the time of his death*] and co-author **Leonard Mlodinow** [*American theoretical physicist, screenwriter and author*] state in their book **The Grand Design** that

it is reasonable to ask who or what created the universe, but if the answer is God, then the question has merely been deflected to that of who created God.

Both authors claim that it is possible to answer these questions purely within the realm of science, and without invoking any divine beings.

No **scientific evidence** of God's existence has been found. Therefore, the scientific consensus is that whether God exists is unknown.

The analogy of philosopher **Bertrand Russell's** teapot argues that

the burden of proof for the existence of God lies with the theist rather than the atheist; it can be considered an extension of Occam's Razor.

It is implied as part of **Stephen F. Roberts'** popular quotation:

I contend that we are both atheists. I just believe in one fewer god than you do. When you understand why you dismiss all the other possible gods, you will understand why I dismiss yours.

"What can be asserted without evidence can also be dismissed without evidence."

"Our belief is not a belief. Our principles are not a faith. We do not rely solely upon science and reason, because these are necessary rather than sufficient factors, but we distrust anything that contradicts science or outrages reason. We may differ on many things, but what we respect is free inquiry, openmindedness, and the pursuit of ideas for their own sake."

— **Christopher Hitchens, *God Is Not Great: How Religion Poisons Everything***

"The God of the Old Testament is arguably the most unpleasant character in all fiction: jealous and proud of it; a petty, unjust, unforgiving control-freak; a vindictive, bloodthirsty ethnic cleanser; a misogynistic, homophobic, racist, infanticidal, genocidal, filicidal, pestilential, megalomaniacal, sadomasochistic, capriciously malevolent bully."

— **Richard Dawkins, *The God Delusion***

12th century Indian Jain scholar, poet, and polymath **Acharya Hemachandra** puts forth the Jain view of universe in the Yogasastra thus:

"This universe is not created nor sustained by anyone; It is self-sustaining, without any base or support."

"Some foolish men declare that creator made the world. The doctrine that the world was created is ill advised and should be rejected. If God created the world, where was he before the creation? If you say he was transcendent then and needed no support, where is he now? How could God have made this world without any raw material? If you say that he made this first, and then the world, you are faced with an endless regression. If you declare that this raw material arose naturally you fall into another fallacy, For the whole universe might thus have been its own creator, and have arisen quite naturally. If God created the world by an act of his own will, without any raw material, then it is just his will and nothing else – and who will believe this silly nonsense? If he is ever perfect and complete, how could the will to create have arisen in him? If, on the other hand, he is not perfect, he could no more create the universe than a potter could. If he is formless, action-less and all-embracing, how could he have created the world? Such a soul, devoid of all morality, would have no desire to create anything. If he is perfect, he does not strive for the three aims of man, so what advantage would he gain by creating the universe? If you say that he created to no purpose because it was his nature to do so, then God is pointless. If he created in some kind of sport, it was the sport of a foolish child, leading to trouble. If he created because of the karma of embodied beings [acquired in a previous creation] He is not the Almighty Lord, but subordinate to something else. If out of love for living beings and need of them he made the world, why did he not take creation wholly blissful free from misfortune? If he were transcendent he would not create, for he would be free: Nor if involved in transmigration, for then he would not be almighty. Thus the doctrine that the world was created by God makes no sense at all, And God commits great sin in slaying the children whom he himself created. If you say that he slays only to destroy evil beings, why did he create such beings in the first place? Good men should combat the believer in divine creation, maddened by an evil doctrine. Know that the world is uncreated, as time itself is, without beginning or end, and is based on the principles, life and rest. Uncreated and indestructible, it endures under the compulsion of its own nature."

— Jinasena, Mahapurana

The influential Theravada commentator **Buddhaghosa** specifically denied the concept of a Creator. He wrote:

"For there is no god Brahma.
The maker of the conditioned world of rebirths.
Phenomena alone flow on.
Conditioned by the coming together of causes."

In his work **Cheng Weishi Lun** (*Discourse on the Perfection of Consciousness-only*), Chinese Buddhist monk, scholar, traveler, and translator **Xuanzang** refutes a "Great Lord" or Great Brahmā doctrine:

According to one doctrine, there is a great, self-existent deity whose substance is real and who is all-pervading, eternal, and the producer of all phenomena. This doctrine is unreasonable. If something produces something, it is not eternal, the non-eternal is not all-pervading, and what is not all-pervading is not real. If the deity's substance is all-pervading and eternal, it must contain all powers and be able to produce all dharmas everywhere, at all times, and simultaneously. If he produces dharma when a desire arises, or according to conditions, this contradicts the doctrine of a single cause. Or else, desires and conditions would arise spontaneously since the cause is eternal. Other doctrines claim that there is a great Brahma, a Time, a Space, a Starting Point, a Nature, an Ether, a Self, etc., that is eternal and really exists, is endowed with all powers, and is able to produce all dharmas. We refute all these in the same way we did the concept of the Great Lord.

Osho (Indian godman, mystic, and founder of the Rajneesh movement) writes:

No, don't ask that. That's what all the religions say - don't ask who created God. But this is strange - why not? If the question is valid about existence, why does it become invalid when it is applied to God? And once you ask who created God, you are falling into a regress absurdum

John Humphreys writes:

"... if someone were able to provide the explanation, we would be forced to embark upon what philosophers call an infinite regress. Having established who created God, we would then have to answer the question of who created God's creator."

In *The God Book*, deist **Michael Arnheim** writes:

"The atheist objection is that if God created the universe, who created God? Judging by the number of times that Dawkins repeats this same point in *The God Delusion*, one must assume that he sees this as a killer argument against the existence of God."

Alan Lurie writes:

In response to one of my blogs about God's purpose in the creation of the universe, one person wrote, "All you've done is divert the question. If God created the Universe, who created God? That is a dilemma that religious folks desperately try to avoid." The question, "Who created God?", has been pondered by theologians for millennia, and the answer is both surprisingly obvious and philosophically subtle ... whatever one thinks about the beginnings of the Universe, there is "something" at the very origin that was not created. This is an inescapable given, a cosmic truth.

Now we have the right to give this being the well-known name that always designates what no power of imagination, no flight of the boldest fantasy, no intently devout heart, no abstract thinking however profound, no enraptured and transported spirit has ever attained: God. But this basic unity is of the past; it no longer is. It has, by changing its being, totally and completely shattered itself. God has died and his death was the life of the world.

— **Mainländer, Die Philosophie der Erlösung**

God is dead. God remains dead. And we have killed him. How shall we comfort ourselves, the murderers of all murderers? What was holiest and mightiest of all that the world has yet owned has bled to death under our knives: who will wipe this blood off us? What water is there for us to clean ourselves? What festivals of atonement, what sacred games shall we have to invent? Is not the greatness of this deed too great for us? Must we ourselves not become gods simply to appear worthy of it?

— **Nietzsche, The Gay Science, Section 125**

When Zarathustra heard these words, he saluted the saint and said "What should I have to give you! But let me go quickly that I take nothing from you!" And thus they parted from one another, the old man and Zarathustra, laughing as two boys laugh.

But when Zarathustra was alone, he spoke thus to his heart: "Could it be possible! This old saint has not heard in his forest that God is dead!"

— **Nietzsche, Thus Spoke Zarathustra**

"For those who believe in God, most of the big questions are answered. But for those of us who can't readily accept the God formula, the big answers don't remain stone-written. We adjust to new conditions and discoveries. We are pliable. Love need not be a command nor faith a dictum. I am my own god. We are here to unlearn the teachings of the church, state, and our educational system. We are here to drink beer. We are here to kill war. We are here to laugh at the odds and live our lives so well that Death will tremble to take us."

— **Charles Bukowski**

Do Scientists Pray? Great Genius Answers a Little Girl's Question

The Riverside Church

January 19, 1936

My dear Dr. Einstein,

We have brought up the question: Do scientists pray? in our Sunday school class. It began by asking whether we could believe in both science and religion. We are writing to scientists and other important men, to try and have our own question answered.

We will feel greatly honored if you will answer our question: Do scientists pray, and what do they pray for?

We are in the sixth grade, Miss Ellis's class.

Respectfully yours,

Phyllis

January 24, 1936

Dear Phyllis,

I will attempt to reply to your question as simply as I can. Here is my answer:

Scientists believe that every occurrence, including the affairs of human beings, is due to the laws of nature. Therefore a scientist cannot be inclined to believe that the course of events can be influenced by prayer, that is, by a supernaturally manifested wish. However, we must concede that our actual knowledge of these forces is imperfect, so that in the end the belief in the existence of a final, ultimate spirit rests on a kind of faith. Such belief remains widespread even with the current achievements in science. But also, everyone who is seriously involved in the pursuit of science becomes convinced that some spirit is manifest in the laws of the universe, one that is vastly superior to that of man. In this way the pursuit of science leads to a religious feeling of a special sort, which is surely quite different from the religiosity of someone more naive.

With cordial greetings,

Your A. Einstein

Was The Universe made For Life?

- The galactic area around Earth isn't abounding with **complex life**. Earth is just known planet with life
- **Earth isn't all that appropriate for human life**

- $\frac{2}{3}$ Sea water unfit for drinking
- We are limited to $\frac{1}{3}$ Earth surface
- Earth Atmosphere doesn't obstruct harmful UV radiation
- Cataclysmic events, destructive sickness, starvation murder thousands yearly

- **Separations are gigantic**

- Closest star: 4.22 light-years
- Closest galaxy: 2.44 million light years
- Galaxies inside our horizon are presently 40 billion light-years away
- Universe past skyline: 10 to the 10 to the multiple times greater

- **Squandered energy:** Just two photons of each billion discharged by sun are utilized to warm Earth.
- **Cosmic radiation** keeps people from spending years in space.
- **Squandered Matter:** The greater part of the matter of the universe is not atomic – the component of life form. Visible atomic matter in galaxies: 0.005 of total mass of the universe.
- We are doomed to extinction as a species.

The gigantic cosmos shows no proof of being fine-tuned with mankind in mind

A savvy originator with exceptional respect for mankind would have done a much better work.

	New Testament	Old Testament
Number of Books	27	39
Vocabulary	The New Testament contains a vocabulary of 4,800 words	The Old Testament contains a vocabulary of 5,800 words
Content	The New Testament focuses more on the life and teachings of Jesus and the Christian church	The Old Testament explains the history of the creation of the World, the exodus of Israelites, and the Ten Commandments given to Moses by God
What is it	The New Testament is the second major division of the Christian Bible	Old Testament is the first division of the Christian Bible
Languages	Greek (Written by Jewish and non-Jewish writers)	Hebrew and Aramaic (Written by Jewish Prophets: Moses and others)
What you have to do to be forgiven?	All you have to do is to repent and you're forgiven automatically	You have to bring a lamb as a sacrifice for your sin to be forgiven
GOD's Identity	Trinity of God (God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit)	The Lord is the only God
Main Theme	Jesus' death, burial, and resurrection	God promises to redeem the world through a Savior
Main People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus • Peter • James • John • Paul 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adam • Abraham • Moses • David • Isaiah

Psalms of King David

- **King David Timeline in Biblical History**

1043 BC	Samuel the prophet anoints Saul as the first king of Israel.
1035 BC	Believed to be the approximate period that David is born in the town of Bethlehem.
1025 BC	Samuel goes to the town of Bethlehem and anoints the shepherd David (10-12 years old) as the future king of Israel.
1023 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David serves as a minstrel in Saul's court after he is learned to be a talented musician. • Israel, led by King Saul, is at war with the Philistines.
1020 BC	The Philistines send their champion warrior Goliath against the shepherd boy David. David kills Goliath with a single shot from his sling.
1010 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Saul fires David from his court but makes him a commander in his army. • David is successful as a warrior in Saul's army that the king offers his daughter in marriage to David. • Jonathan, a son of King Saul, and David become the best friends and make an oath to one another regarding future generations.
1008 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David is threatened with bodily harm by Saul because of jealousy. He goes to Nob and receives the sword of Goliath from Ahimelech, a priest. • He then hides in the city of Gath, hometown of Goliath and pretends to be a crazy man.
1005 BC	With a chance to kill Saul, David spares the life of the man who had been trying to hunt him down in order to kill him.

1000 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samuel the prophet dies. David meets Abigail and her husband Nabal. • Nabal refuses to help David and his men. • Abigail intervenes as David intends to do harm to Nabal. • Nabal dies of natural causes, David marries Abigail. • After the death of Samuel, Saul consults a witch to call Samuel from the dead. Instead, Samuel predicts Saul's death the following day. Saul, along with three of his sons dies in a battle with the Philistines. • The Amalekites are destroyed by David and his men.
993 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David is anointed king of Judah with the help of his allies and he makes Hebron as the capital of his new "administration." • A nation still divided between Israel and Judah, a civil war rages on between the kingdoms. The northern kingdom, Israel is led by Ishbosheth, one of the surviving sons of Saul. He is helped by Abner, a general loyal to Saul. • David and his kingdom are strengthened by expansion and alliances. Joab, one of David's generals, kills Abner. • David finally reigns over all Israel and Judah.
992 BC	David plans to build a temple for God.
982 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Philistines, Moab, and Syrians are defeated by David and his army. • While taking a break from fighting Israel's enemies, David sees the wife of Uriah, one of his soldiers, bathing out in the open from the rooftop of his palace. The woman was beautiful, her name was Bathsheba.
980 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David desired to have Bathsheba for himself and has an adulterous relationship with her. He eventually had Uriah killed. He is confronted by Nathan, a prophet of God, for his actions. • The wife of Uriah gives birth to a son by David, his name is

	Solomon.
978 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amnon, one of David's sons lust for his half-sister Tamar. Amnon forces himself on her, and is eventually killed by Absalom, Tamar's brother. • David orders one his generals, Joab, to take a census to count the people of Israel. He later learns that he had ordered was not according to what God wanted and had consequences. • A son of David, Absalom, conspires against his father by trying to draw the loyalties of the people from David.
976 BC	David leaves Jerusalem when he learns of his son Absalom's intent to overthrow him.
974 BC	During a battle against David's men, Absalom get himself caught on tree, he is then killed by Joab.
972 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David comes back to Jerusalem after his mourning of Absalom's death. • The Philistines once again engage in battle against David and the Israelites. David is nearly killed by a giant, however, four giants were killed in the battle. The four were believed to have been brothers of Goliath.
963 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David gives Solomon and his other sons the responsibility of building God's temple as he had originally hoped he would. • Adonijah, David's fourth son attempts to take over the kingdom of Israel when he learns that the health of David was failing. • Nathan has Bathsheba ask David to name Solomon king after they learn of Adonijah's plan. • David gives the orders to Zadok the priest, Nathan the prophet, and Benaiah, one of his faithful and trusted men to crown Solomon as king over Israel.

961 BC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • David calls the people of Israel and Judah and formally hands over the plans for the temple to be built along with final instructions regarding his enemies. • David dies. Solomon becomes king of Israel.
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Psalm 3:1-3

(This is) a song of David as he fled from his son during Absalom rebellion in 985BC

"LORD, I have many enemies! Many people have turned against me. Many are saying about me, 'God won't rescue him.' But, LORD, you are my shield, my wonderful God who gives me courage."

Psalm 8:1-5

(This is) a song of praise – attributed to King David – reminds us of the Creation story

"LORD, our Lord, your name is the most wonderful name in all the earth! It brings you praise in heaven above. You have taught children and babies to sing praises to you because of your enemies. And so you silence your enemies and destroy those who try to take revenge. I look at your heavens, which you made with your fingers. I see the moon and stars, which you created. But why are people important to you? Why do you take care of human beings? You made them a little lower than the angels and crowned them with glory and honour."

Psalm 18:2-3

(This is) a song written some years earlier, after David was saved from King Saul's death threats in 1012BC

"The LORD is my rock, my protection, my Savior. My God is my rock. I can run to him for safety. He is my shield and my saving strength, my defender. I will call to the LORD, who is worthy of praise, and I will be saved from my enemies."

Psalm 22:1-5

(This is) a song of David – beginning in despair but ending in triumphant hope – is recited by Jesus when dying on the cross.

"My God, my God, why have you rejected me? You seem far from saving me, far from the words of my moans. My God, I call to you during the day, but you do not answer. I call at night; I am not silent. You sit as the Holy One. The praises of Israel are your throne. Our ancestors trusted you; they trusted, and you saved them. They called to you for help and were rescued. They trusted you and were not disappointed."

Psalm 23

(This is) a song of David reminds us of his days as a shepherd.

"The LORD is my shepherd; I have everything I need. He lets me rest in green pastures. He leads me to calm water. He gives me new strength. He leads me on paths that are right for the good of his name. Even though I walk through a very dark valley, I will not be afraid, because you are with me. Your rod and your staff comfort me."

Basavanna was a 12th century philosopher, social reformer and preacher whose teachings are cherished not only by Karnataka but the whole country



The power of knowledge destroys ignorance;
The power of light dissipates darkness;
The power of truth is foe of all untruth;
The sharana's experience of god is the sole cure of worldliness;
Lord Kudala Sangamadeva

Do not rob, do not kill, never ever lie
Do not get angry, do not think negative about others
Do not self describe, do not tease others
This is the way of self respect, this is the way to get respected by the world.
This is the way of impressing my Lord Kudala Sangam Deva.

Akka Mahadevi was one of the early female poets of the Kannada literature and a prominent person in the Lingayatism sect of Hinduism in the 12th century.



Like treasure hidden by the earth,
Like the taste hidden by the fruit,
Like gold hidden by the stone,
Like oil hidden by the sesame seed,
Like fire hidden by the word,
Channamallikarjuna (Shiva), jasmine-tender,
Hides as the being behind becoming;
No one knows him.
When I did not know myself
Where were you, tell me?
Like the color in gold,
You were in me.
Though you were in me
I saw you as different.
Channamallikarjuna, jasmine-tender.

Like a silkworm weaving her house with love from her marrow,
and dying in her body's threads winding tight, round and round,
I burn desiring what the heart desires.
Cut through, O Lord, my heart's greed, and show me your way out,
O Lord White as jasmine

10 Life Lessons we can learn From Sage Valmiki Ramayana:

- No matter how powerful the evil is – victory of good over evil
- Respect elders and be duty bound towards parents
- Remain united with siblings even during the toughest of times
- Be loyal to your spouse and value your support system
- Be deeply committed to your duty
- Choose the path of righteousness
- Remain humble no matter how powerful you become
- Never consider anyone inferior
- It is not your position but your spirit of service that matters
- Embrace all irrespective of caste, creed or colour

The **Shiva Purana** is an ancient scripture of the Hindu mythology which depicts Lord Shiva to be the oldest of the Gods and has been present before the creation of time.

Sri Adi Shankaracharya



ब्रह्म सत्यम जगन मिथ्या जीवो ब्रह्मैव न अपारः

Brahma Satyam Jagan Mithya Jivo Brahmaiva Na Aparah

Brahman (the Absolute) is alone real; this world is unreal; and the Jiva or the individual soul is non-different from Brahman

Sri Adi Shankaracharya



श्री हरीम परमानंद मुपदेष्टमीश्वरम्
व्यापक सर्वशक्तिमानता का कारण है नम्माहम्

Sri Harim paramananda mupadeshtameeswaram
Vyapakam sarva lokaanam karanam tham namamyaham

I Bow Down to Sri Hari
The Destroyer of Ignorance
The Supreme Bliss
The First Teacher Ishvara
The All pervading one
The Cause of the Omniverse

A clear vision of [freedom] may be obtained only through our own eyes, when they have been opened by insight – never through the eyes of some other seer. Through our own eyes we learn what the moon looks like: how could we learn this through the eyes of others?

Viveka-Chudamani; Isherwood, Prabhavananda translation; p. 40

3 simple teachings of Sri Adi Shankaracharya:

- Offer your mind to God
- Keep the company of Satpurushas and strengthen one's devotion
- Shed your ego

3 simple teachings of Sri Madhavacharya:

- The soul is bound in samsara and experiences sorrow due to ignorance
- One can escape from sorrows if they receive the grace of Lord Vishnu. One should strive to earn Lord Vishnu's grace.
- The major cause of liberation is Lord Vishnu's grace. Vishnu will be pleased by Bhakti only.

Sri Ramanujacharya

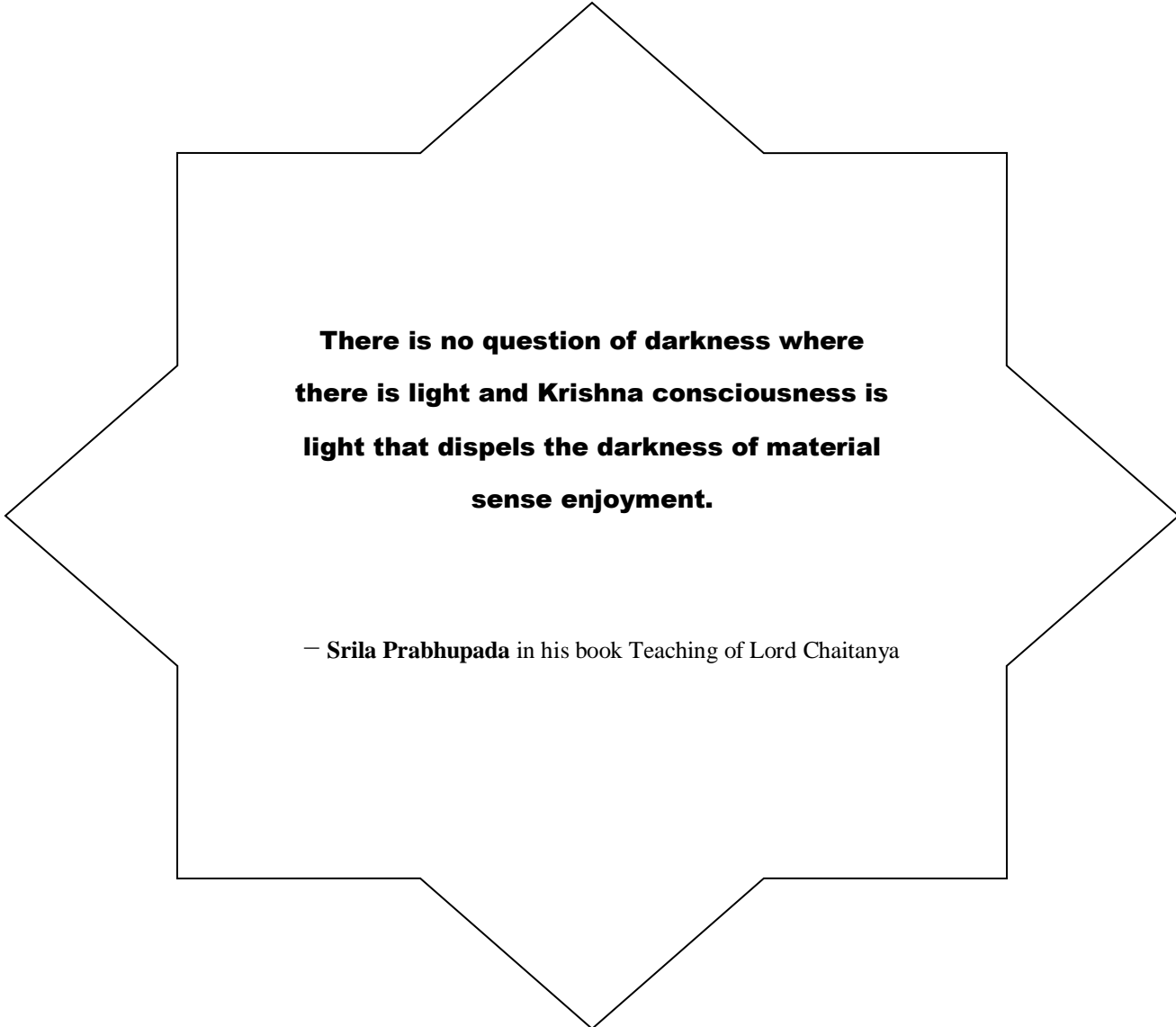


The entire universe is divided into 3 parts:

- **God** (Brahma)
- **Individual Soul** (Chit)
- **World** (Achit)

2 elements in Ramanujacharya's Bhaktimarga:

- Absolute surrender to God
- Subjugation to guru



**There is no question of darkness where
there is light and Krishna consciousness is
light that dispels the darkness of material
sense enjoyment.**

— **Srila Prabhupada** in his book Teaching of Lord Chaitanya

The vedic literatures composed by the **Mahamuni Vyasadeva** are evidence of all spiritual existence.
Only through these revealed scriptures can all conditioned souls attain knowledge.

— **Shri Chaitanya Mahaprabhu**

Kabir



गुरु गोविंद दो खड़े काकू लगुन पै बलिहारी गुरु अपने जिन गोविंद दीयु बटालि

Guru Govind Dou Khade Kaku Lagun Pai Balihari Guru Apane Jin Govind Diyu Batal

Both Guru and Govinda are before me. Whom shall I pay respect first?

I shall pay respect first to Guru because through him I have realised Govind.

चलती चक्की दिखाकरी दिया कबीरी रोई दाऊ पट एक के बिच सबिता बचा ना कोई

Chalti Chaki dikhakari diya Kabiri roi Dau pat an ke bich Sabita Bacha na koi

The Sky and Earth are like two circles moving ceaselessly.

Those who will come between these two circles must die

Chaitanya Mahaprabhu Teachings:

- Krishna is the Supreme Absolute Truth.
- Krishna is endowed with all energies.
- Krishna is the source of all rasa- flavor, quality, or spiritual rapture and emotions.
- The jivas (individual souls) are all separated parts of the Lord.
- In the bound state – the jivas are under the influence of matter, due to their tatastha (marginal) nature.
- In the liberated state – the jivas are free from the influence of matter.
- The jivas and the material world are both different from and identical to the Lord.
- Pure devotion is the only way to attain liberation.
- Pure love of Krishna is the ultimate goal.

If you are wealthy, be humble. Plants bend when they bear fruit.
Spend money in charity; be generous and munificent but not extravagant.

Whatever creature comes to you, human or otherwise, treat it with
consideration.

See the divine in the human being.

There is a wall of separation between oneself and others
and between you and me. Destroy this wall!

I get angry with none.
Will a mother get angry with her children?
Will the ocean send back the waters to the several rivers?

What is our duty?
To behave properly. That is enough.

God is not so far away. He is not in the heavens above,
nor in hell below. He is always near you.

If you cannot endure abuse from another,
just say a simple word or two, or else leave.

I stay by the side of whoever repeats my name.

Do not be obsessed by egotism,
imagining that you are the cause of action:
everything is due to God.

Do not fight with anyone,
nor retaliate, nor slander anyone.

All gods are one. There is no difference
between a Hindu and a Muslim.
Mosque and temple are the same.

When you see with your inner eye. Then you realize
that you are God and not different from Him.

To God be the praise.
I am only the slave of God.

Choose friends who will stick to you till the end,
through thick and thin

- Shirdi Sai Baba

The proverbs of Solomon the son of David, king of Israel

- A wise child brings joy to a father; a foolish child brings grief to a mother.
- Contaminated wealth has no lasting value, but right living can save your life.
- The LORD will not let the righteous go hungry, but he refuses to satisfy the craving of the wicked.
- Lazy people are soon poor; hard workers get rich.
- A wise youth harvests in the summer, but one who sleeps during harvest is a disgrace.
- The righteous are showered with blessings; the words of the wicked conceal violent intentions.
- We have happy memories of the righteous, but the name of a wicked person rots away.
- The wise are glad to be instructed, but babbling fools fall flat on their faces.
- People with integrity walk safely, but those who follow crooked paths will be found out.
- People who wink at wrong cause trouble, but a bold reproof promotes peace.
- The words of the righteous are a life-giving fountain; the words of the wicked conceal violent intentions.
- Hatred stirs up quarrels, but love covers all offenses.
- Wise words come from the lips of people with understanding, but those lacking sense will be beaten with a rod.
- Wise people treasure knowledge, but the babbling of a fool invites disaster.
- The wealth of the rich is their fortress; the poverty of the poor is their destruction.
- The earnings of the righteous enhance their lives, but evil people squander their money on sin.

- People who accept discipline are on the pathway to life, but those who ignore correction will go astray.
- Hiding hatred makes you a liar; slandering others makes you a fool.
- Too much talk leads to sin. Be sensible and keep your mouth shut.
- The words of the righteous are like sterling silver; the heart of a fool is worthless.
- The words of the righteous encourage many, but fools are destroyed by their lack of common sense.
- The blessing of the LORD makes a person rich, and he adds no sorrow with it.
- Doing wrong is fun for a fool, but living wisely brings pleasure to the sensible.
- The fears of the wicked will be fulfilled; the hopes of the righteous will be granted.
- When the storms of life come, the wicked are whirled away, but the righteous have a lasting foundation.
- Lazy people irritate their employers, like vinegar to the teeth or smoke in the eyes.
- Fear of the LORD lengthens one's life, but the years of the wicked are cut short.
- The hopes of the righteous result in happiness, but the expectations of the wicked come to nothing.
- The way of the LORD is a stronghold to those with integrity, but it destroys the wicked.
- The righteous will never be disturbed, but the wicked will be removed from the land.
- The mouth of the righteous person gives wise advice, but the tongue that deceives will be cut off.
- The lips of the righteous speak helpful words, but the mouth of the wicked speaks perverse words.

The Prophecies

Sri Potuluri Veerabrahmam was a Hindu saint, who lived in Andhra Pradesh region. He is most notable in Andhra Pradesh for his work Kalagnanam, a book of predictions written in Telugu. It forecasts many incidents which are proved to be correct by the posterity. His prophetic texts in Kalagnanam are the Govinda Vakyas and Jeevaikya Bodha.

Selected Verses of Kalagnanam

- After 5000 years of the '**Kaliyuga**' (Iron Age) passes, righteousness would drastically decline.
- Atheists would be in great numbers. Atheism will flourish and adultery and coveting of others' wives will be a normal breaking of the moral law.
- True devotees would be rare, fake Gurus, false disciples and devotees would be seen everywhere.
- Without thinking of right and wrong, for the sake of wealth and possessions siblings would kill each other.

Aurangazeb [**Mughal emperor who ruled over almost the entire Indian subcontinent for a period of 49 years**] has killed his brothers and imprisoned his father for the sake of kingdom.

- Full moon would be sighted on the '**Amavasya day**' (new moon day). People who become eye witness that would lose their sight.
- Sunrise would be sighted in midnight
- Lightning strikes would dry up rivers

- All races would become intermixed due to intercaste love marriages and would lose their ancestral identities.
- Hindu texts classified the society in principle into four varnas:
 - Brahmins: priests, scholars and teachers.
 - Kshatriyas: rulers, warriors and administrators.
 - Vaishyas: agriculturalists and merchants.
 - Shudras: laborers and service providers.

'**Varna system**' would totally get spoiled.

- Principles of relations would remain only for the name sake. In the morning people would call each other '**Brother and sister**' and at night would bed with each other.
- People would not live in one place and would keep moving from one place to another.
- Three new stars would be sighted in the sky, immediately following that there would be **thunder and lightning** which would be followed by a massive earthquake killing many people.
- In the daytime itself star would be sighted, and people sighting them would fall dead like dry leaves.
- Elephant would give birth to pig; pigs would give birth to monkeys.
- Wild animals would come down to villages and would drink their blood.
- Cock would speak in language of humans.
- India would be ruled by other country people [**British rule on India**].
- Without the help of bullocks and horses, vehicles would run (automobiles).
- With the power of water lamps would be lit everywhere in the world (**advent of Electricity - Hydroelectric Power Generation**).
- Tiger and goat would remain in friendly terms [**It means that there will be no caste and discrimination. All the human beings will become one and stay**].
- "...a woman would rule for sixteen years" [**Indira Gandhi ruled India for sixteen years (1996 -1984)**].
- Due to severe headaches and heart attacks people would die.
- Dwarfs of very little heights would be born who would require a ladder for climbing a chilly plant (indicates liliputs kind of short heighted people. Nowadays we can see very

well that younger generations are short heighted than their forefathers. May be in future strangely shortheighted ones would come).

- Right shoulder of **Lord Venkateswara of Tirupati** would shake and get cracked, and there will be an earthquake towards right side of Tirumala Hill. All roads leading to Tirupati will be closed. Tirupati becomes shelter to Wild Animals.
- Debates, quarrels and fights would occur within Vaishnavas sect itself.
- Dogs would kill horses.
- People of other religions would rob Indian country riches (Vedas have been taken away by Germans; priceless Kohinoor diamond is In Britain).
- Vijayanagar kingdom would be venerable for some time and would lose all its glory [**Great king Sri Krishnadevaraya's kingdom 'Vijayanagaram' had lost all its glory and now it is present only in school level history books**].
- Kasi city would get spoiled for 8 days [**This happened in 1912 due to floods in the holy Ganges. People of Kasi were affected with the infectious disease cholera**].
- There will be no water in River Ganga for 40 days.
- In the Kurukshetra area massacre would happen.
- In '**Malayala**' state (Kerala) '**Mandapala**' would talk to humans.
- Goddess Kamakshi of 'Kanchi' city would rotate at same place continuously for 3 hours.
- River Ganga would disappear from Kasi.
- A 3-Year-Old child will predict the future.
- All the routes to Tirupati would get blocked.
- In the temple of Lord '**Sri Venkateswara**' a huge snake having seven hoods would enter and would take the form of a Brahmin and recite Vedas.
- Sky would become red. Blood would fall like rain.
- Newly born babies would talk to their mothers.
- Cloned men nine feet high will fight wars [**Military Robots**].
- Pig would give birth to Elephant, crane would give birth to monkey, and dog would give birth to hen.
- A man flying in the skies would come and rule the Indian country [**Rajiv Gandhi was a professional pilot for Indian airlines. He joined politics and later was appointed as the prime minister of India**].

- The fearful form of Narasimha would rule in India [**He is great P.V. Narasimha Rao. He was a lawyer and politician. He was the tenth prime minister of India**].
- Most men will be impotents.
- Men will become greedy. They will depend on their wife for money. Men will become lazy and will torture their wife for money. Due to all this, most of the men will take birth as transgender.
- Parents will force a girl child for marriage to get money. The dowry system – transfer of parental property at the marriage of a daughter.
- People will hunt for food in the forest. Cut down the trees and also kill innocent animals for food. Deforestation will lead to less rainfall. The people will suffer due to less water and environmental imbalance.
- Virtuous people would become poor and beg for their living. Evil minded people would live lavishly.
- Neem Trees will ooze milk.
- Idols in temples would dance on their own.
- Wealth and riches of **Lord Venkateswara** would be stolen by six thieves.
- Self realized Gurus would become rare. Many fraudulent Gurus would become innumerable and make money by fooling the innocent people.
- Towards the southern direction of Sri Sailam, tremendously heavy storms would occur which would even take away big rocks and stones by its force.
- Blood and pus would ooze out from rocks.
- From the bottom of Krishna River a golden chariot would emerge, whosoever would sight that, they would become blind.
- **Yaganti nandi** will come to life and rave.
- 12-year-old kids will become grandmothers.
- Inside the temple of goddess Bhramarambika of Sri Sailam, **two headed crocodile** would enter and it would merge into the goddess.
- Lord Mallikarjuna of Sri Sailam would talk with humans.
- A child aged 5 years would recite 5 Vedas.
- Sun will appear in the form of a man in the sky.

- Sri Palani Kumaraswami's temple would be closed for one week.
- A '**Maha Shakti**' (super power goddess) would appear in 'Lingalapuram'.
- Kali would be sent to Karnataka, Durga to Islamic countries, and Veerabhadra to Kerala. There they would chop many sinners to death.
- Seated people would die in the same seated position, people walking or running would die on the same spot, sleeping people's sleep would become permanent, people standing and watching would fall dead at the same instant.
- Aquatic animals would come out to shore and commit suicide. All the seas will be polluted and oceanic species become extinct.
- Foreigners would rule entire country for years. In their rule everyone would get education under a new system [**Vedic method of teaching was replaced with Christian schools and education system**].
- Day and night vultures would scream. Every hour dogs would cry.
- Lord Shiva's eyes would emit sparks of fires.
- Goddess Sri Gouri would weep.
- Goddess Lakshmi would feel sorrowful.
- Blood would shower like rains.
- Brahmins would become slaves. Virtueless people would recite **Vedic hymns**.
- Such an evil children would be seen who wouldn't even care to give food and water to their living parents and would torment them with starvation.
- Unknown to Vedas and Puranas, such new gods and goddesses would be born. Devotees would get confused analyzing who all are real deities among them, whom to worship and whom to not.
- All items would get adulterated (Food items, jewellery, fuel, furniture, cement and what's not? Everything is adulterated.)
- Wives would abuse husbands, sons would beat their mothers, and daughters-in-law would murder their mothers-in-law (This is happening in many families!)
- Ladies would sell children born to them in markets and they would sleep with multiple men.
- Cruel husbands would be born who would treat their wives as their servants.

- Quarrels and enmity would take place among various countries.
- Quarrels on the name of religion would destroy the humanity from the hearts of the mankind [**Terrorist organization ISIS is a live example**].
- Human form would get distorted due to many kinds of disabilities and disasters (could be pointing towards the nuclear holocausts, periodic floods and famine).
- Large number of orphaned children would be found in every country.
- Images on the screen would rule countries (Cinema actors would become political leaders).
- Women power would increase in western countries.
- A woman will rise above man in all fields and attain top positions along with the other men.
- The invention of Television, Radio, Telephone, Tape recorder will arise. Described as '**Maya Shakti**' this has voice and nobody form.
- Infatuation and laziness would increase. Entire world would follow its own way of thinking for their life.
- Lions and other kind of wild animals, due to destruction of forests, due to export to other countries, due to killings etc would get extinct.
- People would sell out Goddess Saraswati [**Management quota in engineering and doctor seats. Money is more considered than merit**].
- Brahmins would also become uninterested to follow the path of righteousness and would also dislike who follow such great path.
- People would sell off their fields, property, and houses for false studies. Even after learning many subjects, people would remain unsatisfied because of lack of wealth.
- If an evil ruler resigns, another cruel ruler would rise to position.
- Widows would be treated like married women for rituals and sacred functions. Men would become so extinct that for seven women one man would be available. (Man to woman ratio would decrease).
- Country would remain rich in people who insult God, Brahmin, and Guru without mercy or fear.
- A human would be born to a cow having three legs, he would debate with scholars.

- Quarrels would rise near the banks of Kaveri River.
- Goddess **Meenakshi** of 'Madurai' city would come in human form and would talk to the people of that place.
- Lord Basaveswara of "**lepakshi**" place would get up and jump crazily.
- One owl would screen and as a result "**Gutti Kota**" place would get demolished all of a sudden.
- Lord Hanuman of "**Sirivella**" place would appear in his true form, would protect the devotees and teach a lesson to the sinners.
- In the eastern direction a huge comet would be sighted having a size of nine feet (nine feet with human sight means actual size could be in hundreds of miles perhaps). One foreigner, who would sight it, would die.
- Nelluru would get submerged under water.
- In between the years named '**Prabhava**' and '**Pardhiva**' there would be many cataclysms [**Pralaya**] all over the world. Mass deaths of people, animals, and soldiers would happen. Fire bursts, poisonous gases, volcanic eruptions, torrential rains, tornados, world wars, landslides, explosions in mountains, killings by lifeless machines, deluges in rivers and oceans would wipe out lives on a large scale.

World War-II ended in last Pardhiva (1945); again the next Pardhiva was 2005 before which we had seen Tsunami which claimed 230,210 lives.

- Oceans would rise up and would swallow cities inside them.
- Ruling by Kings would be replaced by democracy.
- In the year named 'Bhava' all rivers would get flooded.
- In a village named '**Palnadu**' tamarind fruits would emerge from bitter gourd plant.
- Vijayawada **Indrakeeladri** would split into two due to quarrels, and then goddess 'Kanaka Durga' would reach '**Kandimallaiyya Palle**' mutt of mine.

- In the year named '**Raktakshi**' near the city 'Chinna Puri (now Chennai)' a seven years old girl would give birth to an infant. That infant would have four legs, three eyes and horns on head.
- Poisonous gases would get leaked killing people in great number (**Bhopal Gas Tragedy of 1984**: Over 500,000 people were exposed to methyl isocyanate (MIC) gas).
- Tirupati would become a big city and Lord Venkateswara would become very popular among people.
- Goddess Lakshmi would take birth in the family of '**Vaishya**' caste in Benguluru.
- Lord Hanuman of '**Hampi**' temple would scream at the top of his voice. With that sound many people would die.
- A temple priest would find gold in '**Swarnamukhi**' river which he would donate to the Lord '**Sri Kalahastiswara**' thereby he would gain a good name. Kalahasti temple would be robbed after that incident.
- Cobras having '**Shiva Linga**' in their necks would be seen dancing in that temple.
- Idol of **Veera Raghava Swami of Tiruvalluru** village would sweat.
- From 'Kondaveti Kola' place fire sparks would emerge. From those fire sparks a Shakti named 'Rangamma' would be born.
- Lord Mallikarjuna would leave Sri Sailam and go to Vindhya Mountain.
- One Eeta tree (a variant of date tree) would be seen standing in day time and sleeping on the ground at night. This way it would remain alive for 8 years and on **Saravana Suddha** day (a day after the new moon day in the month of August) it would fall down forever. That would bring many difficulties to the nation.
- In '**Rayadurgam**' place a parrot would teach words of righteousness to people.
- In 'Tadipatri' village a goat would speak to people.
- The temple doors of 'Sri Palani Kumaraswami' would automatically get closed on their own.
- Patala Ganga would become dry.
- In the year named "**Prabhava**" massive earthquakes would occur in America killing thousands of lives and huge loss to property.

Happened exactly in 1906 (Prabhava) - the Earthquake of San Francisco killing over 3000 lives.

- A new disease named '**Korangi**' would spread like an epidemic and more than ten million people would die.
- Cultivation wouldn't result in good produce, cows wouldn't yield much milk.
- People would remain infected with lust heavily. Thereby visiting brothel houses would become common. Especially women would become highly lustful and would corrupt every race. Men would encourage and promote them in their activities.
- When Saturn enters Zodiac sign Gemini, many sinners would be killed. And in the year named **Ananda Kali Dharma** would decline.

Saturn entered Gemini in the years 1913, 1943, 1973, and 2003. In 1913 (created World War-1 where casualties were 37 million), 1943 (killed 50-70 million in World War-2), 1973 (Famine of 1974 in Bangladesh claiming 1,000,000 lives, Cyclone named **Super Typhoon Nina** in China claiming 210,000 lives), 1973 (Dhaka Tornado of 1973 claimed 681 lives, and **Banqiao Dam failure-China** in 1975 claimed 231,000 lives), 2003 (Bam earthquake-Iran claimed 26,271 lives, European heat wave claimed 40,000 lives, Indian Ocean Tsunami of Indonesia in 2004 claimed 230,210 lives, Kashmir Earthquake of 2005 claimed 79,000 lives).

- Sinners would insult and hate me, virtuous devotees would understand the truth of my words and would keep their faith in me.
- Wealth accumulated by Hindus of India would be stolen away by Muslims.
- Tirupati deity – Sri Venkateswara would be worshiped by priests belonging to other religions. The Christians and Muslims will go to Tirumala and worship the deity there and that other castes [**Non-Brahmins**] will be the priests of the temple in future.... and during the end of the Kaliyuga as people lose their faith in all religions the temple of

Tirupati will lose its prominence and pigs will roam in the temple with no one to take care of its upkeep.

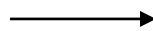
- In '**Banagana Palle**' village a He-goat would lactate like a She-goat.
- Days would come when rice would be sold in the packets of the size of an egg.
- Goddess Kamakshi of Kanchi would get angry and due to that southern people would fall dead.
- In future at one point white men will again come to India and try to bring the whole country together. They will then change all the laws and bring harmony to a problematic country. Then it will be so wonderful that Swarna Yuga will come to India during their reign everyone will have equal rights and peace will be enjoyed by all.
- The people of higher castes will become inauspicious and will lose their importance.
- People would take loans from others and would not pay them back. Credibility would vanish from the world [**The great recession in USA in 2007-08, was due to bad debts**].
- In north India a person named 'Gandhi ' would be born who would bring independence to India and would establish **Satyahimsa** (truth and nonviolence) and many 'Dharma' (rules of righteousness). But he would be killed by an evil person.
- 'Musi' river would swallow up many villages inside her and wipe out the city of Hyderabad [**The great flood of Musi 1908, killed many people of Hyderabad and destroyed huge amount of property**].
- River 'Krishna ' in Vijayawada would rise so high that it would scale the heights of Indra Keeladri Mountain and would touch the nose of '**Kanaka Durga**' idol situated on that mountain (It indicates a great cataclysm).
- The sky will become red during the day and the sun will shiver for a moment. The whole world will be in dark.

There are pieces of evidence of full solar eclipse occurred in 1980. The world was dark for 15 minutes in the daytime. The scientists also declared that the sun was shaky for 15 minutes which is recorded in Konark Sun temple.

Daksha organizes a huge Vedic sacrifice with the aim of insulting Shiva who has married his daughter **Dakshayani**.



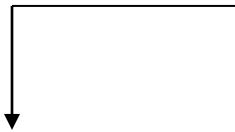
Daksha did not invite Lord Shiva



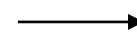
Daksha received initiation for the sacrifice



Sage Dadhici finding Lord Shiva uninvited curses and leaves the sacrifice



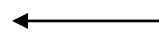
Devi Dakshayani comes to know about the sacrifice of Daksha



Devi Dakshayani discusses with Lord Shiva



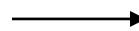
Devi Dakshayani decides to go to the yagna of Daksha



Devi Dakshayani was given royal paraphernalia and ornaments and was accompanied by sixty thousand attendants of Lord Shiva.



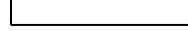
Devi Dakshayani encounters Daksha and others in the yagna



Devi Dakshayani burnt up her body and reduced it to ashes. A terrible disturbance was created on earth which frightened the gods



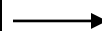
Shiva Ganas attacks Daksha



Sage Bhrigu repel Shiva Ganas with mantras



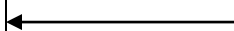
- A divine voice predicts the destruction of the sacrifice of Daksha
- Shiva Ganas informs Lord Shiva about the incidents
- Lord Shiva remembers Narada to know of the factual incidents



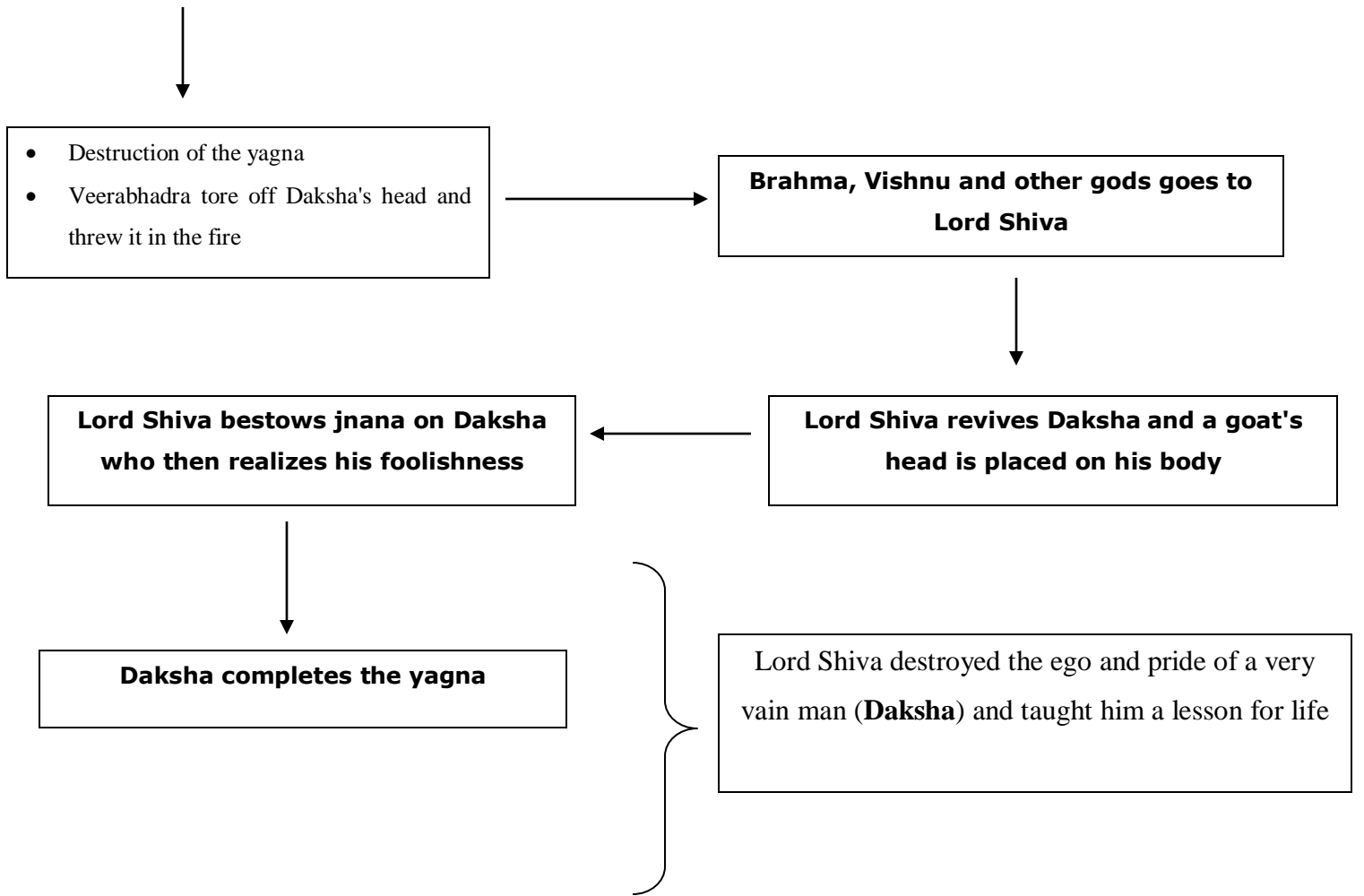
Lord Shiva creates Veerabhadra and Mahakali



Lord Shiva commands Veerabhadra to destroy the yagna



- Veerabhadra marches towards the sacrifice of Daksha
- Inauspicious omens occur in the sacrifice of Daksha
- Daksha takes refuge of Lord Vishnu
- Fight between the gods and (Veerabhadra + Shiva Ganas)



Still frenzied with melancholy, **Lord Shiva** got the remaining parts of **Dakshayani's body**, and moved the dance of annihilation all through the Cosmos. Different divine beings mediated to stop this dance, and the disk of Vishnu slice through the body of **Dakshayani**, whose different pieces of the body fell at a few spots all through the Indian subcontinent and framed the locales of what are known as **Shakti Peethas** today.

1. Mahamaya, Amarnath, Jammu and Kashmir
2. Phullara, in Attahasa, West Bengal
3. Bahula, Bardhaman, West Bengal
4. Mahishmardini, Bakreshwar, Siuri town

5. Avanti, Bairavparvat Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh
6. Aparna, Bhavanipur, Bangladesh
7. Gandaki Chandi, Chandi River
8. Bhamari, Janasthaan
9. Kottari, Hinglaj, Karachi
10. Jayanti, Bourbhag Village, Bangladesh
11. Yogeshwari, Khulna district
12. Jwala or Shakti Siddhida, Kangra, Himachal Pradesh
13. Kalika, Kalighat, West Bengal
14. Kali in Kalmadhav, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh
15. Khamakya, Guwahati, Assam
16. Devgarbha/Kankleshwari, Birbhum, West Bengal
17. Sravani, Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu
18. Chamudeshwari/Jaya Durga, Chamundi Hills, Mysore
19. Vimla, Murshidabad, West Bengal
20. Kumara Shakti at Anandamayee Temple of West Bengal
21. Shakti Bhraamari, Ratnavali, West Bengal
22. Shakti Dakshayani, Manasarovar
23. Gayatri Manibandh, Pushkar, Rajasthan
24. Uma at Mithila, border of Nepal and India
25. Indraksh, Nainativu, Manipallavam
26. Mahashira, Guhyeshwari near Pashupatinath Temple
27. Bhawani at Chandranath Hills, Bangladesh
28. Varahi, Panch Sagar, Uttar Pradesh
29. Chandrabhaga, Junagarh, Gujarat

30. Lalita of Prayag
31. Savitri/Bhadra Kali, Kurukshetra, Haryana
32. Maihar/Shivani, Satna, Madhya Pradesh
33. Nandini or Nandikeshwari, Birbhum, West Bengal
34. Sarvashail/Rakini on Godavari river banks at Kotilingeswar Temple
35. Mahish Mardini at Shivaharkaray near Karachi of Pakistan
36. The Narmada Shondesh, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh
37. Sundari at Sri Sailam (currently in Bangladesh)
38. Maha Lakshmi at Sri Shail (currently in Bangladesh)
39. Devi Narayani, Suchindram, Tamil Nadu
40. Suganda of Shikarpur (currently in Bangladesh)
41. Tripura Sundari, Udaipur in Tripura
42. Mangal Chandika at Ujjain
43. Vishalakshi, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
44. Kapalini of Vibash, Medinipur, West Bengal
45. Ambika, Bharatpur, Rajasthan
46. Uma at Vrindavan/Bhooteswar Temple of Uttar Pradesh
47. Tripurmalini, Jalandhar, Punjab
48. Amba at Ambaji, Gujarat
49. Jai Durga, Deogarh, Jharkhand
50. Danteshwari, Chattisgarh
51. Nabi Gaya, Biraj, Jaipur

Color	Symbolize
Red	sensuality and purity

Saffron	purity
Yellow	happiness, peace, meditation, competence and mental development
White	purity, cleanliness, peace and knowledge
Blue	bravery, manliness, determination and the ability to deal with difficult situations

पुरन्दरामरपते वज्रपाणे शतक्रतो

प्रगृह्यतां बलिर्देव विधिमन्त्रपुरस्कृतः

purandarāmarapate vajrapāṇe śatakrato

praḡḡhyatāṃ balirdeva vidhimantrapuraskṛtaḥ

O Purandara, the lord of gods, the thunder-bearer, the maker of the hundred exploits, accept this
my offering consecrated by the Mantra

Aum Sahasra-Netraye Vidmahe

Vajra hastraye Dhimahi

Tanno Indrah Prachodayat

Om. Let us meditate on Indira, the Lord with a thousand eyes. May that great God who holds the
invincible thunderbolt in his hand inspire and illumine our mind and understanding

- **moola** → root
- **adhara** → the support

mooladhara → the support of the root of Creation

chetanmana	preconscious mind
waradana	blessings
kaya sahananda	the inborn bliss of the body
citta sahananda	the inborn bliss of the mind
vac sahananda	the inborn bliss of speech
jnana sahananda	the inborn bliss of knowledge
pankaja	born out of mud
Lajja	chaste shyness
sankalpa	causeless cause
kshama	forgiveness
vatsalaya	motherly fulfillment
prasannata	immense satisfaction
seva	service
gyani	one who has knowledge
madhurya	the beauties of creativity
adharmic	irreligious
sugandha	the causal essence of fragrance
atmaja	born of one's self

Lord Brahma	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation • Intellect • Mind
Lord Vishnu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support • Order • Balance
Lord Shiva	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Destruction • Renewal • Death
Lord Ganesha	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of obstacles • Wisdom • Good Fortune
Lord Hanuman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Perseverance • Dedication • Commitment
Lord Krishna	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joy • Leadership • Love
Goddess Kali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time • Change • Destruction
Lord Rama	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chivalry • Virtue • Fortitude
Goddess Saraswati	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge • Music • Art
Goddess Durga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership • Warrior • Strength

Maha Mrityunjaya Mantra

ॐ त्र्यम्बकं यजामहे
सुगन्धिं पुष्टिवर्धनम्
उर्वारुकमिव बन्धनान्
मृत्योर्मुक्षीय मामृतात्

om tryambakam yajāmahe
sugandhim puṣṭivardhanam
urvārukamiva bandhanān
mr̥tyormukṣīya māmṛtāt

I worship that fragrant Shiva of three eyes,
the one who nourishes all living entities.
May he help us sever our bondage with
samsara by making us realise that we are
never separated from our immortal nature

- Gold rates will reach the skies and thus copper jewelry will come into the picture.
- The people on earth will take advantage of Sun [**Solar power Plants**].
- Infertile women will give birth to a child. The child will live only for 3 days and on 11th-day stars will be seen early morning in the sky [**In 1980 on February 5th in Madras, a 7-year girl gave birth to a baby and passed away. On February 16th, complete solar eclipse took place where they could see stars in the morning**].
- Due to bad deeds, people would experience many kinds of illness in their lives. Diseases not even known to the doctors will appear to the public.
- People of peaceful nature would turn angry. Good people would become scarce. Sinners would become countless. Volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis will be taking place.
- Every caste would lose its identity. All castes would become mixed and people would fight among themselves for their religion or castes due to mutual misunderstandings and die.
- Muslims will fight ferocious wars and will finally lose their importance because of their wars.
- In one particulate year 21 big Indian cities will be destroyed on one day.
- Fire accidents would be frequent that men will be afraid of each other and of fire (**For every 4-5 years many fire accidents have been taking place**).
- People would get ulcers in the mouth, vomit blood, would get coronary failures, brain failures and would die. People would die of burning sensations in the stomach.
- Godavari River would get completely dried up for twelve days continuously. After that, all of a sudden huge flash floods would be seen in that river.
- Villages will be eradicated and cities will grow more in number.
- In the year named **Raudri**, stars (meteors) would fall on earth making terrible sounds. People would drink water in the caves of hills and mountains (**Perhaps due to huge meteors striking the surface of the earth, normal water bodies might evaporate. Perennial water sources and mountains might become the final refuge**).
- Six religions will merge themselves into one.
- Groundwater will deplete. There will be a lot of water problems.

- The mass assassination of the holy cow will take place. Cow slaughter takes place right in-front of/in temples of Lord Siva, at Yaganti, Srisailam and Kumbhakonam, and some other places will lead to clashes and takes thousands of lives.
- Fury of Kanchi Kamakshi harms South India, and grave danger to South Indian Leaders/Authorities. A Great War at **Rameshwaram** takes place.
- Lord Vinayaka visits every village and town and chants Veda mantras.
- A devastating earth-quake in Suryanandi is indicated.
- India will participate in a Great War and the Indian Capital New Delhi will be severely bombed in the year Krodhi. The capital will be shifted from New Delhi to Anegondi (Near Hampi, Karnataka State).
- Kandimallayapalle of Andhra Pradesh State becomes Economic Capital of India.
- Great Hidden Treasures at 9 temples of Lord Lakshmi Narasimha situated around Ahobilam; and at Yaganti, Alampur, Bellamkonda, Srisailam, etc. will be taken out.
- Six new diseases take thousands of lives.
- On a Visakha Amavasya, strange deceases take many lives (may be due to a bio-chemical weapon).
- In the year named **Plavanga**, Sun will appear as a ring.
- India is going to be partitioned.
- A pig appears in Mecca Maszid and will be chased by Muslims. It roams here and there and finally reaches Vijayawada of Andhra Pradesh State in India, where millions of people die in clashes.
- Inter-caste marriages will be the order of the day.
- An entire city in America will be destroyed in an Earth Quake and only five families survive. Indo-Maya civilization will be revived.
- The Gopuram at Kumbhakonam will collapse and the idol will be damaged.
- Lord Vishnu gives darshan at midnight on a New Moon day at a top Udayagiri Hill (Andhra Pradesh, India). Having seen with Sudarshan Chakra (Holy disc of Lord Vishnu) people feel it as a Lunar Eclipse.
- Hampi (Karnataka) will be destroyed by Nuclear Attack.
- Groups of white crows cry at the borders of villages and towns.

- The Treasures of Vaali and Sugreeva (Ramayana Dynasty) will be taken out, and Hanumadramayan (The actual story/history of Ramayana authored by Lord Hanuman) will come to limelight.
- Only 25 Gothras of Vysya community will survive by the Year Dhata.
- A cow gives birth to a man at Govindapuram, near Golconda, Hyderabad, India (**This incident starts the countdown to final nuclear explosion/attack on Hyderabad**).
- Brahmins will be defeated in a leagal-battle with Viswabrahmins.
- Two gold swans fly in the sky and sweep around cities and those who intend to catch them loose their eyesight.
- Red ants of giant size shall crawl over the earth [**Prices grow exponentially with time**].
- From the year named **Eswara** to **Vikrama**, seven villages would become one village. Seven houses would merge into one (only one-seventh of the population remains after large scale calamities).
- All the prostitutes will leave their profession and live respectable lives by marrying.
- There will be climatic changes and they will be so bad that crops won't grow on time and there won't be rains on time.

Michel de Nostredame (depending on the source, 14 or 21 December 1503 – 1 or 2 July 1566), usually Latinized as **Nostradamus**, was a French astrologer, physician and reputed seer, who is best known for his book *Les Prophéties*, a collection of 942 poetic quatrains allegedly predicting future events. The book was first published in 1555 and has rarely been out of print since his death.

Prediction:

The young lion will overcome the older one,
On the field of combat in a single battle;
He will pierce his eyes through a golden cage,
Two wounds made one, then he dies a cruel death

What happened:

The death of 1559 King Henry II of France

Prediction:

The blood of the just will commit a fault at London,
Burnt through lightning of twenty threes the six:
The ancient lady will fall from her high place,
Several of the same sect will be killed.

What happened:

The Great Fire of London

Prediction:

From the enslaved populace, songs,
Chants and demands
While princes and lords are held captive in prisons.
These will in the future by headless idiots

Be received as divine prayers.

What happened:

The French Revolution

Prediction:

The lost thing is discovered, hidden for many centuries.

Pastor will be celebrated almost as a God-like figure.

This is when the moon completes her great cycle,

But by other rumors he shall be dishonored.

What happened:

Pasteur is credited with discovering microbial decay. His breakthrough is credited with saving countless lives over the course of history.

Prediction:

From the depths of the West of Europe,

A young child will be born of poor people,

He who by his tongue will seduce a great troop;

His fame will increase towards the realm of the East.

Also ...

Beasts ferocious with hunger will cross the rivers,

The greater part of the battlefield will be against Hister.
Into a cage of iron will the great one be drawn,
When the child of Germany observes nothing.

What happened:

Adolf Hitler's Terror In Europe

Prediction:

Hercules King of Rome and of Annemark, With the surname of the chief of triple Gaul,
Italy and the one of St Mark to tremble,
First monarch, renowned above all.

What happened:

Charles de Gaulle [French army officer and statesman who led the Free French Forces
against Nazi Germany in World War II] was a three time leader of France.

Prediction:

Near the gates and within two cities
There will be scourges the like of which was never seen,
Famine within plague, people put out by steel,
Crying to the great immortal God for relief.

What happened:

The bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki

Prediction:

The great man will be struck down in the day by a thunderbolt,
An evil deed foretold by the bearer of a petition.
According to the prediction, another falls at night time.
Conflict at Reims, London and a pestilence in Tuscany.

What happened:

The assassinations of John F. Kennedy and Bobby Kennedy

Prediction:

From the human flock nine will be sent away,
Separated from judgment and counsel:
Their fate will be sealed on departure
Kappa, Thita, Lambda the banished dead err.

What happened:

The Space Shuttle Challenger disaster

Prediction:

God the Last but First the nickname of Nostradamus of the 90's
Takes the Goddess of the Moon for his Day & Movement
A frantic wanderer and witness of Gods Law
In awakening the world's great regions to God's will.

What happened:

The death of Princess Diana

Prediction:

The year 1999 seven months
From the sky will come the great King of Terror.
To resuscitate the great king of the Mongols. Before and after Mars reigns by good
luck.

What happened:

The death of John F. Kennedy Jr.

Prediction:

Pau, Nay, Loron, more fire than blood,
Swimming in praise, the great man hurries to the confluence.
He will refuse entry to the magpies,
Pampon and Durrance will confine them.

What happened:

Napoleon's Conquest

Prediction:

For seven years Philip's fortunes will prosper,
He will reduce the Arab army,
Then, halfway through, things will perplexedly turn against him,
A young onion will destroy his fortune.

What happened:

King Philip II of Spain's Reign

Prediction:

The sky will burn at forty-five degrees.
Fire approaches the great new city.
By fire, he will destroy their city,

A cold and cruel heart, blood will pour.

Mercy to none.

What happened:

September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks

2020 Predictions:

- Rising Global Temperatures
- Financial Economic Crisis
- Technology and Personal Usage
- Natural Disasters

Vangeliya Pandeva Gushterova (3 October 1911 – 11 August 1996), commonly known as **Baba Vanga**, was a blind Bulgarian mystic, clairvoyant, and herbalist, who spent most of her life in the Rupite area in the Kozhuh mountains in Bulgaria. Zheni Kostadinova claimed in 1997 that millions of people believed she possessed paranormal abilities.

Baba Vanga's Most Accurate Predictions:

- The Kursk nuclear submarine disaster
- The rise of terror group ISIS
- Syrian gas attack
- 44th US President would be black
- Vladimir Putin will win the 2018 election
- September 11 attacks on the US in 2001

Baba Vanga's Future Predictions

2023: The Earth's orbit will change.

2084: Nature is reborn.

2088: A new disease makes you grow old in seconds.

2097: The Fast-Aging Disease is cured.

2111: People become robots. Probably like androids.

2130: With the help of the aliens, civilizations will live underwater.

2164: Animals turn half-human.

2256: A spaceship will bring a new disease to Earth.

2273: White, black and yellow races will form 1 new race.

2341: Something terrible will approach Earth from Space.

2371: World hunger.

2480: 2 artificial (man-made) suns will collide and leave the Earth in the dark.

3010: A comet will hit the moon. The Earth will be surrounded by a ring of rock and ash.

4304: Scientist found a way to win any disease.

4599: People achieve immortality.

5079: End of the World.

11 Predictions Veda Vyasa Made In Srimad Bhagavatam That Actually Came True

- In Kali Yuga, wealth alone will be considered the sign of a man's good birth, proper behavior and fine qualities. And law and justice will be applied only on the basis of one's power.
- Men and women will live together merely because of superficial attraction, and success in business will depend on deceit. Womanliness and manliness will be judged according to one's expertise in sex, and a man will be known as a brahmana just by his wearing a thread.
- As the earth thus becomes crowded with a corrupt population, whoever among any of the social classes shows himself to be the strongest will gain political power.
- The citizens will suffer greatly from cold, wind, heat, rain and snow. They will be further tormented by quarrels, hunger, thirst, disease and severe anxiety.
- Men will no longer protect their elderly parents.
- Cities will be dominated by thieves, the Vedas will be contaminated by speculative interpretations of atheists, political leaders will virtually consume the citizens, and the so-called priests and intellectuals will be devotees of their bellies and genitals.
- Servants will abandon a master who has lost his wealth, even if that master is a saintly person of exemplary character. Masters will abandon an incapacitated servant, even if that servant has been in the family for generations.
- In Kali-yuga men will develop hatred for each other even over a few coins. Giving up all friendly relations, they will be ready to lose their own lives and kill even their own relatives.
- Uncultured men will accept charity on behalf of the Lord and will earn their livelihood by making a show of austerity and wearing a mendicant's dress. Those who know nothing about religion will mount a high seat and presume to speak on religious principles.
- The maximum duration of life for human beings in Kali Yuga will become 50 years.
- Religion, truthfulness, cleanliness, tolerance, mercy, duration of life, physical strength and memory will all diminish day by day because of the powerful influence of the age of Kali.

Michio Kaku's Biggest Predictions About the Future

- Computer power will increase to the point where computers, like electricity, paper, and water, "disappear into the fabric of our lives, and computer chips will be planted in the walls of buildings."
- Glasses and contact lenses will be connected to the internet, using similar technology to virtual retinal displays.
- Cars will become driverless due to the power of the GPS system. Traffic accidents and traffic jams will become archaic terms. Thousands of lives will be saved every year.
- Technology similar to **BrainGate** will eventually allow humans to control computers with tiny brain sensors, and "like a magician, move objects around with the power of our minds."
- Hydrogen and solar energy will be the future.
- Room-temperature superconductors will usher the era of magnet-powered floating cars and trains.
- Unlike conventional chemical rockets which use Newton's third law of motion, solar sails take advantage of radiation pressure from stars.
- Humans with an average economic growth may attain planetary civilization status in 100 years, "unless there is a natural catastrophe or some calamitous act of folly, it is inevitable that we will enter this phase of our collective history".
- Variety of **nanodevices** search and destroy cancer cells cleanly, leaving normal cells intact.
- Reprogramming one's genes can be done by using a specially programmed virus, which can activate genes that slow the aging process.
- Nanotech sensors in a room will check for various diseases and cancer, nanobots will be able to inject drugs into individual cells when diseases are found, and advancements in extracting stem cells will be manifest in the art of growing new organs. The idea of resurrecting an extinct species might be biologically possible.

Criticism of religion

"Religious suffering is, at the same time, the expression of real suffering and a protest against real suffering. Religion is the sigh of the oppressed creature, the heart of a heartless world, and the soul of soulless conditions. It is the opium of the people."

— **Karl Marx**

"Religion gives authority to traditional, patriarchal beliefs about the essentially subordinate nature of women and their naturally separate roles, such as the need for women to be confined to the private world of the home and family, that women should be obedient to their husbands, that women's sexuality should be modest and under the control of their menfolk, and that women should not use contraception or abortion to limit their childbearing. The practice of such ancient beliefs interferes profoundly with women's abilities to exercise their human rights"

— **Sheila Jeffreys**

"I am against religion because it teaches us to be satisfied with not understanding the world."

— **Richard Dawkins**

"Many religions now come before us with ingratiating smirks and outspread hands, like an unctuous merchant in a bazaar. They offer consolation and solidarity and uplift, competing as they do in a marketplace. But we have a right to remember how barbarically they behaved when they were strong and were making an offer that people could not refuse."

— **Christopher Hitchens**

"Either God can do nothing to stop catastrophes like this, or he doesn't care to, or he doesn't exist. God is either impotent, evil, or imaginary. Take your pick, and choose wisely.

The only sense to make of tragedies like this is that terrible things can happen to perfectly innocent people. This understanding inspires compassion.

Religious faith, on the other hand, erodes compassion. Thoughts like, 'this might be all part of God's plan,' or 'there are no accidents in life,' or 'everyone on some level gets what he or she deserves' - these ideas are not only stupid, they are extraordinarily callous. They are nothing more than a childish refusal to connect with the suffering of other human beings. It is time to grow up and let our hearts break at moments like this."

— **Sam Harris**

A world without Religion:

- No more weird customs and traditions
- Freedom from fear and guilt
- No stupid superstitions
- More peace and unity
- No more terrorist attacks

"None of our beliefs are quite true; all have at least a penumbra of vagueness and error. The methods of increasing the degree of truth in our beliefs are well known; they consist in hearing all sides, trying to ascertain all the relevant facts, controlling our own bias by discussion with people who have the opposite bias, and cultivating a readiness to discard any hypothesis which has proved inadequate. These methods are practised in science, and have built up the body of scientific knowledge.

Every man of science whose outlook is truly scientific is ready to admit that what passes for scientific knowledge at the moment is sure to require correction with the progress of discovery; nevertheless, it is near enough to the truth to serve for most practical purposes, though not for all. In science, where alone something approximating to genuine knowledge is to be found, men's attitude is tentative and full of doubt."

— **Bertrand Russell**

Though Russell believed Jesus '**had a very high degree of moral goodness**', he also felt there were some notable flaws in his character. In his essay he wrote:

"There is one very serious defect to my mind in Christ's moral character, and that is that He believed in hell. I do not myself feel that any person who is really profoundly humane can believe in everlasting punishment. Christ certainly as depicted in the Gospels did believe in everlasting punishment, and one does find repeatedly a vindictive fury against those people who would not listen to His preaching -- an attitude which is not uncommon with preachers, but which does somewhat detract from superlative excellence. You do not, for instance find that attitude in Socrates. You find him quite bland and urbane toward the people who would not listen to him; and it is, to my mind, far more worthy of a sage to take that line than to take the line of indignation."

Regarding **Jesus' teachings on hell**, Christopher Hitchens wrote:

- The god of Moses would call for other tribes, including his favorite one, to suffer massacre and plague and even extirpation, but when the grave closed over his victims he was essentially finished with them unless he remembered to curse their succeeding progeny. Not until the advent of the Prince of Peace do we hear of the ghastly idea of further punishing and torturing the dead.
- If Jesus could heal a blind person he happened to meet, then why not heal blindness?

Discrimination against atheists

The constitutions of eight U.S. states ban atheists from holding public office. However, these laws are unenforceable due to conflicting with the First Amendment and Article VI of the United States Constitution:

Arkansas (Article 19, Section 1)

"No person who denies the being of a God shall hold any office in the civil departments of this State, nor be competent to testify as a witness in any Court."

Maryland (Article 37)

"That no religious test ought ever to be required as a qualification for any office of profit or trust in this State, other than a declaration of belief in the existence of God; nor shall the Legislature prescribe any other oath of office than the oath prescribed by this Constitution."

Mississippi (Article 14, Section 265)

"No person who denies the existence of a Supreme Being shall hold any office in this state."

North Carolina (Article 6, Section 8)

"The following persons shall be disqualified for office: First, any person who shall deny the being of Almighty God."

South Carolina (Article 17, Section 4)

"No person who denies the existence of a Supreme Being shall hold any office under this Constitution."

Tennessee (Article 9, Section 2)

"No person who denies the being of God, or a future state of rewards and punishments, shall hold any office in the civil department of this state."

Texas (Article 1, Section 4)

"No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office, or public trust, in this State; nor shall anyone be excluded from holding office on account of his religious sentiments, provided he acknowledges the existence of a Supreme Being."

Pennsylvania (Article 1, Section 4)

"No person who acknowledges the being of a God and a future state of rewards and punishments shall, on account of his religious sentiments, be disqualified to hold any office or place of trust or profit under this Commonwealth."

"I am an atheist, out and out. It took me a long time to say it. I've been an atheist for years and years, but somehow I felt it was intellectually unrespectable to say one was an atheist, because it assumed knowledge that one didn't have. Somehow, it was better to say one was a humanist or an agnostic. I finally decided that I'm a creature of emotion as well as of reason. Emotionally, I am an atheist. I don't have the evidence to prove that God doesn't exist, but I so strongly suspect he doesn't that I don't want to waste my time."

— **Isaac Asimov**

"If the ignorance of nature gave birth to such a variety of gods, the knowledge of this nature is calculated to destroy them."

— **Paul Henri Thiry d'Holbach, System of Nature**

"A man's ethical behavior should be based effectually on sympathy, education, and social ties and needs; no religious basis is necessary. Man would indeed be in a poor way if he had to be restrained by fear of punishment and hopes of reward after death."

— Albert Einstein, "Religion and Science," *New York Times Magazine*, 1930

Socrates' "**Euthyphro dilemma**" is often considered one of the earliest refutations of the idea that morality requires religion. This line of reasoning is described by Peter Singer:

"Some theists say that ethics cannot do without religion because the very meaning of 'good' is nothing other than 'what God approves'. Plato refuted a similar claim more than two thousand years ago by arguing that if the gods approve of some actions it must be because those actions are good, in which case it cannot be the gods' approval that makes them good. The alternative view makes divine approval entirely arbitrary: if the gods had happened to approve of torture and disapprove of helping our neighbors, torture would have been good and helping our neighbors bad. Some modern theists have attempted to extricate themselves from this type of dilemma by maintaining that God is good and so could not possibly approve of torture; but these theists are caught in a trap of their own making, for what can they possibly mean by the assertion that God is good? That God is approved of by God?"

Rishabhanatha:

Rishabhanatha was a preacher and a spiritual leader. He is considered as the founder of Jainism. It was believed that he had escaped the cycle of birth and death and used to guide people to the path of salvation.

Sri Dattatreya's 24 Gurus:

Guru	Observation	Dattatreya's Learning
Earth	Steadfastly productive, does its dharma, gets abused, heals and is steady in giving nourishment.	forbearance, remain undisturbed even if oppressed, keep healing even if others injure you
Wind	Passes through everything and everyone, unchanged, unattached, like Truth; sometimes becomes a gale, disturbs and changes the world, like Truth.	be free like the wind, yet resolute true to your own force
Sky	the highest has no boundaries, no limits, is unaffected even if clouds and thunderstorms come and go	the highest within oneself, the Atman (self, soul) has no limits, it is undifferentiated non-dual no matter what, let the clouds of materiality pass, be one with your soul and the Universal Self
Water	serves all without pride, discrimination; is transparent to everyone; purifies and gives life to everyone it touches	a saint discriminates against no one and is never arrogant, lets others give him impurity, yet he always remains pure and cleanses
Fire	purifies and reforms everything it comes in contact with, its energy shapes things	the heat of knowledge reforms everything it comes in contact with, to shape oneself one needs the energy of learning
Moon	waxes and wanes but its oneness doesn't change	birth, death, rebirth and the cycle of existence does not change the oneness of soul, like moon it is a continuous eternal reality
Sun	source of light and gives its gift to all creatures as a	the soul may appear different in different bodies, yet

	sense of duty; in rain puddles it reflects and seems like distinct in each puddle, yet it is the same one Sun	everyone is connected and the soul is same in all; like Sun, one must share one's gifts as a sense of duty
Pigeons	they suffer losses in the hands of violent hunters, warn against obsessive attachments to anyone or to material things in this world	do not be obsessive, don't focus on transient things such as damage or personal loss, human life is a rare privilege to learn, discover one's soul and reach moksha
Python	eats whatever comes its way, makes the most from what it consumes	be content with what you have, make the most from life's gifts
Bumblebee	active, works hard to build and create its reserve by directly visiting the flowers, but is selective and uses discretion, harmonious with flowers and never kills or over consumes	be active, go directly to the sources of knowledge, seek wisdom from all sources but choose the nectar, be gentle, live harmoniously and leave others or other ideologies alone when you must
Beekeeper	profits from honeybees	don't crave for material pleasures or in piling up treasures, neither the body nor material wealth ever lasts
Hawk	picks up a large chunk of food, but other birds harass him, when it drops its food other birds leave him alone	take what you need, not more
Ocean	lucid at the surface, but deep and undisturbed within; receives numerous rivers yet remains the same	let rivers of sensory input not bother who you are deep inside, know your depths, seek self-knowledge, be unperturbed by life, equipoise
Moth	is deceived by its senses, it runs to the fire in misunderstanding which kills it	question your senses, question what others are telling you, question what you see, know senses can deceive, seek reason
Elephant	is deceived by his lust, runs after the smell of a possible mate, and falls into a pit made by mahout's then fettered and used	don't lust after something or someone, don't fall into traps of others or of sensory gratification
Deer	is deceived by his fear, by hunters who beat drums and scare him into a waiting net	fear not the noise, and do not succumb to pressure others design for you
Fish	is deceived by bait and so lured to its death	greed not the crumbs someone places before you, there are plenty of healthy opportunities everywhere
Courtesan	exchanges transient pleasure with body, but feels dejected with meaningless life, ultimately moves on	many prostitute their time, self-respect and principles for various reasons but feel dejected with their career and circumstances, seek meaning and spirituality in life, move on to doing things you love to do
Child	lives a life of innocent bliss	be a child, curious, innocent, blissful
Maiden	she is poor yet tries her best to feed her family and guest, as she cooks she avoids attracting attention to	don't seek attention, a yogi accomplishes and shares more through solitude

	her kitchen and poverty, by breaking all her bangles except one on each wrist	
Snake	lives in whatever hole that comes his way, willingly leaves bad skin and molts	a yogi can live in any place, must be ready to molt old ideas and body for rebirth of his spirit
Arrowsmith	the best one was so lost in his work that he failed to notice the king's procession that passed his way	concentrate on what you love to do, intense concentration is the way to self-realization
Spider	builds a beautiful web, destroys and abandons the web, then restarts again	don't get entangled by your own web, be ready to abandon it, go with your Atman
Caterpillar	starts out closed in a tiny nest but ultimately becomes a butterfly	long journeys start small, a disciple starts out as insignificant but ultimately becomes a spiritual master

शान्ताकारं भुजगशयनं पद्मनाभं सुरेशं

विश्वाधारं गगनसदृशं मेघवर्णं शुभाङ्गम्

लक्ष्मीकान्तं कमलनयनं योगिभिर्ध्यानगम्यं

वन्दे विष्णुं भवभयहरं सर्वलोकैकनाथम्

Shaanta-[A]akaaram Bhujaga-Shayanam Padma-Naabham Sure[a-Ii]sham

Vishva-[A]adhaaram Gagana-Sadrsham Megha-Varnnam Shubha-Anggam

Lakssmii-Kaantam Kamala-Nayanam Yogibhir-Dhyaana-Gamyam

Vande Vissnum Bhava-Bhaya-Haram Sarva-Lokai[a-E]ka-Naatham

(I Meditate on Lord Vishnu) Who has a Serene Appearance (which fills our inner being with Peace); Who is Lying on (the Bed of) Serpent (Ananta or Adisesha, representing the eternal Primal Energy or Mula Prakriti); From Whose Navel is springing up a Lotus (which is the source

of all Creations through Brahmadeva); and Who is (presiding over the various elements of those Creations as) the Lord of the Devas,

Who is the Substratum of the whole Universe (as Consciousness); and (Boundless and Infinite) like the Sky (Chidakasha); with a Form Bluish in Colour like the Cloud, (The Form) which is radiating Auspiciousness (which fills our inner being with Bliss);

Who is the Beloved of Devi Lakshmi with Eyes Beautiful like Lotus petals; Who is Attainable by the Yogis only through (Devotional) Meditation,

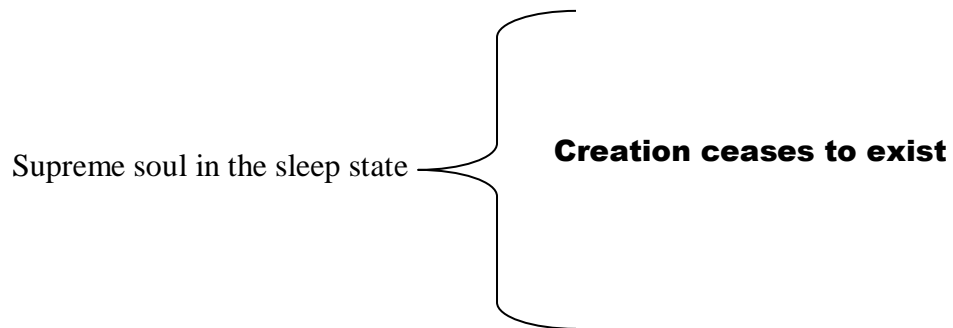
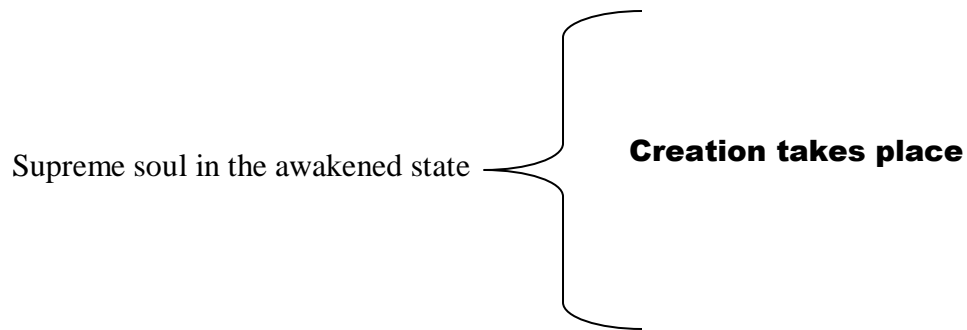
I Worship that All-Pervading Vishnu Who Removes the Fear of Worldly Existence (by making us realize that we are not isolated beings internally but are eternally connected to Him); I Worship that Vishnu Who is the One Lord of All the Lokas (Worlds).

Om Maha Kalyai

Ca Vidmahe Smasana Vasinyai

Ca Dhimahi Tanno Kali Prachodayat

Om Great Goddess Kali, the One and only one, who resides in the Ocean of Life and in the Cremation Grounds that dissolve the world. We focus our energies on you, may you grant us boons and blessings.



Avatar	incarnation of a deity on earth
Rakshasa	satanic incarnation

3 powers of the Primordial Mother

- creative power of **Mahasaraswati**
- sustenance power of **Mahalakshmi**
- destructive power of **Mahakali**

Adi Ahamkara	Cosmic Ego
Adi Chitta	Primordial Preconscious Mind
Chaitanya Lahiri	Divine vibrations
vilamba	cosmic pause

3 Witnessing Powers of God:

- watches the play
- enjoys the play
- destroys the play

Tapobala	powers achieved by self-control
Mariada Purushottama	honour and righteousness supreme man (Lord Rama)
Priyam	pleasing
Gopis and Gopas	Lord Shri Krishna's cow-herd playmates
Sahaja Yoga	spontaneous growth of the inner self

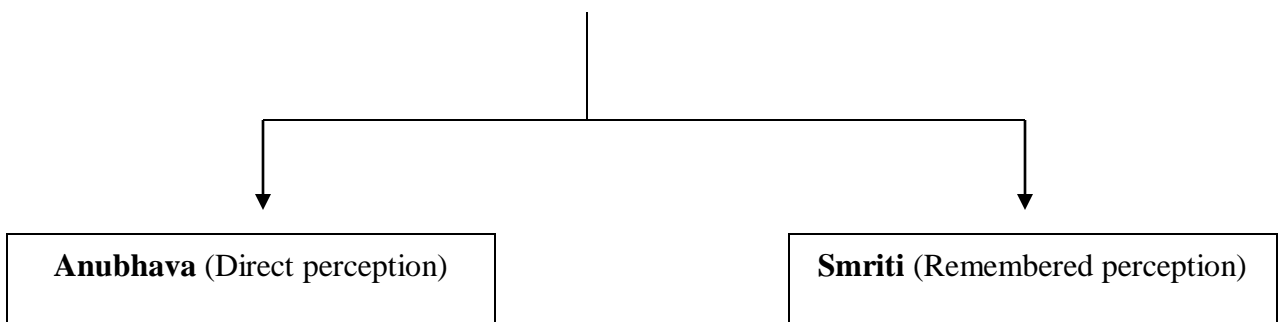
- **laukika** → profane world of unenlightened beings
- **alaukika** → spiritual world of enlightened beings

4 means of knowledge:

- **Anumana** (Inference)
- **Upamana** (Comparison)
- **Pratyaksa** (Perception)
- **Sabda** (Verbal Testimony)

Pratyaksha

(Perception)



Goddess Tulasi (Vrinda) Mantra:

गंगेय-कैपेय-तदीद-विनिदी-रोचिह-प्रवाह-स्रपित्तमा-वृन्दे बंधुका-रंधू-द्युति-दिव्य-वासोत्रिन्दे नमस ते कैरनारविंदम

gangeya-campeya-tadid-vinindi-rocih-pravaha-snapitatma-vrinde bandhuka-randhu-dyuti-divya-vasovrinde namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your feet. You are bathed in your own splendor, which defeats the effulgence of lightning and the golden campaka flower. The luster of your transcendental garments defeats the beauty of the blue bandhuka flower

बिंबाधरोदित्वारा-मंडा-हस्य-नासाग्र-मुक्ता-द्युति-दिपितास्य विचित्र-रत्नभरन-श्रियाध्यायत्रिन्दे नमस ते कैरनारविन्दम

bimbadharoditvara-manda-hasya-nasagra-mukta-dyuti-dipitasye vicitra-ratnabharana-shriyadhyevrinde namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet. Your face is illuminated by the splendor of the pearl decorating the tip of your nose, and by the extraordinary gentle smile on the two bimba fruits which are your lips. You are enriched by the beauty of the amazing and colorful jewels and ornaments you wear

समस्त वैकुंठ-शिरोमनौ श्री-कृष्णस्य वृंदावन-धान्य-धामनी दत्ताधिकारे वृषभानु-पुत्र्यवृन्दे नमस ते कैरनारविन्दम

samasta-vaikuntha-shiromanau shri-krishnasya vrindavana-dhanya-dhamni dattadhikare vrishabhanu-putryavrinde namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet.

Shrimati Radharani, the daughter of King Vrishabhanu, has made you the ruling monarch of Lord Krishna's opulent and auspicious abode of Vrindavana, which is the crest jewel of all the Vaikuntha planets

तवद-अजनया पल्लव-पुष्पा-भृंगा-मृगदिभिर माधव-केली-कुंजः माधव-आदिभिर भंति विभुश्यामनवरिन्दे नमस ते कारनविंद

tvad-ajnaya pallava-pushpa-bhringa-mrigadibhir madhava-keli-kunjah madhv-adibhir bhanti
vibhushyamanavrinde namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet. Because of your order, the groves where Lord Madhava performs His pastimes appear very splendid, decorated with blossoming flowers, bumblebees, deer, and other auspicious animals, flowers, and birds

तवङ्गिया-दुत्येन निकुंज-युनोरत्युतकायोह केली-विलास-सिद्धिः तवत-सौभागम केना निरुच्यतम तद्वृन्दे नमस ते कैरनारविन्दम
tvadiya-dutyena nikunja-yunoratyutkayoh keli-vilasa-siddhiih tvat-saubhagam kena nirucyatam tadvrinde
namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet. Who can describe your good fortune? You were the messenger who brought about the perfection of the amorous pastimes of Radha and Krishna, the youthful couple who enthusiastically sport in the groves of Vrindavana

रसभिलासो वसातिस क वृन्दा-वणे तवद-इसांगरी-सरोजा-सेवा लाभ क पुमसम कृपाय तवैवृन्दे नमस ते कैरनारविन्दम
rasabhilaso vasatis ca vrinda-vane tvad-isanghri-saroja-seva labhya ca pumsam kripaya tavaivavrinde
namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet.

The living entities who attain the service of the lotus feet of your Lord reside in Vrindavana. And the desire to understand the Lord's amazing pastimes of the rasa dance is only by your mercy

तवं कीर्त्यसे सत्वत-तंत्र-विन्द्रीरलीलाभिधन किला कृष्ण-शक्तिः तवैव मूर्ति तुलसी नरि-लोकवृन्दे नमस ते कैरनारविन्दम
tvam kirtyase satvata-tantra-vidbhirlilabhidhana kila krishna-saktih tavaiva murtis tulasi nri-lokevrinde
namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet.

Those who have studied the Satvata-tantra glorify you. You are Lord Krishna's potency for performing pastimes, and you are known as Tulasi Devi in the human society

भक्ति विहिना अपराधा-लक्षैःक्षिप्तस क कामदी-तरंगा-मध्ये कृपामयी तवं शरणं शरणं प्रपन्नवरिन्दे नमस ते कैरानारविन्दम

bhaktya vihina aparadha-lakshaihkshiptas ca kamadi-taranga-madhye kripamayi tvam sharanam
prapannavrinde namas te caranaravindam

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet. Those who are devoid of devotion to Lord Hari, and are thrown by their offenses into the waves of lust and other inauspicious qualities, may take shelter of you

वृंदाष्टकम यह श्रुयत पथे ववृन्दावनधिश-पदब्ज-भृंगः सा प्रप्य वृंदावन-नित्य-वशमत-प्रेम-सेवां लाभे कृतार्थः

vrindashtakam yah shrinuyat pathed vavrindavanadhisha-padabja-bhringah sa prapya vrindavana-nitya-
vashamtat-prema-sevam labhate kritarthah

O Vrinda Devi, I offer my respectful obeisances to your lotus feet. Let a person who becomes like a bumblebee at the lotus feet of Radha-Krishna, and who reads or hears these eight verses describing the glories of Vrinda Devi, eternally reside at Goloka Vrindavana. He attains devotional service in pure love of Godhead, and all his spiritual aspirations become fulfilled

Tulasi	The goddess consort of Lord Vishnu
Peepal Tree	Under which Gautama Buddha meditated and gained enlightenment
Banyan Tree	The abode of Lord Krishna and the tree is believed to provide the fulfillment of wishes and provide material gains.
Ashoka Tree	The tree is associated with God Kama (the God of love)
Parijaat Tree	The tree of the universe which is owned by Indrani (the consort and queen of Lord Indra) and planted in Swarga located between heaven and earth, which tree (also known as Kalpataru) is believed to yield all objects of desire.
Sandalwood	The wood is used for worshipping the Lord Shiva and it is believed that goddess Lakshmi lives in the sandalwood tree

Drishti → perceive objective reality

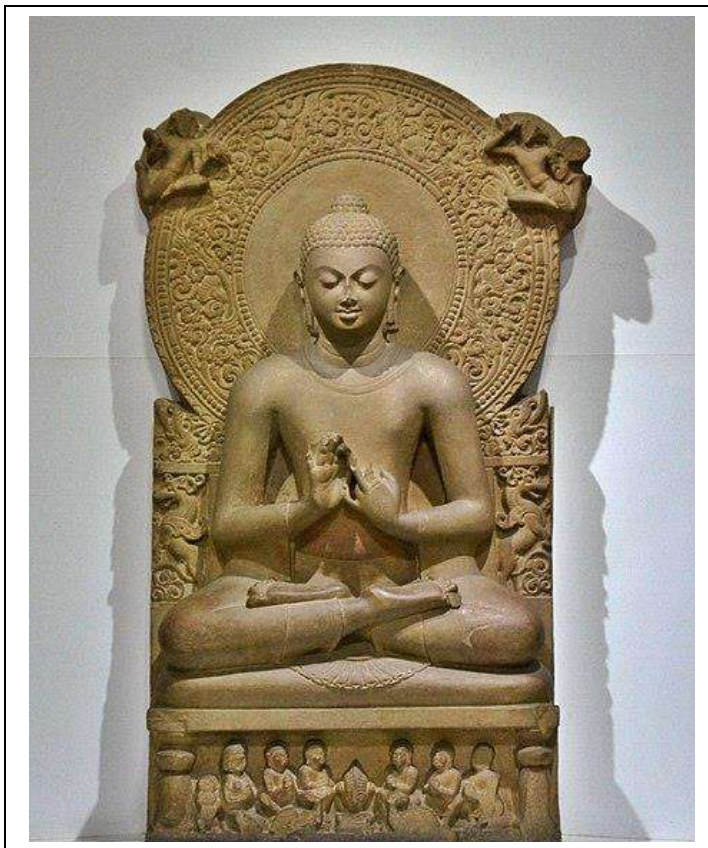
Divya Drishti → perceive subjective reality

Purush napunsaka nari va jiva charachara koi, sarva bhaav bhaja kapat taji mohi param priya soi.

Men, queers, women, animals or plants – any and all who approach me after abandoning malice are beloved to me.

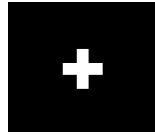
– **Tulsi Ramcharitmanas**

The cycle of rebirths is the fundamental metaphysical assumption of Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism and Sikhism.



Gautama Buddha (popularly known as the Buddha or Lord Buddha) – the prince who became the enlightened hermit and established the Buddhist monastic order 2,500 years ago in India.

- Lust
- Wrath
- Greed
- Inebriation
- Attachment
- Ego



- Violence
- Falsehood
- Pride
- Envy
- Strife
- Suspicion
- Jealousy
- Rivalry
- Covetousness

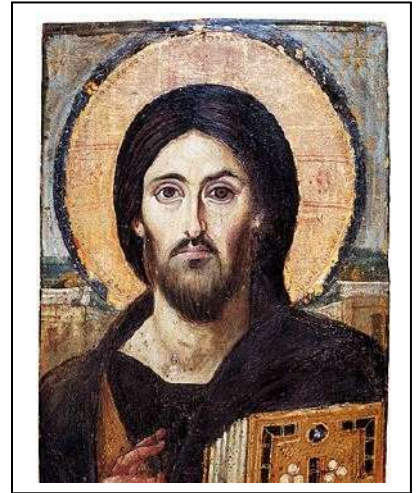
15 Opponents of righteousness



Bala Krishna dancing, 14th century CE Chola sculpture, Tamil Nadu, in the Honolulu Academy of Arts.

Long Standing questions of Christian Philosophy

- What is salvation?
- Who is God?
- Why does God allow bad things to happen?
- Why is God so morbidly violent in the Old Testament?
- How do biblical texts apply to modern society?
- Do I own my faith?
- How does free will affect my faith?
- How can we believe in something that can't be scientifically proven?



RAMAYANA

"Ra" means light, "Ma" means within me, in my heart.

So,

Rama means the Light within Me.

Rama was born to Dasharath and Kousalya.

Dasharath means "10 Chariots".

The ten chariots symbolize the 5 sense organs (Jnanendriya) and 5 organs of action (Karmendriya).

Kousalya means "Skill".

The skillful rider of the 10 chariots can give birth to Ram.

When the 10 chariots are used skillfully,

Radiance is born within.

Rama was born in Ayodhya.

*Ayodhya means "a place where no war can happen".

When There Is No Conflict In Our Mind, Then The Radiance Can Dawn.

The Ramayana is not just a story which happened long ago.

It has a philosophical, spiritual significance and a deep truth in it.

It is said that the Ramayana is happening in our Own Body.

Our Soul is Rama,

Our Mind is Sita,

Our Breath or Life-Force (Prana) is Hanuman,

Our Awareness is Laxmana and

Our Ego is Ravana.

When the Mind (Sita), is stolen by the Ego (Ravana), then the Soul (Rama) gets Restless.

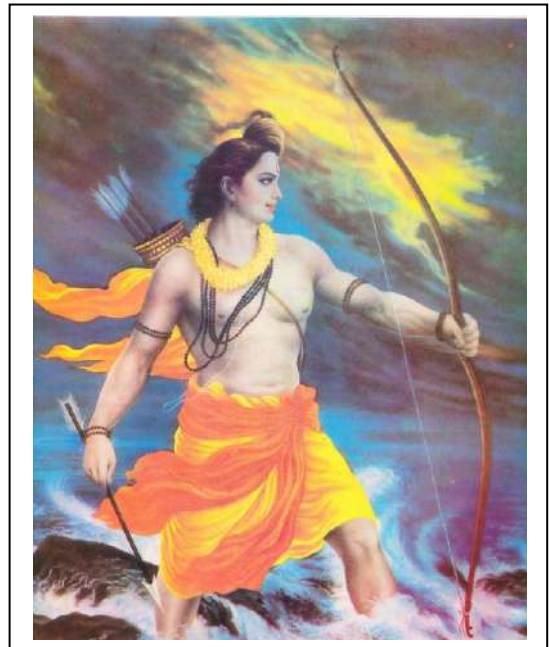
Now the SOUL (Rama) cannot reach the Mind (Sita) on its own..

It has to take the help of the Breath – the Prana (Hanuman) by being in Awareness (Laxmana)

With the help of the Prana (Hanuman) and Awareness (Laxmana),

The Mind (Sita) got reunited with The Soul (Rama) and The Ego (Ravana) died/ vanished.

In reality Ramayana is an eternal phenomenon happening all the time.



Veda + anta = **Vedanta**

- Veda → knowledge
- Anta → end

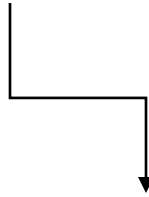


End of the Vedas

Gu → ignorance
ru → to destroy

Pure Knowledge is not a means to an end but the end itself.

Guru



One who destroys our ignorance.

4 Upavedas

- **Ayurveda** (science life and health)
- **Dhanurveda** (science of war)
- **Ghandrava Veda** (science of music)
- **Sthapatya Veda** (architecture)

Rig Veda = 10,552 verses

Yajur Veda = 1,975 verses

Sama Veda = 1,875 verses

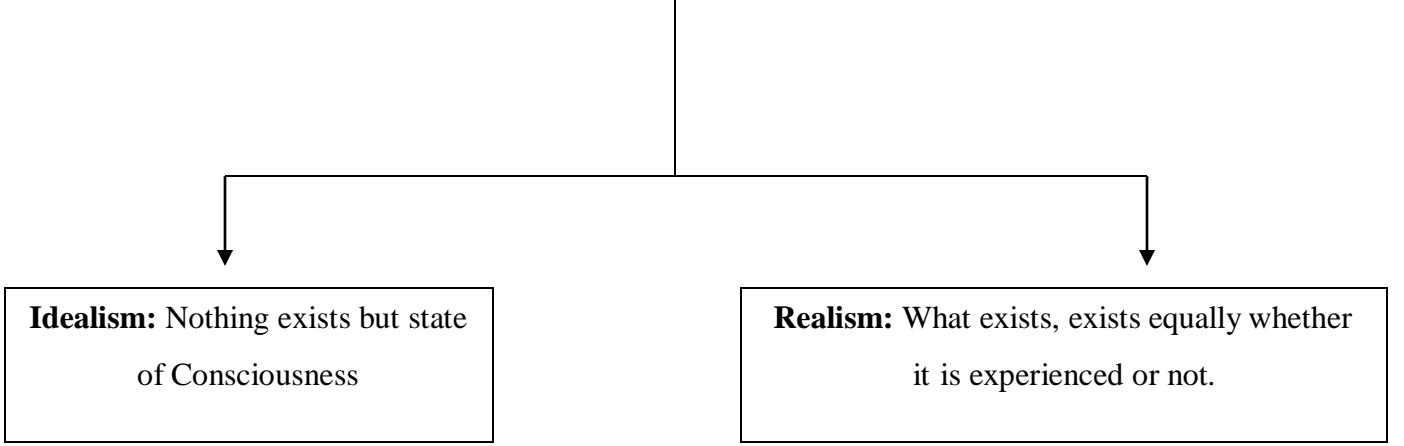
Atharva Veda = 5,977 verses

Total number of verses in Vedas = 20,416

Long Standing questions of Indian Philosophy

- Who am I? Where have I come from? Why have I come?
- What is the fundamental idea of my being (**Gyaan – self acknowledgment**)?
- What is my relationship with the complex universe and with other individuals?
- What is truth and ends on inquiries of truth?
- What is the connection between the focal point of cognizance and the objects of the world? (**Bhakti - petition**)
- What are the rules for activity (**Karma–deed**) up to one is in an actual body?
- Does one live after death (**Moksha – Eternal Journey**)?

Fundamental Doctrines



Upanishad

Upa- (near), ni- (down), sad (to sit): **sitting near the teacher**

Sri Rama Stotram

माता रामो मत्पिता रामचन्द्रः
स्वामी रामो मत्सखा रामचन्द्रः
सर्वस्वं मे रामचन्द्रो दयालु
नान्यं जाने नैव जाने न जाने

राम् राम् जय राजा राम्
राम् राम् जय सीता राम्

चण्डकिरणकुलमण्डन राम्

श्रीमद्दशरथनन्दन राम्

कौसल्यासुखवर्धन राम्

राम् राम् जय राजा राम्
राम् राम् जय सीता राम्

Maataa Raamo Mat-Pitaa Raamacandrah
Svaamii Raamo Mat-Sakhaa Raamacandrah
Sarvasvam Me Raamacandro Dayaalu
Na-Anyam Jaane Nai[a-E]va Jaane Na Jaane

Raam Raam Jaya Raajaa Raam
Raam Raam Jaya Siitaa Raam

Canndda-Kiranna-Kula-Mannddana Raam

Shriimad-Dasharatha-Nandana Raam

Kausalyaa-Sukha-Vardhana Raam

Raam Raam Jaya Raajaa Raam
Raam Raam Jaya Siitaa Raam

Rama is my Mother and Ramachandra is my Father,
 Rama is my Lord and Ramachandra is my Friend,
 Rama is my All in All, O the Compassionate Ramachandra is my All in All,
 I do not know any other; I do not know any other; Indeed I do not know any other.

O Rama, Sri Rama, Victory to You King Rama,
 O Rama, Sri Rama, Victory to You Sita Rama

I take Refuge in Sri Rama, Who Adorned the Dynasty of Sun.

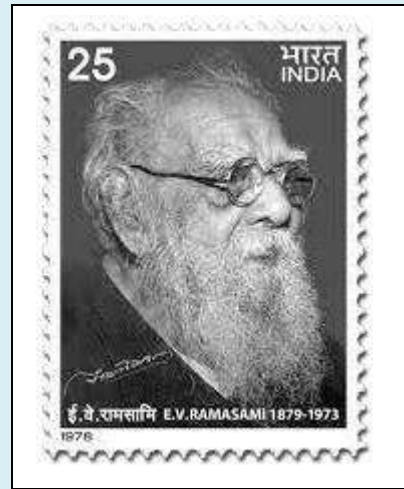
I take Refuge in Sri Rama, Who was the Illustrious Son of King Dasaratha.

I take Refuge in Sri Rama, Who Brought Great Joy to Kaushalya

O Rama, Sri Rama, Victory to You King Rama,
 O Rama, Sri Rama, Victory to You Sita Rama.

Monotheism	The view that only one God exists.
Pantheism	A doctrine that equates God with the forces and laws of the universe.
Panentheism	A concept which addresses that the world is in God.
Deism	The belief that God exists – but that this God does not intervene in the world or interfere with human life and the laws of the universe.
Misotheism	A dislike or hatred of God.
Dystheism	The belief that God exists but is not wholly good or that he might even be evil.
Ditheism	The belief in the existence of two gods – one good and one evil.
Polytheism	Belief in multiple deities.
Animism	Belief in innumerable spiritual beings concerned with human affairs and capable of helping or harming human interests.
Atheism	The belief that god does not exist.
Agnosticism	The belief that the existence of God is not known or knowable with any certainty.

If **god** is the root cause for our degradation destroy that god. If it is religion destroy it. If it is **Manu Darma**, Gita, or any other Mythology (Purana), burn them to ashes. If it is temple, tank, or festival, boycott them. Finally if it is our politics, come forward to declare it openly.



Periyar E.V. Ramasamy

Source of information:

- <https://www.wikipedia.org/>



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