

1 दुर्गाष्टोत्तरशतनामस्तोत्रम्

शतनाम प्रवक्ष्यामि शृणुष्व कमलानने ।
यस्य प्रसादमात्रेण दुर्गा प्रीता भवेत् सती ॥१
सती साध्वी भवप्रीता भवानी भवमोचनी ।
आर्या दुर्गा जया चाद्या त्रिनेत्रा शूलधारिणी ॥२
पिनाकधारिणी चित्रा चण्डघण्टा महातपाः ।
मनोबुद्धिरहङ्कारा चित्तरूपा चिता चितिः ॥३
सर्वमन्त्रमयी सत्ता सत्यानन्दस्वरूपिणी ।
अनन्ता भाविनी भाव्या भव्याभव्या सदागतिः ॥४
शाम्भवी देवमाता च चिन्ता रत्नप्रिया सदा ।
सर्वविद्या दक्षकन्या दक्षयज्ञविनाशिनी ॥५
अपर्णाऽनेकवर्णा च पाटला पाटलावती ।
पट्टाम्बरपरिधाना कमलमञ्जीररञ्जिनी ॥६
अमेयविक्रमा क्रूरा सुन्दरी सुरसुन्दरी ।
वनदुर्गा च मातङ्गी मतङ्गमुनिपूजिता ॥७
ब्राह्मी माहेश्वरी चैन्द्री कौमारी वैष्णवी तथा ।
चामुण्डा चैव वाराही लक्ष्मीश्च पुरुषाकृतिः ॥८
विमलोत्कर्षिणी ज्ञाना क्रिया नित्या च बुद्धिदा ।
बहुला बहुलप्रेमा सर्ववाहनवाहना ॥९
निशुम्भशुम्भहननी महिषासुरमर्दिनी ।
मधुकैटभहन्त्री च चण्डमुण्डविनाशिनी ॥१०

Durgāṣṭottaraśatanāmastotram

[Śiva speaks] O Pārvatī, the One Who has a lotus-like face! I am telling You those one-hundred and eight names, by the means of which Durgā or Satī can be pleased.[1]

1) Satī, the daughter of Dakṣa; 2) Sādhvī, the Sanguine; 3) Bhavapritā, loved by the universe; 4) Bhavānī, the abode of the universe; 5) Bhavamocanī, the absolver of the universe; 6) āryā; 7) Durgā; 8) Jayā; 9) ādyā, the beginning reality; 10) Trinetrā, having three-eyes; 11) Śūladhāriṇī, holding a monodent; 12) Pinākadhāriṇī, Who holds the trident of Śiva; 13) Citrā; 14) Caṇḍaghaṇṭā, having mighty bells¹; 15) Mahātapā, with severe penance; 16) Manas, mind; 17) Buddhi, wisdom; 18) Ahaṅkāra, pride; 19) Cittarūpā, thought-state; 20) Citā, death-bed; 21) Citi, the thinking mind; 22) Sarvamantramayī, possessing all the instruments of thought; 23) Sattā, above all; 24) Satyānandasvarūpiṇī, eternal bliss; 25) Anantā, infinite or beyond measure; 26) Bhāvinī, beautiful woman; 27) Bhāvya, future; 28) Bhavyā, with splendor; 29) Abhavyā, improper or fear-causing²; 30) Sadāgati, always bestowing Mokṣa; 31) Śāmbhavī, the consort of Śambhu; 32) Devamātā; 33) Cintā, thoughts; 34) Ratnapriyā, adorned or loved by jewels; 35) Sarvavidyā, abode of knowledge; 36) Dakṣakanyā, that is Satī, daughter of Dakṣa; 37) Dakṣayajñavināśinī, destroyer of the sacrifice of Dakṣa³; 38) Aparṇā; 39) Anekavarṇā, having many complexions (for example: Kālī, Gaurī); 40) Pāṭalā, red in color; 41) Pāṭalāvatī, wearing a red-color apparel; 42) Paṭṭāmbaparidhānā, wearing a dress made of leather; 43) Kalamañjīrarañjinī, wearing a melodious anklet; 44) Ameya, immeasurable; 45) Vikramā, fierce; 46) Krūrā, cruel (on demons); 47) Sundarī; 48) Surasundarī; 49) Vanadurgā; 50) Mātāṅgī; 51) Mātāṅgamunipūjitā, prayed by Sage Mātāṅga; 52) Brāhmī; 53) Māheśvarī; 54) Cāindrī; 55) Kāumarī; 56) Vaiṣṇavī⁴; 57) Cāmuṇḍā; 58) Vārāhī; 59) Lakṣmī; 60) Puruṣākṛti, taking the form of a man; 61) Vimalotkarṣiṇī, providing joy; 62) Jñānā; 63) Kriyā; 64) Nityā, eternal one; 65) Buddhidā, bestower of wisdom; 66) Bahulā, numerous in forms; 67) Bahulapremā, generously benevolent; 68) Sarvavāhanavāhanā, sits or rides all vehicles; 69-72) Slayer of Śumbha and Niśumbha, Mahiṣāsura, Madhu and Kaiṭabha, and Caṇḍa and Muṇḍa;

सर्वाऽसुरविनाशा च सर्वदानवघातिनी ।
 सर्वशास्त्रमयी सत्या सर्वास्त्रधारिणी तथा ॥११
 अनेकशस्त्रहस्ता च अनेकास्त्रस्य धारिणी ।
 कुमारी चैककन्या च केशोरी युवती यतिः ॥१२
 अप्रौढा चैव प्रौढा च वृद्धमाता बलप्रदा ।
 महोदरी मुक्तकेशा घोररूपा महाबला ॥१३
 अग्निज्वाला रौद्रमुखी कालरात्रिस्तपस्विनी ।
 नारायणी भद्रकाली विष्णुमाया जलोदरी ॥१४
 शिवदूती कराली च अनन्ता परमेश्वरी ।
 कात्यायनी च सावित्री प्रत्यक्षा ब्रह्मवादिनी ॥१५
 य इदं प्रपठेन्नित्यं दुर्गानामशताष्टकम् ।
 नासाध्यं विद्यते देवि त्रिषु लोकेषु पार्वति ॥१६
 धनं धान्यं सुतं जायां हयं हस्तिनमेव च ।
 चतुर्वर्गं तथा चाऽन्ते लभेन् मुक्तिं च शाश्वतीम् ॥१७
 कुमारीं पूजयित्वा तु ध्यात्वा देवीं सुरेश्वरीम् ।
 पूजयेत् परया भक्त्या पठेन्नामशताष्टकम् ॥१८
 तस्य सिद्धिर्भवेद् देवि सर्वैः सुरवरैरपि ।
 राजानो दासतां यान्ति राज्यश्रियमवाप्नुयात् ॥१९
 गोरीचनाऽलत्कककुङ्कुमेन
 सिन्दूरकपूरमधुत्रयेण ।
 विलिख्यं यन्त्रं विधिना विधिज्ञो
 भवेत् सदा धारयते पुरारिः ॥२०

73) SarvāsuraVināśā, destroyer of all demons; 74) Sarvadānavaghātini, causes injury to all the demons; 75) Sarvaśāstramayī, deft in all theories; 76) Satyā; 77) Sarvāstradhāriṇī, possessor of all the missile weapons; 78) Anekaśāstrahastā, possessor of many hand weapons; 79) Anekāstrasya Dhāriṇī, possessor of many missile weapons; 80) Kumārī; 81) Ekakanyā; 82) Kaiśorī; 83) Yuvatī; 84) Yatī; 85) Aprauḍhā, who never gets old; 86) Prauḍhā, who is old; 87) Vṛddhamātā, old mother (loosely); 88) Balapradā, bestower of strength; 89) Mahodarī, gigantic abdomen which stores the universe; 90) Muktakeśā, having open tresses; 91) Ghorarūpā, having a fierce outlook; 92) Mahābalā, having immense strength; 93) Agnijvālā, poignant like fire; 94) Raudramukhī, having a fierce face like the universe-destroying Rudra; 95) Kālarātri; 96) Tapasvinī; 97) Nārāyaṇī; 98) Bhadrakālī; 99) Viṣṇumāyā; 100) Jalodarī, abode of the ethereal universe; 101) Śivadūtī; 102) Karālī, fierce; 103) Anantā, immeasurable; 104) Parameśvarī; 102) Kātyāyanī; 106) Sāvitri; 107) Pratyakṣā; 108) Brahmavādinī.[2—16]

Those who daily read these 108 names from this Durgāstotram, find nothing impossible in the three worlds.[16] They receive benefits like wealth, luxury, offspring and lineage, elephants, four puruṣārtha — dharma, artha, kaam, moksha, and in the end are liberated from birth.[17]

Having prayed and meditated upon Devī, Kumārī, and the Goddess of demi-gods, worship Her with devotion using this stotra.[18] O Goddess! The king who prays in the above manner and attains perfection (siddhi), attains his kingdom, and splendor back from everyone including the demi-gods.[19]

Those who write a yantra (diagram) of this stotra with gomūtra (literally cow's urine), alta (a red color pigment), kuṅkuma, sindūra, Camphor, and Honey, and keep it in hand, becomes similar to Śiva.[20]

भौमामावस्या निशामग्रे चन्द्रे शतभिषां गते ।
विलिख्य प्रपठेत्स्तोत्रं स भवेत्सम्पदां पदम् ॥२१

The one who writes and recites this eulogy during **Bhauma** new moon night attains every worldly luxury.[21]

Notes:

¹In wars with demons, **Pārvatī** uses bell-clamor to disturb and create fear in Her opponents.

²The **Kālikā** form of **Pārvatī** is the fear-causing one.

³According to an ancient story, **Dakṣa** performed a sacrifice without inviting **Śiva**, the consort of **Satī**. Not only that, **Dakṣa**, in front of his daughter **Satī**, accused and abused **Śiva**. Angry at this and dispassioned about Her birth from **Dakṣa's** body, **Satī** decided to destroy the sacrifice and take re-birth as **Pārvatī**. Since then She is called as **Dakṣayajñavināśinī**. This story can be found in many **Purāṇas**.

⁴Names 52) to 56) describe the Goddess as a complement of **Brahma**, **Śiva**, **Candra**, **Kārtikeya**, and **Viṣṇu**, respectively.

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Source: Durgāsaptaśatī

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