

Path to Dharma

தர்ம நெறி



34



கேஷத்திர (வயல்) விநாயக ஆலயம்,
ஸ்ரீ முன்னேஸ்வரம், சிலாபம், ஸ்ரீ லங்கா.

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Sri Sankar Publications

October

2010

ஒக்டோபர் (புரட்டாசி, ஐப்பசி)

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News Letter

34

செய்தி மடல்

Contents

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சேஷத்திர (வயல்) விநாயக ஆலயம்,

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ஒக்டோபர்(புரட்டாசி, ஐப்பசி)

Quatations

“Let son be loyal to father, and of one mind with his mother; let wife speak to husband words that are honey-sweet and gentle. “

-Atharva Veda 3: 30

“A person consists of desires. And as is his desire, so is his will; and as is his will, so is his deed; and whatever deed he does, that he will reap.”

-Brihadaranyaka Upanishad 4: 5

“Man in truth is made of faith. As his faith is in this life, so he becomes in the beyond; with faith and vision let him work.”

-Chandogya Upanishad 3: 14

“Two paths lie in front of man. Pondering on them, the wise man chooses the path of joy; the fool takes the path of pleasure.”

-Katha Upanishad II

“Sit in the assembly of the honest; join with those that are good and virtuous; nay, seek out a noble enemy where enmity cannot be helped and have nothing to do with the wicked and the unrighteous.”

-Garuda Purana 112

“One should not behave towards others in a way which is disagreeable to oneself. This is the essence of morality. All other activities are due to selfish desire.”

-Mahabharata, Anusasana Parva 113: 8

“I look upon all creatures equally; none are less dear to me and none more dear. “

-Bhagavad Gita 9: 29

“Single is each being born; single it dies; single it enjoys the reward of its virtue; single it suffers the punishment of its sin.”

-Laws of Manu 4: 240

“Though he be ever so tired by repeated failure, let him begin his operations again and again; for fortune greatly favors the man who perseveres in his undertakings”.

-Laws of Manu 9: 300

“When the female relations live in grief, the family soon wholly perishes; but that family where they are not unhappy ever prospers. “

-Laws of Manu 3: 57

“Truth is said to be the one unequalled means of purification of the soul. Truth is the ladder by which man ascends to heaven, as a ferry plies from one bank of a river to another.”

-Narada Dharma, Suthra 1: 210

“The experiences we owe to our sense of touch are only sources of unpleasantness. They have a beginning and an end. A wise man takes no pleasure in them.”

-Bhagavad Gita 5: 22

“Neither illusion nor the mind, only bodies attained death
Hope and delusion did not die.”

-Kabir, Doha 10

“Don't open your diamonds in a vegetable market. Tie them in a bundle and keep them in your heart, and go your own way.”

-Kabir, Bijak/Sakhi 171:

“In our system it is accepted that a man cannot have all he desires. Life is subjected to many restraints. This is ugly, yet it brings out points of light and strength.”

- Swami Vivekananda

“And so strength must come to the nation through education.”

-Swami Vivekananda

“Oh, how calm would be the work of one who really understood the divinity of man! For such, there is nothing to do, save to open men's eyes. All the rest does itself.”

-Swami Vivekananda

Editorial.

'Path to Dharma', the periodical published monthly by Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka, is presenting the 34th issue this month.

The main endeavor of this periodical is to transmit the views related to Hindu dharma basically by responds to the doubts raised by the anxious readers. I am in fact keen to the readers of 'Path to Dharma', magazine, who are acquiescent to me enormous advise in bringing out this periodical.

B.S.Sarma,

Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka.

October.2010

Suggestions from the readers

Dear Sarma,

I glance through the 'Path to Dharma' magazine every month. Thanks for sending me regularly this valuable publications, and appreciate the subject matters and perceptions that are expressed in exceptionally simple style for any reader to appreciate.

Please translate Mahishasura Mardini Stotram in English as my friend in south Africa are very keen in knowing the real meaning though we chant the Stotram transliterated in English from Sanskrit.

Bless you with a long healthy life to tell us about Hinduism and other related topics.

With kind regards,

K.Kountor, South Africa

20th Sept 2010

Dear Sarma,

I went through your monthly magazine 'Path to Dharma' which you send me every month. Please give the meaning and translations of some important mantras that are chanted during the poojas at the temples.

N. J. Murthy, France.

23rd Sept, 2010

The Editor,

Path to Dharma.

Dear Mr.B.S.Sarma

I go through 'Path to Dharma' magazines monthly, which are extremely enlightening and actually authoritative work. I think you are taking a lot of effort in producing this magazine monthly. Can you get us the translation of Lakshmi ashtothra namavali before the Navaratri festival which will be extremely useful to the readers.

K.H.R.Madhu Raj, U.K

16th Sept.2010

1. Is there "I" in an animal, plant or stone?

"I" is soul and soul gets body of animals etc., according to a person's karmic deeds of the previous lives. Soul gets salvation if he follows the Vedic path. "I" "he" "you" "they" refers and mean souls

2. Is "Atman" and "Atom (or electron, neutron etc)." are the same or similar according to modern science?

"Atman" and "Atom" are not the same or similar according to modern science as atom is non-alive (non-living) matter whereas soul is alive matter. Hence soul cannot be considered atom.

3. Who wrote Parakaya Pravesha ?

The sacred Valakhilyas are credited with writing the science on Parakaya Pravesha which deals with entering into one body from another body, and it teaches thirty two kinds of Yogas and the eight-fold Siddhis (super-human capabilities), Anima, aghima, Mahima, Praapti, Prakamya, Vashitva, Ishitatva, Satya Sankalpa

4. Is it possible to predict the future of an individual by looking at the Horoscope?

It is not possible to predict the future of an individual hundred percent by looking at the Horoscope by anyone. Past life of a person has been spent, that is the reason, for a person to take the present life. The self-righteous activities of present life will definitely make the future and rebirth brilliant if not, will have to undergo and face the sorrows, by getting birth in body of living-beings other than humans.

5. Why do Hindus burn or give fire to dead bodies?

Yajurveda in the 39th Chapter clearly affirms that to give fire to dead body so that the bacteria growing in the dead bodies do not harm the living beings. Hence to burn the dead bodies becomes a pious deed in the funeral rituals.

6. What is conscious and unconscious matter in Jeeva and Prakrithi?

Jeeva is alive (living matter) which is conscious whereas Prakrithi is non-alive (non-living matter). Prakrithi made all matters of universe are non-alive. Unconscious refers, when person is not in his senses. Jeeva is alive and eternal. Jeeva gets body so we are not bodies, we are souls who reside in body. Body is burnt after death but not soul. Soul gets rebirth.

7. What has Sage Vatsyayana ,Agnivarma done for humanity?

Sage Vatsyayana has composed a marvellous work on Ratna Pariksha the science of testing of precious stones, gems. His analysis shows twenty four characteristics of gems or precious stones, natural and artificial ones; their forms, weights etc are discussed and classified into categories, with thirty two methods of testing them for genuineness are also described.

Agnivarma has written methodically on the science of different species horses, their auspicious marks, their physiology, breeding, training etc. Similarly, one Kumaraswamy has written exhaustively on Gaja Sastra (about elephants). He has given sixteen varied methods to test various marks on the bodies of elephants.

8. Was idol worship there during the Ramayana period?

Some scripts mention that Sri Rama chanted Aditya Hridaya (sun worship) or installed Lord Siva in the form of Siva linga etc.?

There is no mention about idol worship in Valmikee Ramayana whatsoever. The present forms of idol or statue worship and rituals had not originated at that time and only Vedas'But other translations of Ramayana of later periods may illustrate these informations

9. What is the contributions of Sage Agastya on Sakthi worship?

Sage Agastya is credited with the composing of Sakthi Tantra consisting of eight chapters in where Mulaprakriti, Maya etc., and sixty four kinds of external Saktis of bodies like those of the Sun, Moon and Air, Fire etc., are explained and their particular applications. Nuclear science of atomic fission is also form a part of this science.

10. Is there anyone who has written about clouds in ancient Hindu scriptures?

Sage Atri has written elaborately the branch of science which deals and treats of the clouds.

This describes in details about the formation of twelve diverse kinds of clouds, their characteristics, twelve kinds of rains, sixty four speckled kinds of lightnings, thirty two different varieties of thunderbolts etc.

11. Enlighten the origin of Moorthi- Pooja in brief from Vedic period?

Statue or idol worship (moorti pooja) is not mentioned in Vedas. Vedas shows that God is formless and omnipresent whose statue or idol (moorti) cannot be predictable.

Yajurveda mantra 32/3 especially states 'Na tasya pratima asti' which means that, God being beyond estimation, beyond thoughts and formless, Hence, God cannot be precised and for that reason His statue/idol cannot be prepared.

Upto Mahabharat war (about 5,300 years ago) no moorthi pooja originated. Learned say that as time passed on Hindus started idol worship first time following Mahavir (Jain's guru)

12. Is it a wrongdoing according to vedas to marry within close relatives ?

According to Rigveda Mantra 10/85/21 marriage should always be solemnized with girl from different gothra. Manusmriti Sloka 3/5 states that the girl who is away from the six generations of parents is only to be married. This is true with reference to recent medical reserches

13. What is the meaning of the famous hymn beginning with "Paritranaaya sadhunam..." of Bhagavad-Gita?

*"Paritranaaya sadhunam vinasaya ca duskrtam
Dharma- samsthapanarthaya sambhavami yuge yuge"*

Paritranaaya –for the liberation or deliverance;

sadhunam –of the devotees;
 vinasaya –for the annihilation or obliteration;
 ca –and;
 duskrtam-of the miscreants or offenders;
 Dharma- ptinciples of religion;
 samsthapanarthaya –to reestablish or restore;
 sambhavami –I do appear;
 yuge –millennium;
 yuge-after millennium;

The meaning:

To deliver the virtuous and to annihilate the miscreants, as well as to reestablish the ideology of religion, I myself appear, millennium after millennium

14. What are the sacred texts of Hinduism?

The most sacred of all Hindu texts are four Vedas. At the same time, there are Veda-angas or limbs of the Vedas which are intended to realize the Vedas completely. The Agama and Tantra are the text interconnected to religious rituals at the temple. The Puraanas, the Itihaasas (Raamayana and Mahaabhaarata), and Bhagavad Gita (which is a part of the Mahaabhaarata) and Brahma-Sutras, are also considered sacred texts.

The 4 Vedas (Vedas literally mean Knowledge): Rig, Yajur, Saama and Atharva, including the 4 segments within each Vedas (Braahmana, Samhita, Aranyaka and Upanishad) which include well over 100 texts. These are considered the **Shrutis**, which literally meaning what was heard, but really refers to the laws and nature of the universe and all existence, that can be felt by yogis in their highest level of awareness. All the **other texts** are considered **Smrithi** – literally meaning what was remembered, and therefore have a lower standing than the Vedas, the timeless and natural truths of existence.

The **other holy texts** of Hinduism

The six Veda-angas (limbs of the Vedas) comprise the following subdivisions with several related texts in each subdivision:

- 1) Sheeksha – science of phonetics
- 2) Kalpa – practical manuals for personal and temple practices
- 3) Vyaakarana -grammar
- 4) Nirukta – etymology
- 5) Chandas - prosody
- 6) Jyotisha – astronomy and astrology

Aagamas and Tantra texts are important for the rituals and practices of temple worship.

Without awareness of etymology and grammar a person will not be able to identify the version of the holy texts. Without the consciousness about the science of phonetics or prosody, a devotee cannot chant the holy texts accurately. Unless the principles of astronomy and astrology, is understood a deciple will not be able to apply the elements of the practical guide the sacred scripts, which deal with the elemental forces.

The Kalpa Sutras comprise the following:

- i. Grihya Sutras [Veda based domestic rites]
- ii. Shrauta Sutras [Veda based public rites]

Dharma Shaastras – Codes of conduct for living, like Manusmriti, etc. The thoughts presented in a number of these texts, especially related to the place of women, castes, etc. may be related to past ages, and may be understood from a historical perspective.

Text of Aagamas and Tantras, connected with temple religion in Hinduism, include Shaiva, Vaishnava (**Vaikhaanasa**, **Paancharaatra** **Pratishthasara** and **Vijnana-lalita**), and Shaakta.

The **Itihaasa-Puraanas** comprise the following:

- i. Raamaayana, Mahaabhaarata [including the Bhagavad Gita]
- ii. The 18 Mahaa (Big) Puraanas, 18 Upa (lesser) Puraanas.

Prasthaana-Trayi comprises the following:

The **Brahma-Sutras**, along with the Bhagavad Gita and the Upanishads are called **Prasthaana-Trayi**, of 3 views or angles (literally departure points).

Various schools of Hindu philosophy comprises the following:

1. Nyaya propounded by Gautama
2. Vaisesika propounded by Kanada
3. Sankhya propounded by Kapila
4. Yoga propounded by Patanjali
5. Purva (karma) Mimamsa propounded by Jaimini
6. Uttara (brahma) Mimamsa propounded by Vyasa

Tamil Vedas comprises of;

The Tamil compositions of the 63 Shaiva Adiyaars and the Naalaayira (meaning 4,000)-Prabandham of the 12 Vaishnava Aalvaars [also known as the Tamil Vedas].

15. What are types of marriages mentioned in Manusmriti?

Hinduism is based on eternal values of Vedas and this philosophy is well explained in six shastras and Manusmriti etc., These scripts are formulated by rishis like Manu, Atri, Kambadh, Matang. Patanjali, Vashisth Vyas Muni, who were master philosophers of Vedas, practiced ashtang yoga, become conscious of God and Veda mantras in their heart. Marriage ceremony is a religious function. In this holy Yajyen ritual, relevant Veda mantras are chanted by a learned person who knows Vedas.

Pannigrahna custom is performed when bridegroom takes hand of bride, while reciting Veda mantras. In shloka 3/21, of Manusmriti states, eight types of marriages, but of eight last two are forbidden:

- i. **Brahma Vivaha** (marriage) – This type of marriage is self decided marriage by girl. In this girl is married while performing holy Yajyen with the best learned boy searched by parents or herself and without any dowry. Goods or articles, clothes etc., are not offered to the bride or groom.
- ii. **Deva Vivaha** - This type of marriage is performed with a holy Yajyen with number of learned gurus. In this marriage some goods or articles, clothes etc., are offered whereas in above stated Brahma marriage nothing is donated.
- iii. **Aarsa Vivaha** - In this type of marriage the father of bridegroom takes nothing or does not give away anything and marriage is performed with a holy Yajyen ceremony.
- iv. **Prajapathya Vivaha** - In this type of marriage a holy Yajyen, learned person and parents do marriage and advice both (the bridegroom and the bride) to lead their family life happily with religious morality. All the elderly learned persons who are married bless the newly married couple.
- v. **Ashura Vivaha** - In this type of marriage holy Yajyen ceremony is performed and the parents of bride hands over some dowry and articles to bridegroom. In this type of marriage usually blessings by the elderly learned persons is not done due to the involvement of dowry system.

- vi. Gandharva Vivaha - In this type of marriage there is no Yajyen ceremony or anything of that sort. The presence of any other person except girl and the boy is noted here
- vii. Rakshas Vivaha - In this type of marriage a girl is forcefully taken away from her parents or relatives and marriage is performed. In this type of marriage is not at all admitted or permitted by learned persons and is considered unreligious.

Paishacha Vivaha - This type of marriage occurs in a lonely place if a girl is met while sleeping or she is mad etc., and someone offend her modesty. It is not admitted by learned persons and is unreligious.

16. Get the names of important Hindu temples in Bali, Java, Sumatra, Jakarta, Mauritius . and Fiji Islands?

The names of important Hindu temples in Bali, Java, Sumatra, Jakarta, Mauritius .and Fiji Islands are as follows;

Bali

- i. Mother Temple of Besakih, Karangasem Regency
- ii. Pura Ulun Danu Bratan
- iii. Pura Luhur Ulu Watu
- iv. Kehen Temple, southern slope of Bangli hill
- v. Makori temple, Bali
- vi. Batur Temple (Ulun Danu temple), Kalanganyar Batur village, Kintamani
- vii. Watukaru Temple, Wangaya Gede village, Tabanan
- viii. Pucak Penulisan, Kintamani
- ix. Pancering Jagat, Trunyan village, Kintamani
- x. Jagadnatha, Jalan Mayor Wisnu, Puputan Square
- xi. Maospahit Denpasar, Banjar Gerenceng
- xii. Tanah Lot, Marga
- xiii. Goalawah
- xiv. Tirtha Empul Temple
- xv. Sakenan, boat Pirelli, Klungkung Regency
- xvi. Taman Ayun
- xvii. Pengerebongan, Kesiman Culture Village, Kesiman Petilan Village, East Denpasar

Java

- i. Prambanan Temples
- ii. Ijo Temple
- iii. Barong Temple
- iv. Sambisari Temple
- v. Kedulan Temple
- vi. Gebang Temple
- vii. Pustakasala Temple
- viii. Dieng Temples
- ix. Sukuh Temple
- x. Cetho Temple
- xi. Penataran Temple
- xii. Kidal Temple
- xiii. Surawana Temple

Sumatra

- i. Shri Mariamman Kuil, Medan
- ii. Thandayuthapani Temple, Medan
- iii. Shri Kaliasman Temple, Medan

iv. Maha Muniswarar Temple, Medan

Jakarta

i. Sri Siva Temple, Pluit (Indian Hindu Style)

Mauritius

i. Clemensia Murugan Kovil,

ii. Sockhalingam Meenatchi Ammen Kovil

iii. Tiruttani Murugan Kovil

iv. Rameshwarnath Mandir, Riviere du Rempart

v. Sagar Shiv Mandir, Poste de Flacq

vi. Saraswatee Mandir, Plaine des Roches

Fiji Islands

i. Sri Siva Subramaniya Temple, Queens Rd, Nadi Town

ii. Tulsi Manas Mandir, Grantham Rd, Suva

iii. Sita Ram Mandir, CAAF Compound, Nadi

iv. Kendrit Shiri Sanatan Dharam Shiv Temple

v. Sri Vishnu Temple, Vitogo Parade, Lautoka

vi. Sri Krishna Kaliya Temple, Tavewa Ave, Lautoka

17. Can you provide the translation of the Sri Lakshmi Ashtottara Nâmaavali in English?

Sri Lakshmi Ashtottara Nâmaavali- The 108 Names of Goddess Lakshmi

1. AUM Prakrithai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the nature
2. AUM Vikrithai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is in multi faced nature
3. AUM Vidyayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the wisdom
4. AUM Sarwabhuuthahithapradhaayai	Obeisances to the Goddess Who grants universal pleasures
5. AUM Srudhayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is worshipped by all
6. AUM Vibuthai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who grants wealth
7. AUM Surabyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who controls the celestial
8. AUM Paramaathmikaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is omnipresent
9. AUM Vaache namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who speaks and the sound is as nectar
10. AUM Padhmaalayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who resides on the lotus flower
11. AUM Padhmayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is as lotus
12. AUM Suchaye namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is pure
13. AUM Swaahayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is auspicious
14. AUM Swadhayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who disperse inauspiciousness
15. AUM Sudhayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who of nectar
16. AUM Dhanyaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who characterize of appreciation
17. AUM Hiranmaye namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who has a manifestation as gold
18. AUM Lakshmai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who grants wealth and prosperity
19. AUM Nithyapushtaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who gains strength day by day
20. AUM Vibaavayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is glowing faced
21. AUM Adhithyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who sparkles as the sun
22. AUM Dhithyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who answers prayers
23. AUM Deepthaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is as a flame
24. AUM Vasudhaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the divinity of earth
25. AUM Vasudhaarinyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the deity of earth
26. AUM Kamalaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is seated on lotus and guards the earth
27. AUM Kaanthaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the consort of lord Vishnu
28. AUM Kaamaakshi namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who possess very attractive eyes
29. AUM Kridhasambhawayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who emerges through the lotus flower
30. AUM Anugrahapadhaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who bestows good desires
31. AUM Budhaye namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess of wisdom
32. AUM Anagaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is sinless

33. AUM Harivallabhaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the companion of lord Vishnu
34. AUM Asookayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who drives out sorrows
35. AUM Amrthaasyayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who of nectar
36. AUM Deepthaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who owns radiant face
37. AUM Lokasookavinaasiyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who gets rid of worldly dilemmas
38. AUM Dharmanilayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who set up eternal law
39. AUM Karunaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is sympathetic
40. AUM Lokamaathre namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the universal mother
41. AUM Padhmapriyaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who Loves lotus flowers
42. AUM Padhmahasthaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who has possession of hands like lotus
43. AUM Padhmaakshyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the owner of eyes as lotus
44. AUM Padhmasundharyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is as beautiful as the lotus
45. AUM Padhmodhbhavaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who come out from the lotus
46. AUM Padhmamukkai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Whose face is similar to lotus
47. AUM Padhmanabhapriyaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the consort of Padhmanabha (lord Vishnu)
48. AUM Ramaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is fond of of lord Vishnu
49. AUM Padhmamaalaadharaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who wears the garland made of lotus flowers
50. AUM Devyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the mother of all
51. AUM Padhminyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who akin to the lotus
52. AUM Padhmagandhinyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who possess aroma as the lotus
53. AUM Punnyagandhayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is The Divine fragrant
54. AUM Suprasannayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who empathetic
55. AUM Prasaadhaabhimukkai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who awards boon and desires
56. AUM Prabaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is glowing as the sun
57. AUM Chandhravadhanaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who has Face like a Moon
58. AUM Chandhraayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is cool as the moon
59. AUM Chandhrasahoodharyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the sister of the moon
60. AUM Chathurbhujayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who possess four arms
61. AUM Chandhraruupayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is fine-looking as the moon
62. AUM Indhiraayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is bright as the sun
63. AUM Indhuseethalaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who unpolluted as the moon
64. AUM Aahlaadhajananyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who hands down happiness
65. AUM Pushtiyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who furnishes healthy life
66. AUM Sivaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is auspicious
67. AUM Sivankaryai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who personifies auspiciousness
68. AUM Saththiyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who signifies reality
69. AUM Wimalaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is unadulterated
70. AUM Viswajananyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the universal supreme mother
71. AUM Pushtiyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the holder of wealth
72. AUM Dhaaridhiyanaasinyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the eradicator of poverty
73. AUM Peethapushkarinyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who Goddess Who possess pleasant eyes
74. AUM Saanthayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who provides peaceful life
75. AUM Suklamaalyaambaraayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who One Who wears white clothes
76. AUM Bhaskaryai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is fascinating as the sun
77. AUM Bilwanilayaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who resides under the bilva tree
78. AUM Waaraaroohaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who confers all requests and assistance
79. AUM Yasasvinyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who offers eminence and destiny
80. AUM Vasundharayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the daughter of mother earth
81. AUM Udhaaraangaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who possess a gorgeous body
82. AUM Harinnyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is as a deer
83. AUM Hemamaaliyai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who enjoys garland made of gold
84. AUM Dhanadhaannyakaryai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who bequeath wealth
85. AUM Sidhayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the protector of life
86. AUM Sthrinasowmyaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who shows righteousness on women
87. AUM Subapradhaayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who awards auspicious possessions
88. AUM Nrapvesmagathanandhayai namaha	Obeisances to the Goddess Who lives in fortress

89. AUM Varalakshmyai namaha
 90. AUM Vasupradhayai namaha
 91. AUM Vasupradhaayai namaha
 92. AUM Subhaayai namaha
 93. AUM Hiranyappraakaaraayai namaha
 94. AUM Samudhrathanayaayai namaha
 95. AUM Jayaayai namaha
 96. AUM Mangalaayai namaha
 97. AUM Devyai namaha
 98. AUM Vishnuvakshasthalasthithaayai namaha
 99. AUM Vishnupathniyai namaha
 100. AUM Naaraayanasamaasrithaayai namaha
 101. AUM Dhaaridhradwamsinyai namaha
 102. AUM Devlakshmi namaha
 103. AUM Sarvopadhravavaarinyai namaha
 104. AUM Navadurgayai namaha
 105. AUM Mahaakalyai namaha
 106. AUM Brahmavishnusivaathmikaayai namaha
 107. AUM Thrikaalagnaanasampannaayai namaha
 108. AUM Bhuvaneswaryai namaha
- Obeisances to the Goddess Who provider of prosperity
Obeisances to the Goddess Who confers wealth
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is very auspicious
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is promising
Obeisances to the Goddess Who awards gold
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the daughter of the ocean
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the caretaker of victory
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the most propitious
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the deity easy to meditate
Obeisances to the Goddess Who resides in mind of lord Vishnu
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the companion of lord Vishnu
Obeisances to the Goddess Who search sanctuary in lord Narayana(Vishnu)
Obeisances to the Goddess Who eradicates dearth and poverty
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the real Goddess
Obeisances to the Goddess Who chases away despondency
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the all nine forms of Durga
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is a form of Goddess Kali
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the form of Brahma Vishnu and Siva
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is conscious of past, present and future
Obeisances to the Goddess Who is the supreme Goddess or diety

Aum naanavidha parimala pathra pushpam samarpyami- The puja with different types of flowers are brought to an end



