Jaya Madhurashtakam

꧁ ꩜ ꧂

ஜயமது⁴ராஷ்டகம்

꧁ ꩜ ꧂

Document Information

꧁ ꩜ ꧂

Text title : Jaya Madhurashtakam

File name : jayamadhurAShTakam.itx

Category : devii, aShTaka, dashamahAvidyA, devI

Location : doc_devii

Author : Muthuswami, called Semmangudi Swamiyar

Transliterated by : Rajani Arjun Shankar

Proofread by : Rajani Arjun Shankar

Description/comments : madhura kAlI amman

Latest update : October 31, 2024

Send corrections to : sanskrit at cheerful dot c om

Please note that proofreading is done using Devanagari version and other language/scripts are generated using **sanscript**.

October 31, 2024

sanskritdocuments.org

꧁ ꩜ ꧂

———⊸≎⊶———

ஜயமது⁴ராஷ்டகம்

———⊸≎⊶———

ஏகவஸ்த்ரே ॒ஶிகி²ஜ்வாலா-॒ஶிகே² பத்³மகரே ॒ஶுபே⁴ ।
வாமே கபால-வஹநே, ஸர்வாப⁴ரண-பூ⁴ஷிதே ॥ 1 ॥

க்ரூர-த³ம்ஷ்ட்ரே ரக்தமால்யே, அஷ்டாத³ஶ-பு⁴ஜாந்விதே ।
மங்க³ளே காரணே மாயே , மாதரப்³ல-ரக்ஷகே ॥ 2 ॥

குங்குமாபே⁴ கு³ணவாஸே , குல-வ்ரு'த்³தி⁴கரே ஸ்ரியே,
ஶௌலம் ட³மருகம் சைவ பி³ப்⁴ராணே பாஸதா⁴ரிணீ ॥ 3 ॥

ஓங்கார-ரூபே சிச்ச²க்தே, வரரூபே வராஸ்ரயே ।
ஸுகா²ஸநே ச சாமுண்டே³, யோகா³தீ⁴ஶ்வரி ஸுந்த³ரீ ॥ 4 ॥

ஸிம்ஹவாஹ-ப்ரியே தே³வி, ஶ்யாமவர்ணே ச ஶாம்ப⁴வி ।
மஹாகாலி ஶ்மஶாநஸ்தே², மாத்ரு'காமய-மண்ட³லே ॥ 5 ॥

ஸிருவாச்சூர்-க்ஷேத்ரவாஸ-ப்ரியே ஶ்ரீக்⁴ரவரப்ரதே³ ।
பூர்வபுண்ய-வஸாத்³ த்³ரு'ஷ்டே, மஹாமங்க³ள-த³ர்ஸிநி ॥ 6 ॥

ஜ்யோதிர்மயே ஜயே காலி, து:³க²நாஶ-ப்ரியே ஶிவே ।
ஐந்மலாப⁴வரே காந்தே, மது⁴ரே ஜ்யோதிரூபிணி ॥ 7 ॥

க்லேஶநாஶிநி ஸாவித்ரீ, ஸர்வாபீ⁴ஷ்ட-ப²லப்ரதே³ ।
ஷோட³ஶானுக்³ரஹே தே³வி, ப⁴க்தாநுக்³ரஹ-காரிணீ ॥ 8 ॥

ஏகமாஸம் ஶுக்ரவாரே, ஸௌபா⁴க்³யம் காலித³ர்ஸநம் ।
ஶுக்ரஸோம-தி³நம் ஜப்த்வா, ஸர்வமங்க³ள-பா⁴க்³யத³ம் ।
அஷ்ட பூர்ணம் ஜபேந்நித்யம், அஷ்டஸித்³தி⁴-ப்ரத³ம் ஶுப⁴ம் ॥ 9 ॥

இதி ஜயமது⁴ரஷ்தகம் ஸம்பூர்ணம் ।

மது⁴ராம்பி³காஷ்டகம்
மது⁴ர காலீ அம்மந்

According to legends, Goddess Parvati, consort of Lord Shiva, came down to earth in the form of Kali to destroy the asura (demon) Charukan, who had been terrorizing the innocent and helpless humans living in these hills. After Kali destroyed him, Lord Shiva appears and cools her anger. He blesses Kali and asks her to stay as theSozha Muthu Ayyan, village god guardian and benefactor of the people in the hills.

Another legend regarding the goddess name Madhura Kaliamman is attributed to the story of five rishis. The five Rishis- 'Mudavar, Panthagar, Boumar, Arunar and Sigandeesar' were doing penance in the hills. Each day of the week except on Monday's and Friday's each rishi used to take turns to perform various rituals to Goddess Kali. The goddess appeared before each of them and showered her blessings on them. Overwhelmed by the Goddess's visit, the rishis requested her to make home under the Kumkumam (Thurakai) tree, so that they could visit and pay obeisance. The Goddess granted their wish. Each day when each rishi prayed to her, honey drops from a beehive above the Goddess used to fall on their lips. This honey drops was regarded as divine nectar, hence the Goddess was called Madhura Kaliamman, Madura meaning divine nectar.

Perumaruda malai the hill behind Madhira malai is now known as Periasamy malai. A legend regarding this hill is the story of three Siddars - 'Notchindar, Neminadar, Sambu' who lived here. One day they came across a foundling and brought him up. He grew up asSozha Muthu Ayyan, village god near Temple tank Boodhar and was educated by the 3 siddhars. On the completion of their earthy duties, the 3 siddhars were transformed into honey bees, a curse of their previous birth when as shepherds they stole honey from a saint. The saint cursed them to become honey bees in their next birth to atone their sins.

The 3 siddhars as honey bees made their home in the beehive of Thuraka Tree at Madhira Malai. These honey bees made honey which fed the 5 rishis when they came to pray Goddess Kali. This feeding of devotees through hard work absolved them of past sins. Boodhar who had come to pay respects to his teachers (3 siddhars) saw the rishis praying to the Goddess. He realised his true self and fell at the feet of Goddess Kali.She recognized him as the incarnation of Lord Narada and blessed him. Boodhar requests his teachers to pray to Kali to get back their human forms. They do so and the Goddess pleased with their devotion blesses them and gives them their human form. Boodhar requests the Goddess that he should always think of her and pray to her.

Kali grants his wish by giving him permission to perform rituals on Mondays and Fridays as the other days of the week rituals were performed by the 5 rishis. Hence the practice of performing pujas to Madurakali Amman only on Monday's and Fridays came into practise, which is followed even today.

Another popular legend regarding her descent from the hills to the foothills revolves around the great Saint Adi Shankara.One day Adi Shankara passing through the foothills of Madhira malai rests under a tree due to thirst. With his concentration on the Goddess, she appears before him as a spring to quench his thirst. She shows her true form to Adi Sankara, blesses him and becomes an idol. Adi Sankara then consecrated this idol which is now worshipped as Madurakali Amman.

Shri Mathurakali Amman of Siruvachur is the Kula Deivam of Shri Maha Periyavaa.

The author of this prayer is Sri Muthuswami, who was generally called Semmangudi Swamiyar (Sage of Semmangudi).

The aShTakam is reconstructed, thanks to Rajani Arjun Shankar, improving the wordings and metrical form keeping the overall meanings intact.

Jaya Madhurashtakam
pdf was typeset on October 31, 2024

Please send corrections to *sanskrit@cheerful.com*