Tripurasundari Ashtakam

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Transliterated by: Madras Giridhar giridhar at chemeng.iisc.ernet.in
Proofread by: Madras Giridhar giridhar at chemeng.iisc.ernet.in
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Send corrections to: sanskrit@cheerful.com

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Octad to tripurasundarI
by shrImad sha.nkarAchArya

Introduction
Before we begin, let us offer ourselves at the feet of the Divine Mother, mahAtripurasundarI, who as Ishvara rules the world but is none other than the indwelling spirit (Atman) within us and which pervades us all that exists.
This introduction deals with the background on the name of tripurasundarI. It is one of the best epithets to describe the Devi meaning that she is the belle of all the three worlds. The word tripura can be interpreted variously. The kAlikA purANa says that by the will of pradhAna, the body of Lord Shiva became triple: the upper part became Brahma, the middle part became ViShNu and the lower part became Rudra. As these three pura-s (bodies) are in Lord Shiva, he is called Tripura (three bodied) and his wife is known as tripurA. In the kAmakA viLAsa (13,14), the honored sage, abhiyukta, mentions that Devi created all the three forms and she is before all (purobhava), because she is in the form of all the three (trayImayi) and exists even after the dissolution of the three worlds and recreates them again. In the brahmANDa-purANa, it is mentioned that the Goddess tripurasundarI rules over the entire universe and She is the supreme empress, and Brahma, ViShNu and Shiva are mere functionaries in her empire. The LalitA SahasranAma portrays Her as being attended by LakShmi and Saraswati on either side.
Shankaracharya, in his saundrayalahirI, mentions that Brahma, ViShNu and Shiva started their cosmic processes when the Supreme Shakti knitted Her brow for a split second.

The Devi mantra consists of three syllables, and her fifteen lettered mantra panchadashAkShari is composed of three kUTa-s (peaks). She resides in three nADi-s (nerve channels), namely suShumnA, pingalA, and iDA. She is the ruler of the three Shaktis - ichchA (will), kriyA (action), and j nAna (knowledge). She pervades all the three worlds - heaven, earth and the nether world. She is the controller of all the three bodies - sthUla (gross), sUkShhma (subtle), and kAraNa (causal). She is the self which is present through the three states of existence - jAgrat (waking), svapna (dream), and suShupti (deep sleep). Though she is above all guNa-s, She pervades the three modes of energy- sattva (purity), rajas (mobility) and tamas (inertia).

Love and joy are the inherent qualities of beauty. SundarI means belle and beauty. Shankaracharya, while explaining Chandogya upaniShad 7, 31:1, mentions that all longing and desire is a source of pain, and in what is finite there is no bliss. He mentions that the Infinite alone can produce bliss. When bliss takes on a form, it is sundarI: sarvA.nga sundarI (lalitA trishati, verse 130) and Shankara comments on this name of the Devi as the one who possesses all the marks of beauty and has all the qualities of perfection and is thus the source of Bliss. The translation and commentary on this text can be found in http://www.geocities.com/RodeoDrive/1415/tripura8-itx

May the Divine Mother guide us in our every action and thought, and may She confer upon us the greatest gift of all, mokSha (liberation) by removing the veil of maya which She weaves. At Her feet, OM tatsat.
अथ त्रिपुरसुन्दरी अष्टकम ॥
कदम्बवनचारिणी मुनिकदम्बकादिविनी
नितान्तजित भूषारं सुरलतिवनीसेविताम ॥

नवमवुहलोचनाममिनवामुदवामलाम
त्रिलोचनकुटुंबिनी त्रिपुरसुन्दरीमात्रये ॥ १॥

कदम्बवनवासिनी कनकवदुकीचारिणी
महार्मणि हारिणी मुखसमुद्रदारुणीम ॥

dयायभवकारिणी विशाद्द्वचनी चारिणी
त्रिलोचनकुटुंबिनी त्रिपुरसुन्दरीमात्रये ॥ २॥

कदम्बवनशालया कुचभंरोहुसन्नामलोऽ
कुचोपितशीलया गुरुकृपालस्नेलया ।
मदारुणकोपलया मधुरगीतवाचालया
कथापि घनतीलया कवचिता वर्ष चीलया ॥ ३॥

कदम्बवनमध्यगां कनकमण्डलोपरिस्थतां
पदमुखवासिनी सतसमस्तसोऽदामिनीम ।
विडंबनितज्ञारुचिं विकछंदचूडामणिं
त्रिलोचनकुटुंबिनी त्रिपुरसुन्दरीमात्रये ॥ ४॥

कुचादिश्वरििधिबंिधं गृिहीतमधुपािऽकां
मदििघूणििधं भूषा भां ॥ ७॥

स्मरप्रथमपुष्पिणी रुधिरविन्दुनीतान्यां
गृहीतमधुपात्रिामद्रवीपरीन्नेभाङ्ग्वारं ।
घनस्तम्भरोक्त्रां गलितचूिलिकां द्रामलां
त्रिलोचनकुटुंबिनी त्रिपुरसुन्दरीमात्रये ॥ ६॥

सकुञ्जविलोचनानामलकंिुचिकरस्त्रिकां
समन्तुसिंतेद्रणां संशांचापपासावुहुशाम ।
अशोपजनमोहिनीमुहणालव्य भूषामवरां
जपाकुबुमभासुरां जपिवंिि स्मराप्यमभिकां ॥ ७॥

पुरुद्दपुरुवध्रिकां चिकुरवथसेषंध्रिकाः

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