

Swami Sivananda





Sri Swami Sivananda



Published by

THE DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY

P.O. SHIVANANDANAGAR—249 192 Tehri-Garhwal, Uttarakhand, Himalayas, India www.sivanandaonline.org First Edition: 1949
Second Edition: 1962
Third Edition: 1994
Fourth Edition: 2002
Fifth Edition: 2011

[500 Copies]

©The Divine Life Trust Society

ISBN 81-7052-105-X ES109

PRICE: Rs.55/-

Published by Swami Padmanabhananda for
The Divine Life Society, Shivanandanagar, and printed
by him at the Yoga Vedanta Forest Academy Press,
P.O. Shivanandanagar, Distt. Tehri-Garhwal, Uttarakhand,
Himalayas, India
www.sivanandaonline.org

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

TO THE THIRD EDITION

The Indian people adore the Ganga, not only because like any other great river of the world She holds out manifold vital and economic utility, but because Her very Name evokes in the Indian heart, most inspiring associations. Through the Indian centuries, the sacred Ganga has housed on Her bewitching and enchanting banks, thousands of saints, sages, Yogis, Rishis, men of contemplation and supernormal powers. She also carries legends and myths about Herself that evoke wonder, inspire a sense of sanctity, and compel even the most rational person conceive a sense of sacredness for Her. The highest Indian aspirations, piety, ceremonies are bound up with the very name of the most beautiful river Ganga that takes Her origin right in the splendid snows and icy regions of the interior Himalayas, and courses through the plains of India, into the Bay of Bengal.

Laboratory tests have conclusively proved the unique properties and the extraordinary value and uses of the water of the River Ganga. The endearingly cold, pure, sweet, germicidal water of the Ganga is rich in such minerals that purify as well as nourish the human body.

While every Hindu adores the Ganga, Swami Sivananda's love for Her is unprecedented. He had been clinging to a small set of rooms on the bank of the Holy River for more than three decades, only because from there he could commune with the Mother always, day and night.

This book is bound to inspire in the reader a new love, a new veneration for Jahnavi, for Bhagirathi, for Holy Mother Ganga that sanctifies the Punya Bhumi of Bharatavarsha.

The first edition of this book was brought out in 1949. Much new material had now been added. The 'Sri Ganga Sahasranama Stotram' has also been included in the present edition. We hope this book, in its present form, will be warmly received by the public.

18th June, 1994

THE DIVINE LIFE SOCIETY

SIVANANDASHRAM PRAYER

O Adorable Lord! The Indweller of all beings! Crores of prostrations unto Thee. Thou pervadest all things of this universe. Thou dwellest in the heart, mind, senses, Pranas and the elements. To the right, to the left, to the front, to the back, above and below and in all beings, Thou art present. Thou art incarnate in the form of my Gurudev and everything that is visible and invisible in this world.

O Compassionate Lord! I am ever grateful and indebted to Thee, for Thou hast given me yet another day of health and strength to serve Thee and Thy manifestations. Thou hast afforded me a rare chance of purifying myself through service of humanity. Let me become gentle, humble and polite in behaviour. Let not my thought, word or deed annoy or irritate anyone today.

O All-Merciful Lord! May all defects and weaknesses leave me. May I be steadfast in the vow of celibacy, non-injury and truthfulness. May I tread the path of God till the end of my life. May I act true to my conscience. May I ever stick to Dharma. May I remain steadfast in the Divine Life Mission till the end of my life.

May I see God in every face. Help me to attain this, O Lord! Lead me on from unreal to Real, from darkness to Light, from mortality to Immortality. Prostrations to Thee again and again, O Protector and Saviour of the fallen, Save me, protect me, guide me and enlighten me.

May all be happy. May all be free from pain and suffering. May there be deep abiding peace and love throughout the world. May we all work together harmoniously with the spirit of self-sacrifice to attain the summum bonum of existence. May our hearts be united. May our purpose be common.

Om Peace, Peace, Peace.

PRAYER TO THE SEVEN SACRED RIVERS

(Every devout Hindu recites this prayer at the time of taking bath)

गङ्गे च यमुने चैव गोदावरी सरस्वती। नर्मदे सिन्धु कावेरी जले अस्मिन् सन्निधिम् कुरु।।

O Holy Mother Ganga! O Yamuna! O Godavari! Sarasvati! O Narmada! Sindhu! Kaveri! May you all be pleased to manifest in these waters (with which I shall purify myself).

''स्रोतसामस्मि जाह्नवी''

"Among streams, I am the Ganga."

-Lord Krishna.

THE FOUR GREAT THINGS IN THE LIFE OF THE HINDU

> GAYATRI GITA GURU GANGA

GANGA MAHATMYA

गङ्गे गङ्गेति यो ब्रूयात् योजनानां शतैरि। सर्वपाप विनिर्मुक्तो विष्णुलोकं स गच्छति।।

He who utters "Gange, Gange" even from a distance of hundreds of miles, becomes purified from all sins, and attains Vaikuntha, the world of Vishnu.

—Devi Bhagavatam

शरीरे जर्झरीभूते व्याधिग्रस्थे कलेवरे। औषधं जाह्नवी तोयं वैद्यो नारायणो हरि:।।

When the body is afflicted by senility and diseases, the holy water of Mother Ganga is the medicine, and Lord Narayana (Hari), from whose Feet Ganga emanates, is the Great Physician.

—Lord Dhanvantari

भगवद्गीता किञ्चिदधीता गङ्गाजल लव कणिका पीता। सकृदिप येन मुरारिसमर्चा क्रियते तस्य यमेन न चर्चा।

Even a little study of the Bhagavadgita, or the drinking of a little Ganga water, and the worship even once of Murari, will make one immune to Yama!

—Sri Sankaracharya

CONTENTS

Publishers	'Note	5
Sivananda	shram Prayer	7
Prayer to the	he Seven Sacred Rivers	9
Ganga Ma	hatmya	10
	Book One	
	MOTHER GANGA	
Chapter	1: The Glory of Ganga	17
	The Ganga Bath	18
	Ganga—The Form of Vishnu	18
	Mysterious Spiritual Vibrations	19
	The Equal Vision of Mother Ganga	19
Chapter	2: Mysterious Powers of the Ganga Water	20
Chapter	3: Kirtan on the Ganga	22
Chapter	4: Ganga Dussera	23
	The Curse of Kapila	23
	Bhagiratha's Penance	23
	Lord Siva Receives the Ganga	24
	Through Rishi Jahnu's Ears	24
	Ganga Saptami and Ganga Dussera	24
Chapter	5: When Ganga Assumed the	
	Form of a Woman	26
	Vasishtha's Curse on the Ashtha Vasus	27
	The Eighth Child of Ganga Devi	27
	The Return of Devavrata and the	
	Disappearance of Ganga Devi	28
Chapter	6: When Goddess Ganga Was Faced	
	With a Problem	29

Chapter 7:	Garmukhtesvar—The Place where	
	Goddess Ganga Appeared	
	in Human Form	30
Chapter 8:	Some Pauranic Stories on the	
	Birth of Ganga	31
Chapter 9:	Ganga and the Birth of Lord Subrahmanya	33
Chapter 10:	Gangotri and Gaumukh	34
	The Scenery at Gaumukh	34
	The Route	35
Chapter 11:	Journey to Gangotri	36
	The Temple	36
	Gauri-Kund	37
	Pandava-Dhuna	38
	Life at Gangotri	38
Chapter 12:	Hymns to Ganga	40
	O Adorable Mother Ganga!	40
	Queen of All Rivers!	41
	Gangotri	42
Chapter 13:	Ganga Kirtan Dhvanis	43
Chapter 14:	Worship of Mother Ganga	
	in Sivanandashram	44
	All Souls' Day	44
Chapter 15:	Learn These Lessons from Mother Ganga	45
	Book Two	
G	ANGA STOTRAS (In Sanskrit)	
		47
गमाराहरा शंकराचार्यकतगढ	ः	56
गङा-अष्टोत्तरणट	त-नामावलिः	58
वाल्मीकिकतगङ	ष्ट्रिकम्	60
S 14		UU

श्रा	गङ्गा-आरता	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	62
श्री	गङ्गास्तोत्रम्												٠	•	٠		63
श्री	गङ्गास्तोत्रम्												٠				65
श्री	गङ्गास्तोत्रम्																68
सत	यज्ञानानन्दतीर्थ	कि	तग	ङ्गाष्ट	ुक.	म्		•		•					•	•	70
का	लिदासकृतगङ्ग	186	कम्		٠				•	•	•	•				•	72
गड़	गष्टकम्				•		•							•		•	74
गड़	गस्तुतिः	٠	•	•	•		•	•	٠							•	75
गड़	गस्तवः	٠	•	•				•						•	•	•	78
श्री	गङ्गासहस्रनाम	स्त	ोत्रम	Į							•			•	•	•	81
]	Вос	ok	Th	ıre	ee							
					Al	PP	EN	ND	IC	E	S						
1.	Glory of G	ang	ga														102
	Waves of C																103
	Jnana Gang																107





THE GLORY OF GANGA

Salutations and adorations to the Holy Mother Ganga, Matesvari, the beloved of Hara, the nourisher of all beings, the bestower of Immortality!

The Ganga is the most sacred river in India. The origin of the Ganga is ascribed to celestial glory. Lord Krishna says in the Gita: "I am the Ganga among rivers."

For a Hindu, the word Ganga or Ganges has its own sacred association. Every Hindu thirsts for a dip in the Ganga, and for a drop of Her water at the time of his death. Aspirants and mendicants build their huts on the banks of the Ganga for practising penance and meditation. Bhishma spoke very highly of the glory of the Ganga in his parting instructions to the Pandavas from his bed of arrows.

In the Satya Yuga, all places were sacred. In the Treta Yuga, Pushkara was considered the most holy place. In the Dvapara Yuga, Kurukshetra was regarded as the most sacred place. In Kali Yuga, the Ganga has that glory. Devi Bhagavata says: "He who utters the name of Ganga even from hundreds of miles afar is freed from sins and attains the Abode of Lord Hari."

The Ganga is known by various names as Bhagirathi (brought by Bhagiratha), Jahnavi (let out by Jahnu), etc. Sri Sankara, in his praise of Mother Ganga, accounts for Her origin thus. In the beginning, Ganga occupied the vessel (Kamandalu) in which Lord Brahma performed His daily ablution; then She flowed down washing the feet of Lord Vishnu; and adorning the head of Lord Siva, finally came down to the earth as the daughter of Jahnu.

THE GANGA BATH

Thousands of pilgrims visit Haridwar and Rishikesh every year and take a dip in the sacred river. They have immense faith in the glory of Mother Ganga. They believe that all their sins are washed away if they take a dip in the sacred waters of the Ganga. Really they are washed off. There is no doubt about this. Even confirmed atheists and rationalists come to Haridwar for a refreshing bath in the Ganga.

Wherever a pious Hindu goes to take his bath, he invokes first the Ganga and feels Her presence in water before he takes a plunge in the river. If he lives in a place far away from the Ganga, he intensely Yearns to see Her on some day and bless his being by bathing in the holy waters. When he is blessed to have a Ganga bath, he carries some water to his house and carefully saves it in a vessel so that he may use it for purposes of purification.

GANGA—THE FORM OF VISHNU

Ganga is the form of Vishnu. Her sight is soul-stirring and elevating. She flows in the valleys and Lives by the side of Parvati, daughter of Himavan. How magnificent She is when She flows in the valley of Rishikesh! She has a blue colour like that of the ocean. The water is extremely clear and sweet. Rich people from the plains get water from Rishikesh. They are taken in big copper vessels to far-off places in India.

To have a look at the Ganga in Rishikesh is soul-elevating. To sit for a few minutes on a block of stone by the side of the Ganga is a blessing. To stay for some months in Rishikesh on the banks of the Ganga and do Anushthana or Purascharana is great Tapas which will take the aspirant to the Abode of Lord Hari. To live for ever on the banks of the Ganga and spend the life in meditation is Sivanandam.

MYSTERIOUS SPIRITUAL VIBRATIONS

Mother Ganga bestows seen and unseen powers on those who crave for Her grace. Sit alone on the banks of the Ganga. Concentrate. Meditate. Realise how spiritual vibrations accelerate your inner heart, even overriding your guilty conscience. Where has the supreme joy that fills you now all over, come from all on a sudden! How does She instantaneously withdraw your mind and conscience from the physical world to the regions of immortality, only to suckle you with bliss and blessedness!

THE EQUAL VISION OF MOTHER GANGA

Mother Ganga pours out all that She has in a continuous flow to the humanity. She loves all. She has equal vision. She is quite indiscriminate. A peasant or a king, a sinner or a saint, a Mohammedan or a Hindu, whoever or whatever God's creation be, derives immense benefit out of Her.

O friend! Follow the lines of Mother Ganga. Be pure. Be adaptable. Be tolerant. Be forgiving. Be sweet. Pour out your love on all. Share what you have—physical, moral, mental and spiritual—with the whole of humanity. The more you give the more you get. Give without any selfish motive, without expecting any reward. Embrace all. Cultivate equal vision.

All glory be unto Mother Ganga, the giver of life, light and love. Worship Her with faith, devotion and piety. Adore Her with flowers of purity, love, self-restraint and equal vision. Sing Her names. Attain Brahman through Her grace. May Mother Ganga bless you all! May She help you to live on Her banks and practise Yoga and Tapas!!

MYSTERIOUS POWERS OF THE GANGA WATER

The water of the Ganga is extremely pure and sanctifying. No germs can flourish in this. This has been tested by various scientists in the laboratory. Rich in minerals, this water cures almost all kinds of diseases.

The Ganga is saturated with antiseptic minerals. Even in the West, doctors prescribe Ganga water for rubbing in the treatment of diseases of the skin. Ganga is not merely a river. It is a sacred Tirtha. It is possessed of mysterious powers which are not found in any other river of the world. Even scientists have admitted the efficacy of the Ganga water.

Dr. F.C. Harrison of McGill University, Canada, writes: "A peculiar fact which has never been satisfactorily explained is the quick death, in three or five hours, of the cholera vibrio in the waters of Ganga. When one remembers sewage by numerous corpses of natives, often cholera casualties, and by the bathing of thousands of natives, it seems remarkable that the belief of the Hindus, that the water of this river is pure and cannot be defiled and that they can safely drink it and bathe in it, should be confirmed by means of modern bacteriological research."

A well-known French physician, Dr. D. Herelle, made similar investigations into the mystery of the Ganga. He observed some of the floating corpses of men dead of dysentery and cholera, and was surprised to find "that only a few feet below the bodies where one would expect to find millions of these dysentery and cholera germs, there were no germs at all." He then grew germs from patients having the disease, and to these cultures added water from the Ganga. When he incubated

the mixture for a period, much to his surprise, the germs were completely destroyed.

A British physician, Dr. C.E. Nelson, F.R.C.S., tells us of another striking fact. He says that "ships leaving Calcutta for England take their water from the Hooghly river which is one of the mouths of the filthy Ganga and this Ganga water will remain fresh all the way to England. On the other hand, ships leaving England for India find that the water they take on in London will not stay fresh till they reach Bombay, the nearest Indian port, which is a week closer to England than Calcutta. They must replenish their watersupply at Port Said, Suez or at Aden on the Red Sea." It is no wonder that the Indian people should hold that the Ganga is very sacred and possessed of mysterious powers.

KIRTAN ON THE GANGA

Boat Kirtan is done in places like Haridwar, Rishikesh, Brindavan and Ayodhya where there are sacred rivers. Devotees sit in a boat, with a nicely decorated picture of the Lord kept in the centre. The Kirtan begins and the boat moves slowly from place to place. Sometimes, the devotees spend twelve hours or twenty-four hours in the river, doing Kirtan.

In Rishikesh, Boat Kirtan is conducted during Sadhana weeks. Sometimes the Kirtan continues even for three days. The spiritual benefit derived through a Boat Kirtan is beyond description. Even atheists will have faith in God if they do Boat Kirtan. Pilgrims, while crossing the Ganga during Mela times and on ordinary days also, from or to Ananda Kutir, sing the Lord's Names in sweet tunes. This fills the air with pure spiritual vibrations at all times.

GANGA DUSSERA

The Ganga came out of the Supreme Being. She entered the feet of Lord Hari and reached Vaikuntha. She issued from Go-Loka and passed through the regions of Vishnu, Brahma, Siva, Dhruva, Chandra, Surya, Tapa, Jana and Maha, and reached Indra-Loka and flowed as Mandakini. From the celestial regions it was brought to the earth by the rigorous penance of Bhagiratha. It came about like this.

THE CURSE OF KAPILA

In the days of yore, there lived a great king, Sagara. He was one of the mighty monarchs in the Solar race. The incarnation of Lord Rama was in this race. The monarch performed one hundred Asvamedha sacrifices aspiring for Indrahood, kingship of the Devas. In the hundredth sacrifice, the sacrificial horse was stolen away by Indra for fear of being dethroned by the aspirant. Tied to a post, the horse was left within the premises of Rishi Kapila's Ashram.

All the sons of Sagara, sixty thousand in number, set out in search of the horse. As soon as they found the horse in front of the sage's Ashram, they mistook the sage unhesitatingly for the thief, and began to wage war with him. The innocent sage, aroused by their thoughtless actions, cursed them all and burnt them to ashes.

BHAGIRATHA'S PENANCE

Time rolled on. Kings after kings ruled and died. Long after this lamentable incident, there arose another illustrious king, Bhagiratha, in the same family. He shuddered at the pitiable fate of his forefathers, and was extremely anxious to perform the necessary obsequies and religious rites levied by

the scriptures. He consulted great Rishis and was advised to invoke Mother Ganga who only could wash off the powerful curse of Rishi Kapila and satisfactorily fulfil his desire. Bhagiratha did great Tapas with all severities. Pleased with his penance, Mother Ganga appeared before him, and directed him to seek the help of somebody who could check Her flow, as otherwise the whole earth would be submerged in Her waters.

LORD SIVA RECEIVES THE GANGA

Again Bhagiratha sat doing rigorous penance for a full hundred years. It is needless to say that Lord Siva, the protector of all His devotees, was immensely pleased with the king and readily accepted to check and control Ganga through His matted locks. With surge, fury and foam, Ganga began to descend from celestial regions. Flashes of lightning, thunders from clouds, and the uncontrollable flow seemed as if a deluge was about to devour the whole world. But, Lord Siva coolly received Her in His matted locks and let Her drip over Him. This is the Ganga Saptami Day.

THROUGH RISHI JAHNU'S EARS

Taking Her course into the interior of the Himalayas, Ganga was about to wash away Rishi Jahnu's Ashram. Sage Jahnu was naturally more powerful than Her and simply sipped the water. Bhagiratha was much disappointed. He did again severe penance to please Rishi Jahnu. At last, the sage let the Ganga through his ears. Flowing from this outlet, Ganga flowed with entire modesty and all-embracing filial love and motherly affection. By Her Divine Grace, She uplifted all the sixty thousand princes to the Highest Abode of immortal bliss. This day is celebrated as the most sanctifying Ganga Dussera.

GANGA SAPTAMI AND GANGA DUSSERA

Ganga Saptami and Ganga Dussera are observed in Northern India. Ganga Saptami generally falls during the last week of April. Ganga Dussera falls on the tenth day of the bright half of the month of Jyeshta and celebrates the flowing of the holy Ganga at the request of Raja Bhagiratha. This is an important bathing day. A big Mela is held in Haridwar from this day until the full moon, the fifteenth of Jyeshta. This is attended by large number of people from the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh.

WHEN GANGA ASSUMED THE FORM OF A WOMAN

There was once a king named Santanu, a descendant of king Dushyanta. He was the ruler of Hastinapura. He was a valiant and heroic king, brave and undaunted, wise and righteous, truthful and learned. One day, he met a very handsome lady on the bank of the Ganga. He fell in love with her and asked Her to accept him as her husband. The lady replied, "O king! I am quite willing to marry you on one condition. I will remain with you so long as you do not interfere with me in anything I do, be it agreeable or disagreeable to you. The moment you show the slightest unkindness or rudeness towards me, the moment you meddle with my affairs, I will leave you at once."

The king said, "O blessed lady! Let it be so."

The name of the lady was Ganga Devi. She was Ganga or Bhagirathi Herself who had assumed the form of an ordinary woman. Ganga had to take a human form on account of Her own fault in behaviour in the presence of Brahma. She became the wife of Santanu. Santanu also was a celestial being known as King Mahabhisha. He had to take birth in the world for his fault in conduct in the presence of Brahma, by showing vanity.

Santanu married Ganga, with great pomp and eclat. They both lived very happily. Santanu was highly pleased with the conduct and noble qualities of Ganga.

Ganga Devi brought forth eight beautiful sons; but as regards the first seven, as soon as they were born, they were thrown into the river by herself. She said to her husband, "This is for your good." The king was inwardly afflicted by the

strange conduct of Ganga, but he could not speak a word to her, for fear that she would forsake him at any moment.

VASISHTHA'S CURSE ON THE ASHTA VASUS

Once the Ashta Vasus visited the hermitage of Rishi Vasishtha. The Rishi was then away to the river for a bath. The Vasus saw Surabhi (Kamadhenu) in the hermitage. They wanted to possess this divine cow for themselves and were trying to take her with them without the Rishi's knowledge. In the meantime, the sage Vasishtha returned. He divined the evil intention of the Vasus and told them thus: "O Vasus! I know what you are attempting to do. For this improper act, every one of you shall take birth in the world of men and live there your full life's time, after which you will regain your original status."

The Vasus were much crestfallen at this and prayed to the sage for mercy. They said, "Revered sire! Have pity on us. We cannot bear the pangs of birth." Then Vasishtha said, "The leader of your party who actually committed the offence shall have to live his full life's time there. The remaining seven who merely assisted him can return, the moment after taking birth in the Mrityuloka. Ganga Devi is incarnating in the world. Pray to Her to accept your motherhood. She will surely help you."

The Vasus prayed to Ganga Devi who sanctioned their prayers. They were born as sons of Ganga Devi. Ganga Devi threw seven of her sons into the river in order to save them. That is the reason why Ganga did not like Santanu to interfere in Her ways. Her eighth son was Bhishma.

THE EIGHTH CHILD OF GANGA DEVI

When Ganga wished to throw the eighth child in the river, Santanu said, "O Ganga! Do not kill this child. Love of mother for Her child cannot be adequately described in words. It is sacred, pure and sublime. But, I am stunned when I see you killing your own sons. It is quite strange indeed! Save this child

at least. Give up this horrible act of killing your child. You have committed heinous sins. Why do you add one more to them?"

Ganga replied: "I will certainly save this child. I will act in accordance with your request. I will train him in the best possible manner, to the best of my abilities, and return him to you as soon as he gets sufficiently old. I must leave you now according to our agreement. So, goodbye!" Ganga left the king, taking the child with her.

THE RETURN OF DEVAVRATA AND THE DISAPPEARANCE OF GANGA DEVI

Santanu was very much troubled at heart on account of the separation from Ganga. One day, the king was walking along the bank of the Ganga in the evening. He noticed, to his great astonishment, that the river had become suddenly shallow. He tried to find out the cause for this strange phenomenon. He found out that a handsome boy of strong physique had checked the flow of the river by his sharp celestial weapon. This boy was none other than his own son. Santanu was not, however, able to identify the infant with this grown-up boy, as he had seen him only once, and that too, for a few minutes. The boy suddenly dived under the water and disappeared.

The king was astounded. He stood spellbound. After a short time, a handsome lady came to him, holding the same lad by the hand. She said, "Do you remember me? I am your wife Ganga. I have come here to fulfil my promise. Here is your eighth son! He has learnt the entire Vedas and the Vedangas under the great sage Vasishtha. He has been taught also the use of all weapons. He knows well the duties of kings. His name is Devavrata." She handed over to the king the illustrious boy and disappeared immediately.

It was this Devavrata, son of Ganga Devi, who grew up to be the high-souled Bhishma of the Mahabharata

WHEN GODDESS GANGA WAS FACED WITH A PROBLEM

Goddess Ganga was propitiated by the austere penance of King Bhagiratha. She appeared before Bhagiratha and said, "All the sinners of this world will wash their sins and purify themselves by immersing their sinful bodies in my holy waters. Where shall I wash the immense store of sins they deposit in my watery body?"

Bhagiratha replied: "O sacred Mother! Holy saints will bathe in Ganga and purge you of all your sins, because Lord Vishnu, the dispeller of all sins, dwells in their heart."

GARMUKHTESVAR—THE PLACE WHERE GODDESS GANGA APPEARED IN HUMAN FORM

Garmukhtesvar is a town in the Meerut District, situated on the right bank of the Ganga. The religious significance of this place is that it marks the site where, according to the great epic Mahabharata, Santanu, the king of Hastinapura, met the Goddess Ganga in human form and made her his life-mate.

It has been stated in Sastras (religious books) that great merit can be obtained by bathing in the holy Ganga at Garmukhtesvar during the month of Kartika, when a big Mela known as Kartika Mela is held every year at this sacred place and is attended by thousands of pilgrims from far and near.

Kartika Purnima is the last day of the bathing month of Kartika. On this day is held the big bathing fair at Garmukhtesvar.

SOME PAURANIC STORIES ON THE BIRTH OF GANGA

I

Once upon a time, in Mount Kailasa, Parvati closed the eyes of Lord Siva with Her hands. Thereupon, the sun, moon and fire did not shine forth. This caused terrible havoc in the world. All were enveloped by darkness for a long period. Lord Siva opened His third eye a bit. The sun, moon and fire began to shine again and all darkness vanished.

Parvati was frightened. She removed Her hands and dropped down the perspiration from Her fingers. This perspiration was turned into ten Gangas, with countless branches. These rivers did much havoc to the world. Thereupon, Lord Brahma, Vishnu and Indra ran to Lord Siva and requested Him to avert this catastrophe.

Lord Siva felt compassionate and brought the whole waters in one hair of His matted locks. Lord Brahma, Vishnu and Indra requested Lord Siva to give a little of the water of the Ganga for their worlds. Lord Siva gave them a little. They became Virajanadi in Vaikuntha, Manasa Tirtha in Satya-Loka and Deva Ganga in Indra-Loka. King Bhagiratha brought down the Ganga from Brahma-Loka to save the sixty thousand sons of Sagara.

II

There is another story.

Once Mahadeva heard the music of Lord Vishnu and His form was melted into water. Brahma gathered the water in his Kamandalu and sent it towards the earthly region. This flow of water is known as Ganga.

III

There is a third story. When Ganga, the daughter of Himalayas, married Lord Siva and was about to leave Her parents' house, Her mother could not bear the separation of Ganga. So she prayed that Ganga should be turned into water and flow in the Himalayan region. Her prayer was granted and she was able to see Ganga every day.

GANGA AND THE BIRTH OF LORD SUBRAHMANYA

The Asura Taraka drove all the gods from heaven. The gods went to Brahma. Brahma said to the gods: "The Asura has acquired his power through my grace. I cannot destroy him. I shall suggest to you one plan. Go to Lord Siva. He is in Yoga Samadhi. He must be tempted to unite with Parvati. A powerful son will be born unto Him. He will destroy the Asura."

Thereupon Indra asked Cupid (Kaama) to go with his wife Rati and his companion Vasanta (the Spring) to Mount Kailasa, the abode of Lord Siva. The three persons at once proceeded to Kailasa. Spring season appeared there. All the Rishis were surprised at this. Kaama stood behind a tree and shot an arrow at Siva. At this moment Parvati was worshipping Siva and offering flowers in His hand. Her hand touched the hands of Siva. Siva felt suddenly a thrill of passion and His seed came out. Siva was wondering what it was that thus distracted Him from His Yoga. He looked round and witnessed Kaama behind a tree. He opened His third eye. A fire flashed and burnt Kaama to ashes.

Siva's seed was thrown into fire. Fire (God of Agni) was not able to bear it. Ganga consented to bear the seed of Lord Siva. Agni threw the seed into the Ganga. Ganga threw it into a forest of reeds where Kartikeya, called the reed-born (Sara Janma, Saravana Bhava), was born. Thus Ganga gave to the world Lord Subrahmanya, the great commander of the army of Devas, who killed the formidable Asura Taraka, as Brahma intended.

GANGOTRI AND GAUMUKH

Gangotri is a holy place of pilgrimage in Uttarakhand associated with the origin of the great river of Northern India, the Ganga. The journey to Gangotri is slightly more arduous than that to Badri-Kedar but not so to the devout and determined.

Gangotri is near the origin of the holy river Ganga. There is a temple here dedicated to Mother Ganga. It is at an altitude of nearly 10,500 ft.

Gaumukh, fourteen miles further up, is believed to be the actual source or origin of Ganga. But the path that leads from Gangotri to Gaumukh is extremely rugged. At Gaumukh, there is no place to stay. Midway between Gangotri and Gaumukh, at a place called Cheerbasa, there is a Dharmashala. You have to go from here to Gaumukh (a distance of over six miles) and return to Cheerbasa the same day before nightfall. Gaumukh is at an altitude of about 13,000 ft. above sea level. Do not go to Gaumukh without a proper guide from Gangotri.

THE SCENERY AT GAUMUKH

On the eastern side of Gaumukh is the Svargarohana Peak. Beyond this, on the other side of this peak, is the Satyapatha. Badrinath itself is very near through this route—but who can tread this path!

On the south is the famous Narayana Parvata, on the other side of which is Badrinath.

On the western side is the gigantic Nilakantha mountain, rising up to over 22,000 ft. On the southern slope of this mountain is Kedarnath.

THE ROUTE

You can go to Gangotri by bus or taxi via Tehri, Dharasu and Uttarakashi. Gangotri is fifty-five miles further up from Uttarakashi.

Sixteen miles from Gangotri, if you proceed along the banks of the river Asi Ganga, you will find a lovely lake which is situated at an altitude of 13,000 ft. above sea level. The lake is two miles in circumference. It is one of the most beautiful spots on earth.

JOURNEY TO GANGOTRI

Gangotri is only fifty-five miles away from Uttarakashi. The way was formerly very difficult and dangerous, but now it is somewhat improved.

Twenty-seven miles away from Uttarakashi is Parashara's Ashram. Sage Veda Vyasa was Parashara's son. There are many hot springs in the place now called Parashara's Ashram.

Fifteen miles higher up, there is a meadow named Harshil. Markandeyasthan is three miles away. This is the birth-place of sage Matanga. He was born in a low-caste family, but by dint of personal effort he ennobled and fulfilled his life. Goddess Matangi was born as his daughter. Sage Matanga's Ashram is still there.

Gangotri is fourteen miles from Harisil. The last span of the journey to Gangotri lies through the Bhairav-Ghati valley. Near Bhairav-Ghati is a spring of salty, cold water. It is good for gastric troubles. At Bhairav-Ghati, there is a small temple of Bhairav Nath and an inn where pilgrims can rest and get refreshed.

Gangotri is only seven miles from here. There is less greenery now, but one can see walnut trees and snow-covered mountains.

THE TEMPLE

From Nangchipat, one can see the Gangotri temple. After crossing Bagoda Nala, one reaches Gangotri. The pilgrims get their reward. They bow down with a deeply religious feeling to Mother Ganga the main substratum of Hindu culture. The scene revives all the memories of the Hindu epic and Puranas.

At Gangotri, people take bath on the banks of the Ganga and do Puja and Arati to the idol of Goddess Ganga housed in the temple. They invoke the mercy of the Mother. And from the temple they carry holy water with great reverence and keep in their houses for ritualistic purposes.

Religious-minded people take the water from Gangotri and offer it to the Lord Siva at Ramesvaram, in the far south. They also bring the sand of the sea from Ramesvaram and offer it to Mother Ganga at Gangotri.

Gangotri temple is made of grey stones. Small rooms are attached to the temple. Nearby, there are two Dharmashalas, one belonging to the Baba Kali Kamliwala Kshetra and the other to the Punjab-Sindh Kshetra. The holy river forms beautiful curve near the temple. One can perceive the bed of Ganga for almost half a mile; but beyond there is a thick green forest. Snowy peaks, sometimes silvery, sometimes golden, are visible all around.

Swami Krishna Ashram Ji stays at Gangotri. He has done hard penance here. He keeps Mouna. If anyone asks a question, he answers by writing down on the slate. Here is also a Kutir of the late Swami Tapovanji Maharaj. Yoga Niketan is nearby. There is a small library and pilgrims are given medical aid.

Gangotri is situated at a height of 10,319 feet above sea-level. The sun is rarely to be seen due to the thickness of clouds. There is an atmosphere of sanctity and peace.

GOURI-KUND

Approximately a hundred yards from the Gangotri temple, there is a confluence of the Bhagirathi and the Kedar-Ganga rivers. The bed of Ganga after the confluence is full of white marble. The flow divides into seven rivulets and the place is known as Sahasra Dhara. Then Mother Ganga comes out of a crevice and falls in a beautiful cascade, twenty feet high, into an egg-shaped place. This is Gouri-kund. It is said that Mother

Gouri did penance here to obtain Lord Siva. And it is believed that in the centre of this Gouri-kund there is a Siva-Lingam and that the water falls over it before flowing forward.

At Gouri-kund Setu Tarpan Kriya is done. Pilgrims bring sand and coconuts from Ramesvaram and offer it at Gouri-kund. Rudra Abhishekam is done here by them with reverence and faith. A link is thus established between north and south.

In Matsya Purana, it is written that Kanyakumari (Cape Comorin) is thousand Yojanas from Gangotri. Pilgrims in olden days used to walk from Kanyakumari to Gangotri. Thus they used to measure the depth of courage, perseverance and endurance in themselves.

PANDAVA-DHUNA

The place before Gouri-kund is called Pandava-Dhuna. It is called the Yajna Bhumi of the Pandavas. This is said to be the place where in olden days, the Pandavas did Yajnas to free themselves from the sins of killing their kith and kin. Musk deer and white bears roam in the forests around this place.

Near Pandava-Dhuna, a big stream, known as Rudra-Ganga, meets Ganga. The range of mountains nearby is known as the place of eleven Rudras. The source of Rudra Ganga is five miles higher up.

LIFE AT GANGOTRI

People are simple here. They wear coarse clothes. At night, they move about with the help of pine-wood torches. On this side of Bhagirathi is the temple. On the other side live Sadhus, saints and Sadhakas. Sadhakas from all over the country are found here. They practise Yoga Sadhana and study scriptures. Senior Mahatmas help the juniors. There is an atmosphere of holiness and sanctity.

The temple remains open till Deepavali. Afterwards, it is closed for six months. And all the idols are brought down to Markandeya Teertha and Puja is done in the latter place. Milk is available at Gangotri till Deepavali. Afterwards the cattle are taken down to Uttarakashi.

HYMNS TO GANGA

I

O ADORABLE MOTHER GANGA!

O adorable Mother Ganga, the Sakti of Lord Siva! Prostrations and adorations unto Thee. Thou art the creatrix and nourisher of the world. People address Thee "Bhagirathi," "Har Har Gange." I know well Thy story, O dear Mother! Once King Bhagiratha brought Thee down To purify the ashes of his grandfathers; Lord Siva took Thee in His matted locks. Thou takest origin from Gaumukh, beyond Gangotri; Thou passest through Uttarakashi, Rishikesh and Haridwar; Thou purifiest the Punyabhumi of Bharata Varsha; Thou finally mergest in Ganga Sagar. Thou art Bhrantinashini and Jagajjanani; Thou adornest the head of Gangadhar; Thou art the Nectar of Immortality that gives Salvation; Thou art Maha Maya, Adi Sakti and Avyaktam. People sing "Ganga Lahari" in the evening. They do Arati with Bhav and devotion; They raise Jaya Jayakar—"Ganga Mayee ki Jai;" They worship Thee with flowers and Prasad.

Thou art Jnana Ganga, the Wisdom Nectar;
Thy subtle form is in the celestial regions;
Thy gross form only, human beings behold here;
Thou pervadest the world as subtle Chidakasa.
Thou hast attracted the people of the whole world;
Thy Name has holy associations and vibrations;

A dip in Thee refreshes and purifies the heart; Millions flock to Thee in Kumbha Mela. Thou art the purest water on earth; No germs can thrive in Thee; This is the finding of the scientist in his laboratory; Thou art sparkling and clear as crystal.

A drop on the tongue at the moment of death gives Moksha; Yogins and Sadhus do Tapas on Thy banks in cottages; Thou deliverest them from the round of births and deaths; Who can describe, Mother, Thy glory and splendour? (Tell me) Will a day come to me, beloved Mother, To sit on the block of stone on Thy bank, To shed continuous tears of Prem on Thy lap And merge in Thee for ever and ever?

O All-powerful Mother of compassion and love!
Bless me with Thy grace and mercy;
Destroy my darkness of ignorance
Remove the veil and show Thy true form.
I am Thine, Mother; Thou art mine;
The sense of duality has vanished now;
The bridge that separates us has broken now;
Let me dwell in Thee, Mother, for ever and ever.

II QUEEN OF ALL RIVERS!

Queen of all rivers! O Mother Ganga Rani!
Adorations and prostrations unto Thee, Ganga Rani!
Always keep me ever near Thee, Ganga Rani.
Thou art very, very dear to me, Ganga Rani.
I dive in Thee several times, Ganga Rani.
I drink daily Ganga water, Ganga Rani.
Thou art my very life, Ganga Rani.
You refresh my heart, Ganga Rani.

How charming are Thy splashes, Ganga Rani. You are ever pure and sparkling, Ganga Rani. Thy blue colour reminds me always of Lord Krishna,

Ganga Rani.

Thou art a potent germicide, O Ganga Rani.
No microbe can live in Thee, Ganga Rani.
This is the laboratory report of scientists, Ganga Rani.
Sadhus and Sannyasins like to live on Thy banks, Ganga Rani.
Sitting for five minutes on Thy bank gives inspiration and peace, Ganga Rani.

Again and again, salutations unto Thee, O Ganga Rani! Bless me, guide me, protect me, Ganga Rani.

III GANGOTRI

This is in Himalayas In the Tehri-Garhwal State. The Ganga's Source is here. Ganga flows out of a cow's mouth— It is called Gomukh. It is actually an ice cave. The temple contains Images of Ganga, Bhagirathi. Sadhus stay here And practise meditation. It is full of spiritual vibrations. O Mother Bhagirathi, O Ganga! Thou givest boons to all. Thou art the remover of all miseries. Thou art the purifier of all sinners. Thou art the mistress of this world. Thou art the nourisher of all. Prostrations unto Thee, O Mother. Om Namo Bhagavati Ganga Rani.

GANGA KIRTAN DHVANIS

1

Jaya Gange Jaya Gange Rani Jaya Gange Jaya Hara Gange

2

Gouri Gouri Gange Rajesvari Gouri Gouri Gange Bhuvanesvari Gouri Gouri Gange Mahesvari Gouri Gouri Gange Mathesvari Gouri Gouri Gange Mahakaali Gouri Gouri Gange Mahalakshmi Gouri Gouri Gange Parvathi Gouri Gouri Gange Sarasvati

3

Om Namo Bhagavati Gangarani Om Namo Bhagavati Bhagirathi

4

Hara Hara Mahadeva Sambho Kashi Visvanatha Gange

5

Ganga Rani Ganga Rani Ganga Rani Pahi Mam Bhagirathi Bhagirathi Bhagirathi Raksha Mam

6

Bhaja Man Bhaja Man Bhaja Man Ram Tulasi Ganga Saligram

WORSHIP OF MOTHER GANGA IN SIVANANDASHRAM

At the Sivanandashram, dinner is served daily only after the food is offered to the Ganga, and the fishes are fed. Lord Visvanath at one end and Mother Ganga at the other—they are both worshipped, and it is their Prasad that is served to visitors and resident Sadhakas!

Every evening, there is Ganga Puja, when the residents of the Sivananda Ashram wave lights to Mother Ganga while chanting Ganga Lahari, closing it up with Ganga Arati, Ganga Kirtan and Prasad.

On the first and last Fridays of every month, a special Ganga Puja is performed. Small boats with an oiled-wick are lighted and floated on the waters of the Ganga: it is a grand sight to see many lights float along! Elaborate worship of the Ganga is done, Kirtan is held on the Ganga bank, and Prasad distributed.

ALL SOULS' DAY

The first of each month is celebrated at the Ashram as the ALL SOULS' DAY. At noon, before dinner, all the Ashramites with Sri Swamiji Maharaj and the visitors, assemble on the Ganga bank, when consecrated food is offered to the departed souls of devotees. Santi Mantras and Vedic hymns are chanted, and Maha Mrityunjaya Mantra, etc., are repeated, for the peace of the departed souls. This has incalculable benefits. When the departed souls are satisfied, they shower their blessings on their descendants.

LEARN THESE LESSONS FROM MOTHER GANGA

I

The Ganga starts from Gangotri in the Himalayas. She encounters many obstacles on Her way, but She finally reaches the goal—the ocean. Similarly, the Sadhaka should never give up his struggle, however unsurmountable the obstacles in the path may appear to be. All difficulfies and obstacles will be removed through the grace of the Lord if he is sincere in his Yogic practices, and he will reach the Goal.

II

Ganga murmurs to you that the Lord is ever pure, that His Name is OM or BHUM, that you can realise by chanting OM, Himalayas whisper in your ears about the grandeur of the Soul. The blue sky reminds you of Ghanashyam, the Lord of Brindavan. Ocean reveals to you that the Brahman is infinite. Ether speaks to you that Atman is all-pervading. The flower brings the message that the Lord is Beauty of beauties. Thunder brings the message that the Lord is omnipotent. The seed talks to you that God is the source of everything. God is in everything. The world is His manifestation. Nature is His Sakti or power. Sun and flower are His Vibhutis. Therefore, people worship Nature. They adore sun, air and fire. They attain the Formless One through the worship of a form. Nature is your silent teacher. Nature is your revealed book. Wordsworth got lessons from Nature. Speak with Nature in silence. Be in tune with Nature. Nature will silently guide you. Commune with Nature's Lord. Merge in Him in silence.

III

The Ganga gives you always cool, pure water. It does not expect anything from you in return. The sun sheds its light on all without anticipating any reward. Derive lessons from them. Always give, give. Ask nothing in return. Expect nothing in return. Do not expect even appreciation, approbation, or recognition.

IV

A rogue and a saint can drink the water of the Ganga. The sun sheds its light on the wicked and the virtuous. The mango tree gives its fruits both for the care-taker and the man who cuts its branches. Develop equal vision (Samadrishti) like the Ganga, the sun, and the mango tree.

BOOK TWO

GANGA STOTRAS

(IN SANSKRIT)

गङ्गालहरी

समृद्धं सौभाग्यं सकलवसुधायाः किमपि तन्-महैश्वर्यं लीलाजनितजगतः खण्डपरशोः। श्रुतीनां सर्वस्वं स्कृतमथ मूर्तं स्मनसां स्धासौन्दर्यं ते सलिलमशिवं नः शमयत् 11811 दरिद्राणां दैन्यं दुरितमथ दुर्वासनहृदां द्रतं दूरीकुर्वन् सकृदुपगतो दृष्टिसरणिः। अपि द्रागाविद्याद्रमदलनदीक्षागुरुरिह प्रवाहस्ते वारां श्रियमयमपारां दिशत् नः 11511 उदश्चन्मात्सर्यस्फुटकपटहेरम्बजननी-कटाक्षव्याक्षेपक्षणजनितसंक्षोभनिवहाः। भवन्तु त्वंगन्तो हरशिरसि गांगाः पुनरमी तरंगाः प्रोत्तंगा द्रितभरभंगाय भजताम् 11311 स्मृतिं याता पुंसामकृतसुकृतानामपि च या हरन्त्यन्तस्तन्द्रां तिमिरमिव चन्द्रांशुसरणिः। इयं सा ते मूर्तिः सकलसुरसंसेव्यसलिला ममान्तःसन्तापं त्रिविधमथ तापं च हरताम् 11811

(47)

तवालम्बादम्ब स्फुरदलघुगर्वेण सहसा मया सर्वेऽवज्ञासरणिमथ नीताः सुरगणाः। इदानीमौदास्यं यदि भजिस भागीरिथ तदा निराधारो हा रोदिमि कथय केषामिह पुरः	11411
अपि प्राज्यं राज्यं तृणमिव परित्यज्य सहसा विलोलद्वानीरं तव जनि तीरं श्रितवताम्। सुधातः स्वादीयः सलिलमिदमातृप्ति पिबतां जनानामानन्दः परिहसति निर्वाणपदवीम्	।।६ ।।
प्रभाते स्नान्तीनां नृपतिरमणीनां कुचतटीं गतो यावन्मातर्मिलति तव तोयैर्मृगमदः। मृगास्तावद्वैमानिकशतसहस्रैः परिवृता विशन्ति स्वच्छन्दं विमलवपुषो नन्दनवनम्	11911
स्मृतं सद्यः स्वान्तं विरचयित शान्तं सकृदिप प्रगीतं यत्पापं झटिति भवतापं च हरित । इदं तद् गंगेति श्रवणरमणीयं खलु पदं मम प्राणप्रान्ते वदनकमलान्तर्विलसतु	11 211
यदन्तः खेलन्तो बहुलतरसंतोषभिरता न काका नाकाधीश्वरनगरसाकांक्षमनसः। निवासाल्लोकानां जनिमरणशोकापहरणं तदेतत्ते तीरं श्रमशमनधीरं भवतु नः	11811
न यत् साक्षाद् वेदैरपि गलितभेदैरवसितं न यस्मिजीवानां प्रसरित मनोवागवसरः। निराकारं नित्यं निजमहिमनिर्वासिततमो	

119011

विशुद्धं यत्तत्त्वं सुरतिटिनि तत्त्वं न विषयः

महादानैध्यनिर्बहुविधवितानैरिप च यन्-न लभ्यं घोराभिः सुविमलतपोराशिभिरिप। अचिन्त्यं तद्विष्णोःपदमिखलसाधारणतया ददाना केनासि त्विमह तुलनीया कथय नः

118811

नृणामीक्षामात्रादिप परिहरन्त्या भवभयं शिवायास्ते मूर्तेः क इह बहुमानं निगदतु। अमर्षम्लानायाः परममनुरोधं गिरिभुवो विहाय श्रीकण्ठः शिरिस नियतं धारयति याम्

118811

विनिन्द्यान्युन्मत्तैरिप च परिहार्याणि पतितै-रवाच्यानि व्रात्यैः सपुलकमपास्यानि पिशुनैः। हरन्ती लोकानामनवरतमेनांसि कियतां कदाप्यश्रान्ता त्वं जगति पुनरेका विजयसे

118311

स्खलन्ती स्वर्लोकादवनितलशोकापहृतये जटाजूटग्रन्थौ यदिस विनिबद्धा पुरिभदा। अये निर्लोभानामि मनिस लोभं जनयतां गुणानामेवायं तव जनि दोषः परिणतः

118811

जडानन्धान् पंगून् प्रकृतिबधिरानुक्तिविकलान् ग्रहग्रस्तानस्ताखिलदुरितनिस्तारसरणीन्। निलिम्पैर्निर्मुक्तानपि च निरयान्तर्निपततो नरानम्ब त्रातुं त्विमह परमं भेषजमिस

118411

स्वभावस्वच्छानां सहजशिशिराणामयमपा-मपारस्ते मातर्जयति महिमा कोऽपि जगति। मुदा यं गायन्ति द्युतलमनवद्यद्युतिभृतः समासाद्याद्यापि स्फुटपुलकसान्द्राः सगरजाः

118६ 11

कृतक्षुद्राघौघानथ झटिति संतप्तमनसः सम्दुर्त् सन्ति त्रिभुवनतले तीर्थनिवहाः। अपि प्रायश्चित्तप्रसरणपथातीतचरितान् नरानूरीकर्त्ं त्विमव जननि त्वं विजयसे 118911 निधानं धर्माणां किमपि च विधानं नवमुदां प्रधानं तीर्थानाममलपरिधानं त्रिजगतः। समाधानं बुद्धेरथ खल् तिरोधानमधियां श्रियामाधानं नः परिहरत् तापं तव वपुः 112811 प्रो धावं धावं द्रविणमदिराघूर्णितदृशां महीपानां नानातरुणतरखेदस्य नियतम्। ममैवायं मन्तुः स्वहितशतहन्तुर्जडधियो वियोगस्ते मातर्यदिह करुणातः क्षणमपि 118811 मरुष्ठीलालोलष्ठहरिलुलिताम्भोजपटल-स्खलत्पांसुव्रातच्छुरणविसरत्कौंकुमरुचि। सुरस्रीवक्षोजक्षरदगरुजम्बालजटिलं जलं ते जङ्घालं मम जननजालं जरयत् 112011 समुत्पत्तिः पद्मारमणपदपद्मामलनखा-न्निवासः कन्दर्पप्रतिभटजटाजूटभवने। अथायं व्यासंगो हतपतितनिस्तारणविधौ न कस्मादुत्कर्षस्तव जननि जागर्ति जगति 112811 नगेभ्यो यान्तीनां कथय तटिनीनां कतमया पुराणां संहर्तुः सुरधुनि कपर्दोऽधिरुरुहे। कया वा श्रीभर्तुः पदकमलमक्षालि सलिलै-स्तुलालेशो यस्यां तव जननि दीयेत कविभिः 115511

विधत्तां निःशंकं निरविधसमाधिं विधिरहो सुखं शेषे शेतां हरिरविरतं नृत्यतु हरः।। कृतैः प्रायश्चित्तैरलमथ तपोदानयजनैः सवित्री कामानां यदि जगति जागर्ति भवती	1153 11
अनाथः स्नेहार्द्रां विगलितगतिः पुण्यगतिदां पतन् विश्वोद्धर्त्री गदविगलितः सिद्धभिषजम् । सुधासिन्धुं तृष्णाकुलितहृदयो मातरमयं शिशुः सम्प्राप्तस्त्वामहिमह विदध्याः समुचितम्	115811
विलीनो वै वैवस्वतनगरकोलाहलभरो गता दूता दूरं क्रचिदिप परेतान् मृगयितुम्। विमानानां व्रातो विदलयित वीथीर्दिविषदां कथा ते कल्याणी यदविध महीमण्डलमगात्	।।२५ ।।
स्फुरत्कामक्रोधप्रबलतरसंजातजटिल ज्वरज्वालाजालज्वलितवपुषां नः प्रतिदिनम्। हरन्तां संतापं कमपि मरुदुष्ठासिलहरि- च्छटाचंचत्पाथः कणसरणयो दिव्यसरितः	।।२६ ।।
इदं हि ब्रह्माण्डं सकलभुवनाभोगभवनं तरंगैर्यस्यान्तर्लुठति परितस्तिन्दुकमिव। स एव श्रीकण्ठप्रविततजटाजूटजटिलो जलानां संघातस्तव जननि तापं हरतु नः	112911
त्रपन्ते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ करं कर्णे कुर्वन्त्यिप किल कपालिप्रभृतयः। इमं तं मामम्ब त्विमयमनुकम्पार्द्रहृदये पुनाना सर्वेषामधमथनदर्पं दलयसि	115211

श्वपाकानां व्रातैरमितविचिकित्साविचलितै-र्विमुक्तानामेकं किल सदनमेनः परिषदाम्। अहो मामुद्धर्तुं जननि घटयन्त्याः परिकरं तव श्लाघां कर्तुं कथमिव समर्थो नरपशुः 112811 न कोऽप्येतावन्तं खलु समयमारभ्य मिलितो यदुद्धारादारादु भवति जगतो विस्मयभरः। इतीमामीहां ते मनिस चिरकालं स्थितवती-मयं सम्प्राप्तोऽहं सफलयित्मम्ब प्रणय नः 113011 श्ववृत्तिव्यासंगो नियतमथ मिथ्याप्रलपनं कुतर्केष्वभ्यासः सततपरपैशुन्यमननम् । अपि श्रावं श्रावं मम तु पुनरेवं गुणगणा-नृते त्वत्को नाम क्षणमपि निरीक्षेत वदनम् 113811 विशालाभ्यामाभ्यां किमिह नयनाभ्यां खलु फलं न याभ्यामालीढा परमरमणीया तव तन्ः। अयं हि न्यक्कारो जननि मनुजस्य श्रवणयो-र्ययोर्नान्तर्यातस्तव लहरिलीलाकलकलः 113711 विमानैः स्वच्छन्दं सुरपुरमयन्ते सुकृतिनः पतन्ति द्राक् पापा जननि नरकान्तः परवशाः। विभागोऽयं तस्मिन्नशुभमयमूर्तौ जनपदे न यत्र त्वं लीलादलितमनुजाशेषकलुषा 113311 अपि घ्नन्तो विप्रानविरतमुशन्तो गुरुसतीः पिबन्तो मैरेयं पुनरपहरन्तश्च कनकम्। विहाय त्वय्यन्ते तन्मतन्दानाध्वरज्षा-

11 38 11

मुपर्यम्ब क्रीडन्त्यखिलसुरसम्भावितपदाः

अलभ्यं सौरभ्यं हरित सततं यः सुमनसां क्षणादेव प्राणानिप विरहशस्त्रक्षतभृताम्। त्वदीयानां लीलाचिलतलहरीणां व्यतिकरात् पुनीते सोऽपि द्रागहह पवमानिस्त्रभुवनम्

113411

कियन्तः सन्त्येके नियतमिहलोकार्थघटकाः परे पूतात्मानः कित च परलोकप्रणयिनः। सुखं शेते मातस्तव खलु कृपातः पुनरयं जगन्नाथः शश्वत्त्वयि विहितलोकद्वयभरः

113811

भवत्या हि व्रात्याधमपतितपाखण्डपरिषत् परित्राणस्नेहः श्लथयितुमशक्यः खलु यथा। ममाप्येवं प्रेमा दुरितनिवहेष्वम्ब जगति स्वभावोऽयं सर्वैरपि खलु यतो दुष्परिहरः

113911

प्रदोषान्तर्नृत्यत्पुरमथनलीलोद्धृतजैटा-तटाभोगप्रेंखल्लहरिभुजसंतानविधुतिः। बिलक्रोडक्रीडज्जलडमरुडंकारसुभग-स्तिरोधत्तां तापं त्रिदशतटिनीताण्डवविधिः

113611

सदैव त्वय्येवार्पितकुशलचिन्ताभरिममं यदि त्वं मामम्ब त्यजिस समयेऽस्मिन् सुविषमे। तदा विश्वासोऽयं त्रिभुवनतलादस्तमयते। निराधारा चेयं भवति खलु निर्व्याजकरुणा

113811

कपर्दादुल्लस्य प्रणयमिलदर्धांगयुवतेः पुरारेः प्रेंखन्त्यो मृदुलतरसीमन्तसरणौ। भवान्या सापत्न्यस्फुरितनयनं कोमलरुचा करेणोत्क्षिप्तास्ते जननि विजयन्तां लहरयः

118011

प्रपद्यन्ते लोकाः कित न भवतीमत्रभवती-मुपाधिस्तत्रायं स्फुरित यदभीष्टं वितरिस । शपे तुभ्यं मातर्मम तु पुनरात्मा सुरधुनि स्वभावादेव त्वय्यमितमनुरागं विधृतवान्

11 88 11

ललाटे या लौकेरिह खलु सलीलं तिलकिता। तमो हन्तुं धत्ते तरुणतरमार्तण्डतुलनाम्। विलुम्पन्ती सद्यो विधिलिखितदुर्वर्णसरणिं त्वदीया सा मृतस्ना मम हरतु कृतस्नामपि शुचम्

118511

नरान् मूढांस्तत्तज्जनपदसमासक्तमनसो हसन्तः सोल्लासं विकचकुसुमब्रातमिषतः। पुनानाः सौरभ्यैः सततमलिनो नित्यमलिनान्

सखायो नः सन्तु त्रिदशतटिनीतीरतरवः

118311

यजन्त्येके देवान् कठिनतरसेवांस्तदपरे वितानव्यासक्ता यमनियमरक्ताः कतिपये। अहं तुं त्वन्नामस्मरणभृतकामस्त्रिपथगे जगज्जालं जाने जननि तृणजालेन सदृशम्

118811

अविश्रान्तं जन्माविध सुकृतकर्मार्जनकृतां सतां श्रेयः कर्तुं कित न कृतिनः सन्ति विबुधाः। निरस्तालम्बानामकृतसुकृतानां तु भवतीं विनामुष्मिँ छोके न परमवलोके हितकरम्

118411

पयः पीत्वा मातस्तव सपिद यातः सहचरै-विमूढैः संरन्तुं कचिदिप न विश्रान्तिमगमम्। इदानीमुत्संगे मृदुपवनसंचारशिशिरे चिरादुन्निद्रं मां सदयहृदये स्वापय चिरम्

।।४६॥

बधान द्रागेव द्रिहमरमणीयं परिकरं किरीटे बालेन्दुं नियमय पुनः पन्नगगणैः। न कुर्यास्त्वं हेलामितरजनसाधारणधिया जगन्नाथस्यायं सुरधुनि समुद्धारसमयः

118911

शरच्चन्द्रश्वेतां शशिशकलश्वेतालमुकुटां करैः कुम्भाम्भोजे वरभयनिरासौ विदधतीम्। सुधाधाराकाराभरणवसनां शुभ्रमकर-स्थितां त्वां ये ध्यायन्त्युदयति न तेषां परिभवः।।४८।।

दरस्मितसमुल्लसद्वदनकान्तिपूरामृतै – र्भवज्वलनभर्जिताननिशमूर्जयन्ती नरान्। चिदेकमयचन्द्रिकाचयचमत्कृतिं तन्वती तनोतु मम शं तनोः सपदि शंतनोरंगना ।।४९।।

मन्त्रैमीलितमौषधैर्मुकुलितं त्रस्तं सुराणां गणैः स्रस्तं सान्द्रसुधारसैर्विद्लितं गारुत्मतैर्ग्राविभिः। वीचिक्षालितकालियाहितपदे स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्वं तापं तिरयानुधा मम भवज्वालावलीढात्मनः ।।५०।।

द्यूते नागेन्द्रकृत्तिप्रमथगणफणिश्रेणिनन्दीन्दुमुख्यं सर्वस्वं हारियत्वा स्वमथ पुरिभिदि द्राक्पणीकर्तुकामे। साकूतं हैमवत्या मृदुलहिसतया वीक्षितायास्तवाम्ब व्यालोलोल्लासिवल्गल्लहिरिनटघटीताण्डवं नः पुनातु।।५१।।

विभूषितानंगरिपूत्तमांगा सद्यःकृतानेकजनार्त्तिभंगा। मनोहरत्तुंगचलत्तरंगा गङ्गा ममांगान्यमलीकरोतु।।५२।।

इमां पीयूषलहरीं जगन्नाथेन निर्मिताम्। यः पठेत्तस्य सर्वत्र जायन्ते सुखसम्पदः॥

इति श्रीजगन्नाथपण्डितराजप्रणिता गङ्गालहरी समाप्ता ।।

शंकराचार्यकृतगङ्गाष्टकम्

भगवति तव तीरे नीरमात्राशनोऽहं विगतविषयतृष्णः कृष्णमाराधयामि । सकलकलुषभंगे स्वर्गसोपानसंगे तरलतरतरंगे देवि गंगे प्रसीद । । १ । ।

भगवित भवलीलामौिलमाले तवाम्भः-कणमणुपरिमाणं प्राणिनो ये स्पृशन्ति। अमरनगरनारीचामरग्राहिणीनां विगतकलिकलंकातंकमंके लुठन्ति।।२।।

ब्रह्माण्डं खण्डयन्ती हरशिरसि जटाविल्लमुल्लासयन्ती स्वर्लोकादापतन्ती कनकगिरिगुहागण्डशैलात्स्खलन्ती। क्षोणीपृष्ठे लुठन्ती दुरितचयचमूर्निर्भरं भर्त्सयन्ती पाथोधिं पूरयन्ती सुरनगरसरित्पावनी नः पुनातु।।३।।

मज्जन्मातंगकुम्भच्युतमदमदिरामोदमत्तालिजालं स्नानैः सिद्धांगनानां कुचयुगविगलत्कुंकुमासंगपिंगम्। सायंप्रातर्मुनीनां कुशकुसुमचयैश्छन्नतीरस्थनीरं पायान्नो गांगमम्भः करिकलभकराक्रान्तरंहस्तरंगम्।।४।।

आदावादिपितामहस्य नियमव्यापारपात्रे जलं पश्चात्पन्नगशायिनो भगवतः पादोदकं पावनम्। भूयः शम्भुजटाविभूषणमणिर्जह्मोर्महर्षेरियं कन्या कल्मषनाशिनी भगवती भागीरथी दृश्यते।।५।।

शैलेन्द्रादवतारिणी निजजले मज्जजनोत्तारिणी पारावारविहारिणी भवभयश्रेणीसमुत्सारिणी। शेषाहेरनुकारिणी हरशिरोवल्लीदलाकारिणी काशीप्रान्तविहारिणी विजयते गङ्गा मनोहारिणी।।६।।

कुतोवीचिर्वीचिस्तव यदि गता लोचनपथं त्वमापीता पीताम्बरपुरनिवासं वितरिस । त्वदुत्संगे गंगे पतित यदि कायस्तनुभृतां तदा मातः शातक्रतवपदलाभोऽप्यतिलघुः ।।७ ।।

गंगे त्रैलोक्यसारे सकलसुरवधूधौतविस्तीर्णतोये पूर्णब्रह्मस्वरूपे हरिचरणरजोहारिणी स्वर्गमार्गे। प्रायश्चित्तं यदि स्यात्तव जलकणिका ब्रह्महत्यादिपापे कस्त्वां स्तोतुं समर्थिस्त्रजगदघहरे देवि गंगे प्रसीद।।८।।

मातर्जाह्नवि शम्भुसंगवलिते मौलौ निधायांजलिं त्वत्तीरे वपुषोऽवसानसमये नारायणांघ्रिद्वयम् । सानन्दं स्मरतो भविष्यति मम प्राणप्रयाणोत्सवे भूयाद्धक्तिरविच्युता हरिहराद्वैतात्मिका शाश्वती ।।९ ।।

गङ्गाष्टकमिदं पुण्यं यः पठेत्प्रयतो नरः। सर्वपापविनिर्मुक्तो विष्णुलोकं स गच्छति।।१०।।

इति श्रीशंकराचार्यविरचितं श्रीगङ्गाष्टकं सम्पूर्णम्।

गङ्गा-अष्टोत्तरशत-नामावलिः

- १. ॐ शिवायै नमः
- २. ॐ गङ्गायै नमः
- ३. ॐ शिवदायै नमः
- ४. ॐ शिवकामिन्यै नमः
- ५. ॐ विश्वमूर्त्ये नमः
- ६. ॐ विष्णुरूपायै नमः
- ७. ॐ ब्रह्ममूर्त्ये नमः
- ८. ॐ रुद्ररूपिण्यै नमः
- ९. ॐ शांकर्ये नमः
- १०. ॐ सर्वदेवस्वरूपिण्यै नमः
- ११. ॐ भेषजमूर्त्ये नमः
- १२. ॐ सर्वत्र सर्वव्याधीनां भिषक्श्रेष्ठायै नमः
- १३. ॐ विषहन्त्री नमः
- १४. ॐ संसारविषनाशिन्यै नमः
- १५. ॐ जीवनायै नमः
- १६. ॐ तापत्रयसंहर्ट्ये नमः
- १७. ॐ प्राणेश्यै नमः
- १८. ॐ शान्तिरूपिण्यै नमः
- १९. ॐ शक्तिरूपिण्यै नमः
- २०. ॐ क्षान्तिरूपिण्यै नमः
- २१. ॐ सर्वस्यै नमः
- २२. ॐ धात्र्यै नमः
- २३. ॐ सन्तानकारिण्यै नमः
- २४. ॐ दीनतारिण्यै नमः
- २५. ॐ पापहारिण्यै नमः
- २६. ॐ शुद्धमूर्त्ये नमः
- २७. ॐ सर्वसंशुद्धिकारिण्यै नमः
- २८. ॐ पापहारिमूर्तये नमः
- २९. ॐ मुक्तिप्रदायिन्यै नमः

- ३०. ॐ भद्रायै नमः
- ३१. ॐ भद्रदायै नमः
- ३२. ॐ भोगोपभोगदायिन्यै नमः
- ३३. ॐ भोगवत्यै नमः
- ३४. ॐ मन्दाकिन्यै नमः
- ३५. ॐ स्वर्गदायै नमः
- ३६. ॐ त्रैलोक्यभूषायै नमः
- ३७. ॐ त्रिपथगायै नमः
- ३८. ॐ त्रिःशुक्लसंस्थायै नमः
- ३९. ॐ क्षमावत्यै नमः
- ४०. ॐ त्रिहुताशनसंस्थायै नमः
- ४१. ॐ तेजोवत्यै नमः
- ४२. ॐ नन्दायै नमः
- ४३. ॐ लिंगधारिण्यै नमः
- ४४. ॐ सुधाधारात्मिकायै नमः
- ४५. ॐ विश्वमुख्यायै नमः
- ४६. ॐ रेवत्यै नमः
- ४७. ॐ बृहत्यै नमः
- ४८. ॐ लोकधात्र्यै नमः
- ४९. ॐ विश्वमित्रायै नमः
- ५०. ॐ नन्दिन्यै नमः
- ५१. ॐ पृथ्व्यै नमः
- ५२. ॐ शिवामृतायै नमः
- ५३. ॐ सुवृषायै नमः
- ५४. ॐ परापरशताढ्यायै नमः
- ५५. ॐ तारायै नमः
- ५६. ॐ पाशजालनिकृन्तन्यै नमः
- ५७. ॐ अभिन्नायै नमः
- ५८. ॐ शान्तायै नमः

५९. ॐ वरिष्ठायै नमः

६०. ॐ वरदायै नमः

६१. ॐ उग्रायै नमः

६२. ॐ सुखदायै नमः

६३. ॐ संजीवन्यै नमः

६४. ॐ ब्रह्मिष्ठाय नमः

६५. ॐ ब्रह्मदायै नमः

६६. ॐ दुरितघ्न्यै नमः

६७. ॐ प्रणतार्तिप्रभंजन्यै नमः

६८. ॐ जगन्मात्रे नमः

६९. ॐ सर्वापत्प्रतिपक्षायै नमः

७०. ॐ मंगलायै नमः

७१. ॐ सर्वस्यार्तिहरायै नमः

७२. ॐ शरणागतदीनार्त परित्राणपरायणायै नमः

७३. ॐ नारायण्यै नमः

७४. ॐ निर्लेपायै नमः

७५. ॐ दुर्गहन्त्र्यै नमः

७६. ॐ दक्षायै नमः

७७. ॐ परापरपरायै नमः

७८. ॐ निर्वाणदायिन्यै नमः

७९. ॐ मूलप्रकृत्यै नमः

८०. ॐ भागीरथ्यै नमः

८१. ॐ जाह्नव्यै नमः

८२. ॐ हैमवत्यै नमः

८३. ॐ भवान्यै नमः

८४. ॐ त्रिलोचनजटोद्भवायै नमः

८५. ॐ जलदायै नमः

८६. ॐ संभृताम्भोदायै नमः

८७. ॐ जहुकन्यायै नमः

८८. ॐ पतितार्तिहरायै नमः

८९. ॐ भूततारिकायै नमः

९०. ॐ स्वस्तरंगिण्यै नमः

९१. ॐ ब्रह्मोद्भवायै नमः

९२. ॐ प्रयागस्थायै नमः

९३. ॐ वाराणसीनिवासिन्यै नमः

९४. ॐ सरिद्वारायै नमः

९५. ॐ महावीर्यायै नमः

९६. ॐ स्वर्गदृत्यै नमः

९७. ॐ विमलायै नमः

९८. ॐ श्वेतसैकतायै नमः

९९. ॐ मंगलेशप्रियायै नमः

१००. ॐ पूर्ववाहिन्यै नमः

१०१. ॐ पितृवन्द्यायै नमः

१०२. ॐ सगराघविनाशिन्यै नमः

१०३. ॐ गंगा देव्यै नमः

१०४. ॐ महादेव्यै नमः

१०५. ॐ स्वर्गनिश्रेणिसुश्रेण्यै नमः

१०६. ॐ मनोहरोत्तुंगचलत्तरंगायै नमः

१०७. ॐ लोकमात्रे नमः

१०८. ॐ कलिमलहारिण्यै नमः

इति गङ्गा-अष्टोत्तरशत-नामावलिः समाप्ता ।

वाल्मीकिकृतगङ्गगष्टकम्

मातः शैलसुतासपत्नि वसुधाशृंगारहारावलि स्वर्गारोहणवैजयन्ति भवतीं भागीरथि प्रार्थये। त्वत्तीरे वसतस्त्वदम्ब पिबतस्त्वद्वीचिष् प्रेंखत-स्त्वन्नाम स्मरतस्त्वदर्पितदृशः स्यान्मे शरीरव्ययः 11811 त्वत्तीरे तरुकोटरान्तरगतो गंगे विहंगो वरं त्वन्नीरे नरकान्तकारिणी वरं मत्स्योऽथवा कच्छपः। नैवान्यत्र मदान्धसिन्धुघटासंघट्टघण्टारण-त्कारत्रस्तसमस्तवैरिवनितालब्धस्तुतिर्भूपतिः 11711 उक्षा पक्षी तुरग उरगः कोऽपि वा वारणो वा वाराणस्यां जननमरणक्लेशद्ःखासहिष्णुः। न त्वन्यत्र प्रविरलरणत्कंकणकाणमिश्रः वारस्त्रीभिश्चमरमरुता वीजितो भूमिपालः 11311 काकैर्निष्कुषितं श्वभिः कवलितं गोमायुभिर्लुण्ठितं स्रोतोभिश्चलितं तटाम्बुलुलितं वीचीभिरान्दोलितम्। दिव्यस्त्रीकरचारुचामरमरुत्संवीज्यमानः कदा द्रक्ष्येऽहं परमेश्वरि त्रिपथगे भागीरिथ स्वः वपुः 11811 अभिनवविसवल्लीपादपद्मस्य विष्णो-र्मदनमथनमौलेर्मालतीपुष्पमाला। जयति जयपताका काप्यसौ मोक्षलक्ष्म्याः क्षपितकलिकलंका जाह्नवी नः पुनात् 11411 एतत्तालतमालसालसरलव्यालोलवल्लीलता-च्छन्नं सूर्यकरप्रतापरहितं शंखेन्द्कुन्दोज्ज्वलम्।

(60)

गन्धर्वामरसिद्धिकन्नरवधूत्तुंगस्तनास्फालितं स्नानाय प्रतिवासरं भवतु मे गांगं जलं निर्मलम्	।।६।।
गांगं वारि मनोहरि मुरारिचरणच्युतम्।।	
त्रिपुरारिशिरश्चारि पापहारि पुनातु माम्।	1011
पापापहारि दुरितारि तरंगधारि शैलप्रचारि गिरिराजगुहाविदारि। झंकारकारि हरिपादरजोपहारि गांगं पुनातु सततं शुभकारि वारि	11611
गङ्गाष्टकं पठित यः प्रयतः प्रभाते वाल्मीकिनां विरचितं शुभदं मनुष्यः।	
प्रक्षाल्य गात्रकलिकल्मषपंकमाशु	
मोक्षं लभेत्पतित नैव नरो भवाब्धौ	11811

इति श्रीमहर्षिवाल्मीकिविरचितं गङ्गाष्टकं सम्पूर्णम्।

श्री गङ्गा-आरती

ॐ जय गंगे माता, मैया जय गंगे माता। जो नर तुम को ध्याता-२, मनवांछित फल पाता।। ॐ जय...

चन्द्र-सी ज्योति तुम्हारी, जल निर्मल आता, मैया-२, शरण पड़े जो तेरी-२, सो नर तर जाता ।। ॐ जय...

पुत्र सगर के तारे, सब जग को ज्ञाता, मैया-२, कृपा-दृष्टि तुम्हारी-२, त्रिभुवन सुखदाता।। ॐ जय...

एक ही बार जो तेरी, शरणागत आता, मैया-२, यम की त्रास मिटा कर-२, परम गती पाता।। ॐ जय...

आरती मात तुम्हारी, जो कोई नर गाता, मैया-२, दास वही सहज में, भक्त वही सहज में। मुक्ति को पाता ।। ॐ जय...

श्रीगङ्गास्तोत्रम्

देवि सुरेश्वरि भगवति गंगे त्रिभुवनतारिणि तरलतरंगे।			
शंकरमौलिविहारिणि विमले मम मतिरास्तां तव पदकमले	11	8	11
भागीरथि सुखदायिनि मातस्तव जलमहिमा निगमे ख्यातः।			
नाहं जाने तव महिमानं पाहि कृपामयि मामज्ञानम्	11	?	11
हरिपदपाद्यतरंगिणि गंगे हिमविधुमुक्ताधवलतरंगे।			
दूरीकुरु मम दुष्कृतिभारं कुरु कृपया भवसागरपारम्	11	3	11
तव जलममलं येन निपीतं परमपदं खलु तेन गृहीतम्।			
मातर्गंगे त्विय यो भक्तः किल तं द्रष्टुं न यमः शक्तः	11	8	11
पतितोद्धारिणि जाह्नवि गंगे खण्डितगिरिवरमण्डितभंगे।			
भीष्मजननि हे मुनिवरकन्ये पतितनिवारिणि त्रिभुवनकन्ये	11	4	11
कल्पलतामिव फलदां लोके प्रणमित यस्त्वां न पतित शोके	1		
पारावारविहारिणि गंगे विमुखयुवतिकृततरलापांगे	11	६	11
तव चेन्मातः स्रोतः स्नातः पुनरपि जठरे सोऽपि न जातः।			
नरकनिवारिणि जाह्नवि गंगे कलुषविनाशिनि महिमोत्तुंगे	11	9	11
पुनरसदंगे पुण्यतरंगे जय जय जाह्नवि करुणापांगे।			
इन्द्रमुकुटमणिराजितचरणे सुखदे शुभदे भृत्यशरण्ये	11	6	11
रोगं शोकं तापं पापं हर मे भगवति कुमतिकलापम्।			
त्रिभुवनसारे वसुधाहारे त्वमसि गतिर्मम खलु संसारे	11	9	11
अलकानन्दे परमानन्दे कुरु करुणामयि कातरवन्द्ये।			
तव तटनिकटे यस्य निवासः खलु वैकुण्ठे तस्य निवासः ।	। १	0	11

वरिमह नीरे कमठो मीनः किं वा तीरे शरटः क्षीणः। अथवा श्वपचो मिलनो दीनस्तव न हि दूरे नृपितकुलीनः ।। ११।। भो भुवनेश्वरि पुण्ये धन्ये देवि द्रवमिय मुनिवरकन्ये। गङ्गास्तविममममलं नित्यं पठित नरो यः स जयित सत्यम् ।। १२।।

येषां हृदये गङ्गाभक्तिस्तेषां भवति सदा सुखमुक्तिः। मधुराकान्तापज्झटिकाभिः परमानन्दकलितललिताभिः ।। १३।।

गङ्गास्तोत्रमिदं भवसारं वांछितफलदं विमलं सारम्। शंकरसेवकशंकररचितं पठति सुखी स्तव इति च समाप्तः।। १४।।

इति श्रीमच्छंकराचार्यविरचितं श्रीगङ्गास्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णम्।

श्रीगङ्गास्तोत्रम्

इति देववचः श्रुत्वा कृत्वा शापविमोक्षणम्। गङ्गा हृता शिवं प्राप्ता बद्धांजलिरभाषत	118 11
गङ्गोवाच—	
ब्रह्मणोऽस्य करस्पर्शाद्विष्णोरस्यांघ्रिपंकजात्। शिवस्य शिरसा पूतां किं करोमि ब्रुवन्तु तत्	117 11
देवा ऊचुः—	
एतस्माद्याहि सह्याद्रिं गंगे गौरीवनं प्रति। पुंसां तत्र गतिर्नास्ति सतीशापो हि दुःसहः	
गङ्गोवाच—	
मुग्धा सापत्नसद्भावं दधाति हृदि पार्वती। कथं सरोषपारुष्यात्सख्यं शिक्ष्या मया तु सा	8
देवा ऊचुः—	
नान्यथा मनसा मन्ये भवानी त्वां सपत्निकाम्। साम्प्रतं स्यात्तयोर्दृष्ट्वा सखी पुण्याऽमला तव	॥५॥
देवा कैलासमावार्य शिखरं तत्सिषेविरे।	
जाह्ववी च सरस्वत्या कालिन्द्या सहिता ययौ	।।६।।
दृदृशुस्तेऽग्रतः शम्भोर्ब्रह्माणं तु कृतांजलिम्। पुरुषाकृतयोऽभूवन्सर्वस्त्रीपुरुषास्तदा	119 11
सह्याद्रिशिखरस्था सा सखीभ्यां सह जाह्नवी। उदुम्बरतरोर्मूलं प्राप्ते गौरीमपश्यत (65)	110

सखीभिः सत्कृता देवीं तदा मन्दाकिनी शिवाम्। आसनस्थां हृदि स्वस्थां मीलिताक्षी प्रतुष्टुवे	11811
त्वं क्षमा त्वं दया शान्तिस्त्वं भूतिर्धृतिरुन्नतिः। त्वं भुक्तिस्त्वं परा मुक्तिस्त्वं गतिस्त्वं गिरा मतिः।।	१०॥
त्वं शान्तिस्त्वं गतिर्मुक्तिः श्रद्धा मेधा कृपा तपः। त्वं सभा त्वं प्रभा ज्योत्सना त्वं काष्ठा त्वं परा कला	
	।।११॥
त्वं श्रीः संपद्विपत्त्वं च त्वं श्रुतिस्त्वं स्मृतिर्नुतिः। त्वं रौद्री वैष्णवी ब्राह्मी त्वं विद्या त्वं सरस्वती	118711
चित्स्वरूपा चिदाकारा स्वप्रकाशाऽऽत्मरूपिणी। ऋद्धिः सिद्धर्विधिस्त्वं च या शक्तिस्त्वं च निर्वृतिः	\$
पुष्टिस्तुष्टिः सृवृष्टिस्त्वं स्फूर्तिर्मूर्तिर्यशस्विनी। स्तुता सहस्रमुख्येति मन्दाकिन्या गिरेः सुता	।।१४।
समाधिस्था लयं त्यक्त्वा चक्षुर्भ्यामभ्यलोकयत्। यावच्चोपरिसंस्थाया दृष्टाऽधस्तात्सरिद्वरा	।।१५॥
आसनात्सहसोत्थाय क्षेमालिंगनतत्परा। बाहुभ्यामालिंगेन च गौरीविष्णुपदी तथा	।।१६ ।।
तत्पादग्रहणं कृत्वा सखीभ्यां सह पार्वती। संहृष्टा सम्भ्रमोद्विमा गौरी तुष्टाव जाह्नवीम्	।।१७।।
पार्वत्युवाच—	
नमो गंगे महोत्तुंगे त्रिविक्रमपदोद्भवे।	
जय शम्भुशिरःसंस्थे मन्दाकिनि नमोऽस्तु ते	।।१८।।

पवित्रे पुण्यदे शान्ते हिमवच्छिखरोद्भवे। त्रिमार्गे च त्रिलोकस्थे त्रैविद्ये च नमोऽस्तु ते	118811
त्रिवेणि त्रिदिवस्थे च त्रिलोचनजटोद्भवे। जलदे संभृताम्भोधे जहुकन्ये नमोऽस्तु ते	115011
पतितार्तिहरे भूततारके स्वस्तरंगिणि। पितृसंतर्पणे श्रेयस्विनि मातर्नमोऽस्तु ते	1158 11
ब्रह्मोद्भवे प्रयागस्थे वाराणसिनिवासिनि। सरिद्वरे महावीर्ये स्वर्गदूति नमोऽस्तु ते	115511
गम्भीरे विमले शुभ्रे सलिले श्वेतसैकते। मंगलेशि प्रिये पूर्ववाहिनी च नमोऽस्तु ते	115311
भागीरथि पितुर्वन्द्ये सगराघविनाशिनी। स्वर्गनिःश्रेणि सुज्येष्ठे गंगेदेवि नमोऽस्तु ते	115811
इति गङ्गास्तवं नाम गौरीप्रोक्तं च यः पठेत्। आजन्मजनितैः पामैर्मुच्यते स सुखी भवेत्	1124 11

इति श्रीस्कन्दपुराणे गङ्गागौरीसंवादे गङ्गास्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णम्।

श्रीगङ्गारुतोत्रम्

गंगे गंगे नितान्तं तव विमलमथे वारिधारासुधारा नारानारामुरारिप्रपथपदगतेर्याविरासीर्विरासीः। देवीदेवीर्वदन्ति श्रवणमुपगतास्ते विमूढाविमूढा। मातर्मातः स्वरित्थं भवविभवपदं प्रापिका प्रापिकासि 11811 तेने ते नेह मातर्निजजननमुखा जाह्नवी जाह्नवीयां लोकेलोकेऽपवर्गो गतिरथ भवती सापुरारेः पुरारे। मेनेमेने न हन्त्रीसुगत इति कृपां स्वां सुलभ्यासुलभ्यां याचेयाचे त एव त्रिभ्वनमपथं यत्रपासी त्रपासी 11511 शम्भो शं भोरतस्ते कलितकलिनये याकृपाली कृपाली मारामारारिकल्पान्कलयत् सततं सा समानासमाना। नाथानाथानथो नः प्रभवति भवती तावकीनावकीना दीनादीनानुकम्पिन्यलमिति वरये भावनीयावनीया 11311 सौरासौराहृताया अधर इति पुनः क्ष्माभृतः क्ष्माभृतस्ते नीता नीताशिवारांकणकलितकरैः स्वं पदं स्वःपदान्ते। भीताभीता न शेकुर्विकलितुममरा यहि येषां न येषां नित्युर्निन्युर्म्नौ तं हलमलिप्रहृतिं योपदानां पदानाम् 11811 रामरामायणं तज्जननि पुरहृतो याति यामे न यामे वामावामांगि यत्र प्रणयभररतां तेशकामं प्रकामम्। नाम्नानाम्नाप्रसूर्दिग्विषमभरणतां नो सतां नोसतान्ते धाम्नाधाम्नाधिकानां मयि कुरु कृपया साधुतां साधुतां हि 11411 सेहेसेहेतिजह्नः कथमतितरसा निम्नगां निम्नगान्ते पाता पातालगाया जघनवृतिमहो मासुजानेर्न जाने।

(68)

118311

कान्तेकान्तेकलातेकल्षितशमने शाम्भवी शाम्भवीयां चक्रे चक्रे सलो किं गतिमृत जगतां वासएषामयैषा 11511 नीरेनीरे सवेशं तुलयसि मनुयन्ते गतासुं गतासुं तीरे तीरेण तुल्यं कलयसि नियतं ते वशं तं वसन्तम्। श्रुत्वा श्रुत्वा गृणन्तं समगतिमुत किं यान्ति ये यान्ति मातः शैवा शैवा निमज्य त्विय यदि कृपया नौ विदामो विदामः 11911 पीत्वा पीत्वा पयस्ते प्रहरदयिते तीर्थकातीर्थकानां कोट्यः कोट्यर्धमेवं त्रिभुवनविहतः संगताः संगतायाः। तिस्रस्तिस्रोम्भसान्ते कणमितहनने मे प्रयत्नाप्रयत्ना-दीडे दीडे सुवृत्तीः सुविगमविगमाः पादपदां सुपदाम् 11011 गंगे ये स्तुवते स्तवेन मनुजा एतेन ते मानसीं सिद्धिं यान्ति पतन्त एव कृतिनस्त्वत्तोषतः संमताः। श्लोकानां वसुनां सुनावसुचया शैवं पदं निर्भया मुक्ता मुक्तिविलासयामलपदैः संनिर्मिते नाम्यते 11911 नन्दिनीतिनलिनीति नाम ते विश्वकायस्भगा श्भेति च। सुप्रसन्नभुवनप्रसाधनी जल्पतां त्रिपथगामिनीति च 119011 वृन्दा पृथ्वी देवि विद्याधरीति क्षेम्या गङ्गा जाह्नवी वै शिवेति। शान्ता शान्तेः साधनी सन्निधिस्तत्कीर्त्या मर्त्ये मज्जने सज्जनानाम् ।।११।। मालवीयमधुसूदनात्मना कृष्णविश्रुतयशोबुधात्मना। देवपालपुरवासितद्भवा गौतमेन रंचिताश्च सुभ्रवा 118711 कुलमणिनां मणिना शुभं विदुज्ज्नमनसाम्। निर्मितमष्टकमेतदिति गङ्गाया यशसाम

इति श्रीमालवकुलमणिशुक्लविरचितगङ्गास्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णम्।

सत्यज्ञानानन्दतीर्थकृतगङ्गाष्टकम्

यदवधि तव नीरं पातकी नैति गंगे तदवधि मलजालैर्नेव मुक्तः कलौ स्यात्। तव जलकणिकाऽलं पापिनां पापशुद्ध्यै पतितपरमदीनांस्त्वं हि पासि प्रपन्नान् 11811 तव शिवजललेशं वायुनीतं समेत्य सपदि निरयजालं शून्यतामेति गंगे। शमलगिरिसमूहाः प्रस्फुटन्ति प्रचण्डा-स्त्वयि सिख विशतां नः पापशंका कुतः स्यात् 11711 तव शिवजलजालं निःसृतं यर्हि गंगे सकलभ्वनजालं पूतपूतं तदाऽभूत्। यमभटकलिवार्ता देवि लुप्ता यमोऽपि व्यधिकृतवरदेहाः पूर्णकामाः सकामाः 11311 मधुमधुवनपूगै रत्नपूगैर्नृपूगै-र्मध्मध्वनपूगैर्देवपूगैः सपूगैः। प्रहरपरमांगे भासि मायेव गंगे शमयसि विषतापं देवदेवस्य वन्द्यम् 11811 चलितशशिकुलाभैरुत्तरंगैस्तरंगै-रमितनदनदीनामंगसंगैरसंगै: । विहरसि जगदण्डे खण्डयन्ती गिरीन्द्रान् रमयसि निजकान्तं सागरं कान्तकान्ते 11411 तव परमहिमानं चित्तवाचाममानं हरिहरविधिशक्रा नापि गंगे विदन्ति।

(70)

श्रुतिकुलमभिधत्ते शंकितं तं गुणान्तं गुणगणसुविलापैर्नेति नेतीति सत्यम्	॥६॥
तव नुतिनतिनामान्यप्यघं पावयन्ति ददति परमशान्तिं दिव्यभोगांजनानाम्। इति पतितशरण्ये त्वां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि मात-	
र्लिलततरतरंगे चांग गंगे प्रसीद	11911
शुभतरकृतयोगाद्विश्वनाथप्रसादा- द्भवहरवरविद्यां प्राप्य काश्यां हि गंगे। भगवति तव तीरे नीरसारं निपीय मुदितहृदयकंजे नन्दसूनं भजेऽहम्	lizi)
गङ्गाष्टकमिदं कृत्वा भुक्तिमुक्तिप्रदं नृणाम्।	11511
सत्यज्ञानानन्दतीर्थयतिना स्वर्पितं शिवे	11811
तेन प्रीणातु भगवान् शिवो गङ्गाधरो विभुः। करोत् शंकरः काश्यां जनानां सततं शिवम	118011

इति श्रीसत्यज्ञानानन्दतीर्थयतिना विरचितं गङ्गाष्टकं सम्पूर्णम्।

कालिदासकृतगंगाष्टकम्

कत्यक्षीणि करोटयः कित कित द्वीपिद्विपानां त्वचः	
कालोलाः कति पन्नगाः कति सुधाधाम्नश्च खण्डाः	कति।
किं च त्वं च कति त्रिलोकजननि त्वद्वारिपूरोदरे	- 1
मज्जजन्तुकदम्बकं समुदयत्येकैकमादाय यत्	118 11
देवि त्वत्पुलिनांगणे स्थितिजुषां निर्मानिनां ज्ञानिनां	
स्वल्पाहारनिबद्धशुद्धवपुषां तार्णं गृहं श्रेयसे।	
नान्यत्र क्षितिमण्डलेश्वरशतैः संरक्षितो भूपतेः	
प्रासादो ललनागणैरधिगतो भोगीन्द्रभोगान्नतः	11711
तत्तत्तीर्थगतैः कदर्थनशतैः किं तैरनर्थाश्रितै-	
र्ज्योतिष्टोममुखैः किमीशविमुखैर्यज्ञैरवज्ञादृतैः।	
सूते केशववासवादिविबुधागाराभिरामां श्रियं	
गंगे देवि भवत्तटे यदि कुटीवासः प्रयासं विना	11 \$ 11
गङ्गातीरमुपेत्य शीतलशिलामालम्ब्य हैमाचलीं	
यैराकर्णि कुतूहलाकुलतया कल्लोलकोलाहलः	
ते शृण्वन्ति सुपर्वपर्वतशिलासिंहासनाध्यासनाः	
संगीतागमशुद्धसिद्धरमणीमंजीरधीरध्वनिम्	11811
दूरं गच्छ सकच्छगं च भवतो नालोकयामो मुखं	
रे पाराक वराक साकमितरैर्नाकप्रदैर्गम्यताम्।	
सद्यः प्रोद्यतमन्दमारुतरजः प्राप्ता कपोलस्थले	
गङ्गाम्भःकणिका विमुक्तगणिकासंगाय सम्भाव्यते	11411
विष्णोः संगतिकारिणी हरजटाजूटवीचारिणी	
प्रायश्चित्तनिवारिणी जलकणैः पुण्यौघविस्तारिणी।	
(72)	

भूभृत्कन्दरहारिणी	निजजले	मज्ज	जनोद्धारिणी
श्रेयःस्वर्गविहारिणी	विजयते	गङ्गा	मनोहारिणी

11811

वाचालं विकलं खलं श्रितमलं कामाकुलं व्याकुलं चण्डालं तरलं निपीतगरलं दोषाविलं चाखिलम्। कुम्भीपाकगतं तमन्तककरादाकृष्य कस्तारये-न्मातर्जहुनरेन्द्रनन्दिनि तव स्वल्पोदिबन्दुं विना

11911

श्लेष्मश्लेषणयानलेऽमृतिवले शोकाकुले व्याकुले कण्ठे घर्घरघोषनादमिलने काये च संमीलिति। यां ध्यायन्नपि भारभंगुरतरां प्राप्नोति मुक्तिं नरः स्नातुश्चेतिस जाह्नवी निवसतां संसारसन्तापहृत्

11611

इति श्रीमत्कालिदासविरचितं गङ्गाष्टकस्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णम्।

गङ्गाष्टकम्

नमस्तेऽस्तु गंगे त्वदंगप्रसंगाद्भुजंगास्तुरंगाः कुरंगाः प्लवंगाः। अनंगारिरंगाः ससंगाः शिवांगा भुजंगाधिपांगीकृतांगा भवन्ति	118 11
नमो जहुकन्ये न मन्ये त्वदन्यैर्निसर्गेन्दुचिह्नादिभिर्लोकभर्तुः। अतोऽहं नतोऽहं सतो गौरतोये वसिष्ठादिभिर्गीयमानाभिधेये	11711
त्वदामज्जनात्सज्जनो दुर्जनो वा विमानैः समानैःसमानैर्हिमानः। समायाति तस्मिन्पुरारातिलोके पुरद्वारसंरुद्धदिक्पाललोके	
स्वरावासदम्भोलिदम्भोऽपि रम्भापरीरम्भसम्भावनाधीरचेताः। समाकांक्षते त्वत्तटे वृक्षवाटीकुटीरे वसन्नेतुमायुर्दिनानि	11811
त्रिलोकस्य भर्तुर्जटाजूटबन्धात् स्वसीमान्तभागे मनाक्प्रस्खलन्तः। भवान्या रुषा प्रौढसापत्नभावात्करेणाहतास्त्वत्तरंगा जयन्ति	11411
जलोन्मज्जदैरावतोद्दानकुम्भ-स्फुरत्प्रस्खलत्सान्द्रसिन्दूररागे। क्वचित्पद्मिनीरेणुभंगे प्रसंगे मनः खेलतां जहनुकन्यातरंगे	।।६ ।।
भवत्तीरवानीरवातोत्थधूलीलवस्पर्शतस्तत्क्षणं क्षीणपापः। जनोऽयं जगत्पावने त्वत्प्रसादात् पदे पौरुहूतेऽपि धत्तेऽवहेलाम्	11911
त्रिसन्ध्यानमल्लेखकोटीरनानाविधानेकरत्नांशुबिम्बप्रभाभिः। स्फुरत्पादपीठे हठेनाष्टमूर्तेर्जटाजूटवासे नताः स्मःपदं ते	11711
इदं यः पठेदष्टकं जहुपुत्र्यास्त्रिकालं कृतं कालिदासेन रम्यम्। समायास्यतीन्द्रादिभिर्गीयमानं पदं कैशवं शैशवं नो लभेत्सः	118 11
इति श्रीकालिदासकृतं गङ्गाष्ट्रकस्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णम्।	

गङ्गारुतुतिः

ब्रह्मोवाच—

नमः शिवायै गङ्गायै शिवदायै नमो नमः। नमस्ते रुद्ररूपिण्यै शांकर्यें ते नमो नमः	118 11
नमस्ते विश्वरूपिण्यै ब्रह्ममूर्त्ये नमो नमः। सर्वदेवस्वरूपिण्यै नमो भेषजमूर्तये	11711
सर्वस्य सर्वव्याधीनां भिषक्श्रेष्ठ्यै नमोऽस्तु ते। स्थाणुजंगमसम्भूत विषहन्त्र्यै नमो नमः	11 \$ 11
भोगोपभोगदायिन्यै भोगवत्यै नमो नमः। मन्दाकिन्यै नमस्तेऽस्तु स्वर्गदायै नमो नमः	11811
नमस्रैलोक्यभूषायै जगद्धात्र्यै नमो नमः। नमस्त्रिशुक्लसंस्थायै तेजोवत्यै नमो नमः	114 11
नन्दायै लिंगधारिण्यै नारायण्यै नमो नमः। नमस्ते विश्वमुख्यायै रेवत्यै ते नमो नमः	।।६।।
बृहत्यै ते नमस्तेऽस्तु लोकधात्र्यै नमो नमः। नमस्ते विश्वमित्रायै नन्दिन्यै ते नमो नमः	11911
पृथ्व्यै शिवामृतायै च सुवृषायै नमो नमः। शान्तायै च वरिष्ठायै वरदायै नमो नमः	110
उस्रायै सुखदोग्ध्रचै च संजीवन्यै नमो नमः। ब्रह्मिष्ठायै ब्रह्मदायै दुरितघ्न्यै नमो नमः	11911
प्रणतार्तिप्रभंजिन्यै जगन्मात्रे नमोऽस्तु ते। सर्वापत्प्रतिपक्षायै मंगलायै नमो नमः	118011
(75)	

शरणागतदीनार्तपरित्राणपरायणे । सर्वस्यार्तिहरे देवि नारायणि नमोऽस्तु ते	।।११।।
निर्लेपायै दुर्गहन्त्र्यै दक्षायै ते नमो नमः। परात्परतरे तुभ्यं नमस्ते मोक्षदे सदा	।।१२।।
गंगे ममाग्रतो भूयाद् गंगे मे देवि पृष्ठतः। गंगे मे पार्श्वयोरेहि त्विय गंगेऽस्तु मे स्थितिः	118311
आदो त्वमन्ते मध्ये च सर्वं त्वं गां गते शिवे। त्वमेव मूलप्रकृतित्स्वं हि नारायणः परः	।।१४॥
गंगे त्वं परमात्मा च शिवस्तुभ्यं नमः शिवे। य इदं पठति स्तोत्रं भक्त्या नित्यं नरोऽपि यः	।।१५॥
शृणुयाच्छ्रद्धया युक्तः कायवाक्चित्तसम्भवैः। दशधाः संस्थितैर्दोषैः सर्वेरेव प्रमुच्यते	।।१६।।
सर्वान्कामानवाप्नोति प्रेत्य ब्रह्मणि लीयते। ज्येष्ठे मासि सिते पक्षे दशमी हस्तसंयुता	।।१७।।
तस्यां दशम्यामेतच्च स्तोत्रं गङ्गाजले स्थितः। यः पठेद्दशकृत्वस्तु दरिद्रो वापि चाक्षमः	।।१८॥
सोऽपि तत्फलमाप्नोति गङ्गां संपूज्य यत्नतः। अदत्तानामुपादानं हिंसा चैवाविधानतः	।।१९।।
परदारोपसेवा च कायिकं त्रिविधं स्मृतम्। पारुष्यमनृतं चैव पैशुन्यं चापि सर्वशः	117011
असंबद्धप्रलापश्च वाङ्मयं स्याच्चतुर्विधम् । परद्रव्येष्वभिध्यानं मनसाऽनिष्टचिन्तनम्	117811

वितथाभिनिवेशश्च मानसं त्रिविधं स्मृतम्।	
एतानि दश पापानि हर त्वं मम जाह्नवि	112311
दशपापहरा यस्मात्तस्माद्दशहरा स्मृता।	
त्रयस्त्रिंशच्छतं पूर्वान् पितृनथ पितामहान्	115311
उद्धरत्येव संसारान्मन्त्रेणानेन पूजिता	115811
नमो भगवत्यै दशपापहरायै गङ्गायै नारायण्यै रेवत्यै।	
शिवायै दक्षायै अमृतायै विश्वरूपिण्यै नन्दिन्यै ते नमो नमः	112411
सितमकरनिषण्णां शुभ्रवर्णां त्रिनेत्रां	
करधृतकलशोद्यत्सोत्पलामत्यभीष्टाम् ।	
विधिहरिहररूपां सेन्द्रकोटीरजुष्टां	
कलितसितदुकूलां जाह्नवीं तां नमामि	।।२६।।
आदावादिपितामहस्य नियमव्यापारपात्रे जलं	
पश्चात्पन्नगशायिनो भगवतः पादोदकं पावनम्।	
भूयः शंभुजटाविभूषणमणिर्जह्मोर्महर्षेरियं	
कन्या कल्मषनाशिनी भगवती भागीरथी दृश्यते	112011
गङ्गा गंगेति यो ब्रूयाद्योजनानां शतैरपि।	
मुच्यते सर्वपापेभ्यो विष्णुलोकं स गच्छति	113611

इति धर्माब्धिस्था गङ्गास्तुतिः सम्पूर्णा।

गङ्गारतवः

सूत उवाच--

शृणुध्वं मुनयः सर्वे गङ्गास्तवमनुत्तमम्। शोकमोहहरं पुंसामृषिभिः परिकीर्तितम्

118

ऋषय ऊचुः—

इयं सुरतरंगिणी भुवनवारिधेस्तारिणी स्रुता हरिपदाम्बुजादुपगता जगत्संसदः। सुमेरुशिखरामरप्रियजला मलक्षालिनी प्रसन्नवदना शुभा भवभयस्य विद्राविणी

11311

भगीरथरथानुगा सुरकरीन्द्रदर्पापहा महेशमुकुटप्रभा गिरिशिरःपताका सिता। सुरासुरनरोरगैरजभवाच्युतैः संस्तुता विमुक्तिफलशालिनी कलुषनाशिनी राजते

11311

पितामहकमण्डलुप्रभवमुक्तिबीजा लता। श्रुतिस्मृतिगणस्तुतद्विजकुलालवालावृता। सुमेरुशिखराभिदा निपतिता त्रिलोकावृता सुधर्मफलशालिनी सुखफलाशिनी राजते

11811

चरद्विहगमालिनी सगरवंशमुक्तिप्रदा मुनीन्द्रवरनन्दिनी दिवि मता च मन्दाकिनी। सदा दुरितनाशिनी विमलवारिसंदर्शन-प्रमाणगुणकीर्तनादिषु जगत्सु संराजते

11411

महाभिषसुतांगना हिमगिरीशकूटस्तना सफेनजलहासिनी सितमरालसंचारिणी।

चलल्लहरिसत्करा वरसरोजमालाधरा रसोल्लसितगामिनी जलधिकामिनी राजते	। ६॥
कचिन्मुनिगणैः स्तुता कचिदनन्तसंपूजिता कचित्कलकलस्वना कचिदधीरयादोगणा कचिद्रविकरोज्ज्वला कचिदुदग्रपाताकुला कचिज्जनविगाहिता जयति भीष्ममाता सती	11911
स एव कुशली जनः प्रणमतीह भागीरथीं स एव तपसां निधिर्जपति जाह्नवीमादरात्। स एव पुरुषोत्तमः स्मरति साधु मन्दाकिनीं स एव विजयी प्रभुः सुरतरंगिणीं सेवते	
तवामलजलाचितं खलशृगालमीनक्षतं चलष्ठहरिलोलितं रुचिरतीरजम्बालितम्। कदा निजवपुर्मुदा सुरनरोरगैः संस्तुतोऽ- प्यहं त्रिपथगामिनि प्रियमतीव पश्याम्यहो	11811
त्वत्तीरे वसतिस्तवामलजलस्नानं तव प्रेक्षणं त्वन्नामस्मरणं तवोदयकथासंलापनं पावनम्। गंगे मे तव सेवनैकनिपुणोऽप्यानन्दितश्चादृतः। स्तुत्वा चोद्गतपातको भुवि कदा शान्तश्चरिष्याम्यहम्	118011
इत्येतदृषिभिः प्रोक्तं गंगास्तवनमुत्तमम् । स्वर्ग्यं यशस्यमायुष्यं पठनाच्छ्रवणादपि	।।११॥
सर्वपापहरं पुंसां बलमायुर्विवर्धनम्। प्रातर्मध्याद्वसायाद्वे गङ्गासान्निध्यता भवेत्	।।१२।।
इत्येतद्भार्गवाख्यानं शुकदेवान्मया श्रुतम्। पठितं श्रावितं चात्र पुण्यं धन्यं यशस्करम्	118311

अवतारं महाविष्णोः कल्केः परममद्भुतम्। पठतां शृण्वतां भक्त्या सर्वाशुभविनाशनम्

118811

इति कल्किपुराणेऽनुभागवते भ. तृ. ऋ. गङ्गास्तवः सम्पूर्णः।

श्रीगङ्गासहस्त्रनामस्तोत्रम्

अगस्त्य उवाच

विना स्नानेन गङ्गायां नृणां जन्म निरर्थकम्। उपायान्तरमस्त्यन्यद् येन स्नानफलं लभेत्	118 11
अशक्तानां च पंगूनामालस्योपहतात्मनाम्। दूरदेशान्तरस्थानां गङ्गास्नानं कथं भवेत्	11311
दानं वाथ व्रतं वाथ मन्त्रः स्तोत्रं जपोऽथ वा। तीर्थान्तराभिषेको वा देवतोपासनं तु वा	
यद्यस्ति किंचित् षड्वक्त्र! गङ्गास्नानफलप्रदम्। विधानान्तरमात्रेण तद्वद प्रणताय मे	8
त्वत्तो न वेद स्कन्दान्यो गङ्गागर्भसमुद्भव। परं स्वर्गतरंगिण्या महिमानं महामते	11411
स्कन्द उवाच	
सन्ति पुण्यजलानीह सरांसि सरितो मुने। स्थाने स्थाने च तीर्थानि जितात्माध्युषितानि च	।।६॥
दृष्टप्रत्ययकारीणि महामिहमभांज्यपि। परं स्वर्गतरंगिण्याः कोट्यंशोऽपि न तत्र वै	11911
अनेनैवानुमानेन बुध्यस्व कलशोद्भव। दध्ने गङ्गोत्तमांगेन देवदेवेन शम्भुना	11 211
स्नानकालेऽन्यतीर्थेषु जप्यते जाह्नवी जनैः। विना विष्णुपदीं क्वान्यत्समर्थमघशोधने	॥९॥
(81)	

। १०।
।।११।।
118711
।।१३।।
।।१४।।
।।१५।।
।।१६।।
।।१७।।

ॐ अस्य श्री गङ्गासहस्रनामस्तोत्रमहामन्त्रस्य श्री वेदव्यास ऋषिः। अतिजगती छन्दः। श्रीगङ्गा देवता। हीं बीजम्। श्रीं शक्तिः। स्वाहा कीलकम्। श्रीगङ्गादेव्याः प्रसादसिद्ध्यर्थे जपे विनियोगः।।

शिरसि						वेदव्यासर्षये नमः
मुखं .	• .				•	अतिजगतीछन्दसे नमः
हृदये.			•	•		श्रीगङ्गादेवतायै नमः
गुदे .						क्रीं बीजाय नमः

11911

पादयोः श्रीं शक्तये नमः नाभौ. स्वाहा कीलकाय नमः

ॐ नमो गङ्गादेव्यै

ध्यानम्

उत्फुल्लामलपुण्डरीकवदना कृष्णेशविध्यात्मिका कुम्भेष्टाभयतोयजं विदधती श्वेताम्बरालंकृतिः। हृष्टास्या शशिशेखराखिलनदी शोणादिसंसेविता ध्येया पापविनाशिनी मकरगा भागीरथी साधकैः।।

ॐकाररूपिण्यजरातुलानन्तामृतश्रवा ।	
अत्युदाराभयाशोकालकनन्दामृतामला	118 11
अनाथवत्सलामोघापां योनिरमृतप्रदा।	•
अव्यक्तलक्षणाक्षोभ्यानवच्छिन्नापराजिता	11711
अनाथनाथाभीष्टार्थसिद्धिदानंगवर्धिनी ।	
अणिमादिगुणाधाराग्रगण्यालीकहारिणी	11 \$ 11
अचिन्त्यशक्तिरनघनाद्भुतरूपाघहारिणी।	
अद्रिराजसुताष्टांगयोगसिद्धिप्रदाच्युता	8
अक्षुण्णशक्तिरसुदानन्ततीर्थामृतोदका ।	
अनन्तमहिमापारानन्तसौख्यप्रदान्नदा	11411
अशेषदेवतामूर्तिरघोरामृतरूपिणी।	
अविद्याजालशमनी ह्यप्रतर्क्यगतिप्रदा	।।६।।
अशेषविघ्नसंहर्ती त्वशेषगुणगुम्फिता।	
00 10	2.7

अज्ञानतिमिरज्योतिरनुग्रहपरायणा

अभिरामानवद्यांग्यनन्तसाराकलंकिनी। आरोग्यदानन्दवल्ली त्वापन्नार्तिविनाशिनी	11711
आश्चर्यमूर्तिरायुष्या ह्याढ्याद्याप्रार्यसेविता। आप्यायिन्याप्तविद्याख्या त्वानन्दामृतदायिनी	11811
आलस्यघ्न्यापदां हन्त्री ह्यानन्दामृतवर्षिणी। इरावतीष्टदात्रीष्टा त्विष्टापूर्तफलप्रदा	।।१०।।
इतिहासश्रुतीड्यार्था त्विहामुत्रशुभप्रदा। इज्याशीलसमिज्येष्ठा त्विन्द्रादिपरिवन्दिता	118811
इलालंकारमालेद्धा त्विन्दिरा रम्यमन्दिरा। इन्दिरादिविसंसेव्या त्वीश्वरीश्वरवष्ठभा	॥१२॥
ईतिभीतिहरेड्या च त्वीडनीयचरित्रभृत्। उत्कृष्टशक्तिरुत्कृष्टोडुपमण्डलचारिणी	118311
उदिताम्बरमार्गोस्रोरगलोकविहारिणी । उक्षोर्वरोत्पलोत्कुम्भा उपेन्द्रचरणद्रवा	।।१४॥
उदन्वत्पूर्तिहेतुश्चोदारोत्साहप्रवर्धिनी । उद्वेगघ्न्युष्णशमनी ह्युष्णरश्मिसुताप्रिया	।।१५ ।।
उत्पत्तिस्थितिसंहारकारिण्युपरिचारिणी। ऊर्जं वहन्त्यूर्जधरोर्जावती चोर्मिमालिनी	।।१६ ।।
ऊध्वरेतःप्रियोर्ध्वाध्वा ह्यूर्मिलोर्ध्वगतिप्रदा। ऋषिबृन्दस्तुतर्धिश्च ऋणत्रयविनाशिनी	।।१७॥
ऋतम्भरधिंदात्री च ऋक्स्वरूपा ऋजुप्रिया। ऋक्षमार्गवहर्क्षाचिर्ऋजुमार्गप्रदर्शिनी	।।१८॥

एधिताखिलधर्मार्था त्वकैकामृतदायिनी । एधनीयस्वभावैज्या त्वेजिताशेषपातका	118811
ऐश्वर्यदैश्वर्यरूपा चैतिह्यं चैन्द्वीद्यतिः। ओजस्विन्योषधीक्षेत्रमोजोदौदनदायिनी	112011
ओष्ठामृतौन्नत्यदात्री त्वौषधं भवरोगिणाम्। औदार्यचुश्चरौपेन्द्री त्वौग्री ह्यौमेयरूपिणी	॥२१॥
अम्बाराध्ववहाम्बष्ठाम्बरमालाम्बुजेक्षणा। अम्बिकाम्बुमहायोनिरन्धोदान्धकहारिणी	112511
अंशुमाला ह्यंशुमती त्वंगीकृतषडानना। अन्धतामिस्रहन्त्र्यन्धुरंजना ह्यञ्जनावती	115311
कल्याणकारिणी काम्या कमलोत्पलगन्धिनी। कुमुद्वती कमलिनी कान्तिः कल्पितदायिनी	115811
काञ्चनाक्षी कामधेनुः कीर्तिकृत्क्लेशनाशिनी। क्रतुश्रेष्ठा क्रतुफला कर्मबन्धविभेदिनी	1124 11
कमलाक्षी क्लमहरा कृशानुतपनद्युतिः। करुणार्द्रा च कल्याणी कलिकल्मषनाशिनी	।।२६ ।।
कामरूपा क्रियाशक्तिः कमलोत्पलमालिनी। कूटस्था करुणा कान्ता कूर्मयाना कलावती	।।२७॥
कमला कल्पलितका काली कलुषवैरिणी। कमनीयजला कम्रा कपर्दिसुकपर्दगा	113611
कालकूटप्रशमनी कदम्बकुसुमप्रिया। कालिन्दी केलिललिता कलकल्लोलमालिका	112811

क्रान्तलोकत्रया कण्डूः कण्डूतनयवत्सला। खड्गिनीखड्गधाराभा खगा खण्डेन्दुधारिणी	113011
खेखेलगामिनी खस्था खण्डेन्दुतिलकप्रिया। खेचरी खेचरीवन्द्या ख्यातिः ख्यातिप्रदायिनी	।।३१॥
खण्डितप्रणताघौघा खलबुद्धिविनाशिनी। ख्यातैनःकन्दसन्दोहा खड्गखट्वांगखेटिनी	113711
खरसन्तापशमनी खनिः पीयूषपाथसाम् । गङ्गा गन्धवती गौरी गन्धर्वनगरप्रिया	
गम्भीरांगी गुणमयी गतातंका गतिप्रिया। गणनाथाम्बिका गीता गद्यपद्यपरिष्टुता	38
गान्धारी गर्भशमनी गतिभ्रष्टगतिप्रदा। गोमती गुह्यविद्या गौर्गोप्त्री गगनगामिनी	।।३५ ।।
गोत्रप्रवर्धिनी गुण्या गुणातीता गुणाग्रणीः। गुहाम्बिका गिरिसुता गोविन्दांघ्रिसमुद्भवा	।।३६।।
गुणनीयचरित्रा च गायत्री गिरिशप्रिया। गूढरूपा गुणवती गुर्वी गौरववर्धिनी	।।३७॥
ग्रहपीडाहरा गुन्द्रा गरघ्नी गानवत्सला। घर्महन्त्री घृतवती घृततुष्टिप्रदायिनी	اا ک\$اا
घण्टारवप्रिया घोराघौघविध्वंसकारिणी । घ्राणतुष्टिकरी घोषा घनानन्दा घनप्रिया	113811
घातुका घूर्णितजला घृष्टपातकसन्तितः। घटकोटिप्रपीतापा घटिताशेषमंगला	४०

घृणावती घृणिनिधिर्घस्मरा घूकनादिनी। घुसृणापिंजरतनुर्घर्घरा घर्घरस्वना	।।४१॥
चिन्द्रका चन्द्रकान्ताम्बुश्चश्चदापा चलद्युतिः। चिन्मयी चितिरूपा च चन्द्रायुतशतानना	االاع اا
चाम्पेयलोचना चारुश्चार्वंगी चारुगामिनी। चार्या चारित्रनिलया चित्रकृच्चित्ररूपिणी	\$ 8
चम्पूश्चन्दनशुच्यम्बुश्चर्चनीया चिरस्थिरा। चारुचम्पकमालाढ्या चमिताशेषदुष्कृता	88
चिदाकाशवहा चिन्त्या चश्चच्चामरवीजिता। चोरितानेकवृजिना चरितानेकमण्डला	।।४५॥
छेदिताखिलपापौघा छद्मघ्नी छलहारिणी। छन्नत्रिविष्टपतला छोटिताशेषबन्धना	।।४६ ।।
छुरितामृतधारौघा छिन्नैनाश्छन्दगामिनी। छत्रीकृतमरालौघा छटीकृतनिजामृता	<i>86</i>
जाह्नवी ज्या जगन्माता जप्या जंघालवीचिका। जया जनार्दनप्रीता जुषणीया जगद्धिता	
जीवना जीवनप्राणा जगज्ज्येष्ठा जगन्मयी। जीवजीवातुलतिका जन्मिजन्मनिबर्हिणी	88
जाड्यविध्वंसनकरी जगद्योनिर्जलाविला जगदानन्दजननी जलजा जलजेक्षणा	114011
जनलोचनपीयूषा जटातटविहारिणी। जयन्ती जन्तुपापघ्नी जनितज्ञानविग्रहा	।।५१॥

झल्लरीवाद्यकुशला झलज्झालजलावृता। झिण्टीशवन्द्या झंकारकारिणी झर्झरावती	114211
टीकिताखिलपाताला टंकिकैनोद्रिपाटना। टंकारनृत्यत्कल्लोला टीकनीयमहातटा	।।५३।।
डम्बरप्रवहा डीनराजहंसकुलाकुला। डमङ्गम्हस्ता च डामरोक्तमहाण्डका	।।५४॥
ढौिकताशेषनिर्वाणा ढक्कानादचलज्जला। ढुण्ढिविघ्नेशजननी ढण्ड्ढुणितपातका	।।५५ ।।
तर्पणी तीर्थतीर्था च त्रिपदा त्रिदशेश्वरी। त्रिलोकगोप्त्री तोयेशी त्रैलोक्यपरिवन्दिता	॥५६॥
तापत्रितयसंहर्त्री तेजोबलविवधिनी। त्रिलक्ष्या तारणी तारा तारापतिकरार्चिता	।।५७॥
त्रैलोक्यपावनी पुण्या तुष्टिदा तुष्टिरूपिणी। तृष्णाछेत्त्री तीर्थमाता त्रिविक्रमपदोद्भवा	114611
तपोमयी तपोरूपा तपःस्तोमफलप्रदा। त्रैलोक्यव्यापिनी तृप्तिस्तृप्तिकृत्तत्त्वरूपिणी	।।५१।।
त्रैलोक्यसुन्दरी तुर्या तुर्यातीतपदप्रदा। त्रैलोक्यलक्ष्मीस्त्रिपदी तथ्या तिमिरचन्द्रिका	।।६०।।
तेजोगर्भा तपःसारा त्रिपुरारिशिरोगृहा। त्रयीस्वरूपिणी तन्वी तपनांगजभीतिनुत्	।।६१।।
तरिस्तरणिजामित्रा तर्पिताशेषपूर्वजा। तुलाविरहिता तीव्रपापतूलतनूनपात्	।।६२ ।।

दारिद्र्यमनी दक्षा दुष्प्रेक्षा दिव्यमण्डना।। दीक्षावती दुरावाप्या द्राक्षामधुरवारिभृत्	।।६३।।
दर्शितानेककुतुका दुष्टदुर्जयदुःखहृत्। दैत्यहृदुरितघ्नी च दानवारिपदाब्जजा	।।६४॥
दन्दशूकविषघ्नी च दारिताघौघसन्ततिः। द्रुता देवदुमच्छन्ना दुर्वाराघविनाशिनी	।।६५॥
दमग्राह्या देवमाता देवलोकप्रदर्शिनी। देवदेवप्रिया देवी दिक्पालपददायिनी	।।६६॥
दीर्घायुःकारिणी दीर्घा दोग्ध्री दूषणवर्जिता। दुग्धाम्बुवाहिनी दोह्या दिव्या दिव्यगतिप्रदा	।।६७॥
द्युनदी दीनशरणा देहिदेहिनवारिणी। द्राघीयसी दाहहन्त्री दितपातकसन्ततिः	।।६८॥
दूरदेशान्तरचरी दुर्गमा देववल्लभा। दुर्वृत्तघ्नी दुर्विगाह्या दयाधारा दयावती	।।६७॥
दुरासदा दानशीला द्राविणी द्रुहिणस्तुता। दैत्यदानवसंशुद्धिकर्त्री दुर्बुद्धिहारिणी	७०
दानसारा दयासारा द्यावाभूमिविगाहिनी। दृष्टा दृष्टफलप्राप्तिर्देवतावृन्दवन्दिता	।।७१।।
दीर्घव्रता दीर्घदृष्टिर्दीप्ततोया दुरालभा। दण्डियत्री दण्डिनीतिर्दुष्टदण्डिधरार्चिता	।।७२॥
दुरोदरघ्नी दावार्चिर्द्रवद्द्रव्यैकशेवधिः। दीनसन्तापशमनी दात्री दवथुवैरिणी	।।७३।।

दरीविदारणपरा दान्ता दान्तजनप्रिया। दारिताद्रितटा दुर्गा दुर्गारण्यप्रचारिणी	।।७४।।
धर्मद्रवा धर्मधुरा धेनुधींरा धृतिर्ध्रुवा। धेनुदानफलस्पर्शा धर्मकामार्थमोक्षदा	।।७४॥
धर्मोर्मिवाहिनी धुर्या धात्री धात्रीविभूषणा। धर्मिणी धर्मशीला च धन्विकोटिकृतावना	।।७६ ।।
ध्यातृपापहरा ध्येया धावनी धूतकिल्बिषा। धर्मधारा धर्मसारा धनदा धनवर्धिनी	119911
धर्माधर्मगुणच्छेत्री धत्तूरकुसुमप्रिया। धर्मेशी धर्मशास्त्रज्ञा धनधान्यसमृद्धिकृत्	119711
धर्मलभ्या धर्मजला धर्मप्रसवधर्मिणी। ध्यानगम्यस्वरूपा च धरणी धातृपूजिता	।।७९।।
धूर्धूर्जिटिजटासंस्था धन्या धीर्धारणावती। नन्दा निर्वाणजननी नन्दिनी नुन्नपातका	
निषिद्धविघ्ननिचया निजानन्दप्रकाशिनी। नभोऽङ्गणचरी नूतिर्नम्या नारायणी नुता	।।८१।।
निर्मला निर्मलाख्याना नाशिनी तापसम्पदाम्। नियता नित्यसुखदा नानाश्चर्यमहानिधिः	116511
नदी नदसरोमाता नायिका नाकदीर्घिका। नष्टोद्धरणधीरा च नन्दना नन्ददायिनी	اا ﴿ كَاا
निर्णिक्ताशेषभुवना निःसंगा निरुपद्रवा। निरालम्बा निष्प्रपंचा निर्णाशितमहामला	\&\

निर्मलज्ञानजननी निःशेषप्राणितापहृत् । नित्योत्सवा नित्यतृप्ता नमस्कार्या निरंजना	1124 11
निष्ठावती निरातंका निर्लेपा निश्चलात्मिका। निरवद्या निरीहा च नीललोहितमूर्धगा	।।८६ ।।
नन्दिभृंगिगणस्तुत्या नागा नन्दा नगात्मजा। निष्प्रत्यूहा नाकनदी निरयार्णवदीर्घनौः	।।८७॥
पुण्यप्रदा पुण्यगर्भा पुण्या पुण्यतरंगिणी। पृथुः पृथुफला पूर्णा प्रणतार्तिप्रभंजनी	11 2211
प्राणदा प्राणिजननी प्राणेशी प्राणरूपिणी। पद्मालया पराशक्तिः पुरजित्परमप्रिया	।।८९॥
परा परफलप्राप्तिः पावनी च पयस्विनी। परानन्दा प्रकृष्टार्था प्रतिष्ठा पालिनी परा	।।९०।।
पुराणपठिता प्रीता प्रणवाक्षररूपिणी। पार्वती प्रेमसम्पन्ना पशुपाशविनाशिनी	।।९१।।
परमात्मस्वरूपा च परब्रह्मप्रकाशिनी। परमानन्दनिष्यन्दा प्रायश्चित्तस्वरूपिणी	॥९२॥
पानीयरूपनिर्वाणा परित्राणपरायणा । पापेन्धनदवज्वाला पापारिः पापनामनुत्	।।९३।।
परमैश्वर्यजननी प्रज्ञा प्राज्ञा परापरा। प्रत्यक्षलक्ष्मीः पद्माक्षी परव्योमामृतस्रवा	88
प्रसन्नरूपा प्रणिधिः पूता प्रत्यक्षदेवता। पिनाकिपरमप्रीता परमेष्ठिकमण्डलुः	।।९५ ।।

पद्मनाभपदार्घ्येण प्रसूता पद्ममालिनी। परिर्धिदा पुष्टिकरी पथ्या पूर्तिः प्रभावती	॥९६॥
पुनाना पीतगर्भघ्नी पापपर्वतनाशिनी।	
फिलनी फलहस्ता च फुल्लाम्बुजिवलोचना फालितैनोमहाक्षेत्रा फिणलोकविभूषणा।	119911
फेनच्छलप्रणुन्नैनाः फुल्लकैरवगन्धिनी फेनिलाच्छाम्बुधाराभा फडुच्चाटितपातका।	118611
फणितस्वादुसलिला फाण्टपथ्यजलाविला	118811
विश्वमाता च विश्वेशी विश्वा विश्वेश्वरिया। ब्रह्मण्या ब्रह्मकृद् ब्राह्मी ब्रह्मिष्ठा विमलोदका	1180011
विभावरी च विरजा विक्रान्तानेकविष्टपा। विश्वमित्रं विष्णुपदी वैष्णवी वैष्णवप्रिया	।।१०१ ।।
विरूपाक्षप्रियकरी विभूतिर्विश्वतोमुखी। विपाशा वैबुधी वेद्या वेदाक्षररसप्लवा	।।१०२।।
विद्या वेगवती वन्द्या बृंहणी ब्रह्मवादिनी।। वरदा विप्रकृष्टा च वरिष्ठा च विशोधनी	।।१०३।।
विद्याधरी विशोका च वयोवृन्दिनषेविता। बहूदका बलवती व्योमस्था विबुधप्रिया	।।१०४।।
वाणी वेदवती वित्ता ब्रह्मविद्यातरंगिणी। ब्रह्माण्डकोटिव्याप्ताम्बुः ब्रह्महत्यापहारिणी	।।१०५॥
ब्रह्मेशविष्णुरूपा च बुद्धिर्विभववर्धिनी। विलासिसुखदा वश्या व्यापिनी च वृषारणिः	।।१०६ ।।

वृषांकमौलिनिलया विपन्नार्तिप्रभंजनी। विनीता विनता ब्रघ्नतनया विनयान्विता ॥१०७॥
विपंची वाद्यकुशला वेणुश्रुतिविचक्षणा। वर्चस्करी बलकरी बलोन्मूलितकल्मषा ।।१०८।।
विपाप्मा विगतातंका विकल्पपरिवर्जिता। वृष्टिकर्ती वृष्टिजला विधिर्विच्छिन्नबन्धना ।।१०९।।
व्रतरूपा वित्तरूपा बहुविघ्नविनाशकृत्।। वसुधारा वसुमती विचित्रांगी विभावसुः ।।११०
विजया विश्वबीजा च वामदेवी वरप्रदा। वृषाश्रिता विषघ्नी च विज्ञानोर्म्यंशुमालिनी ।।१११।।
भव्या भोगवती भद्रा भवानी भूतभाविनी। भूतधात्री भयहरा भक्तदारिद्रयघातिनी ।।११२।।
भुक्तिमुक्तिप्रदा भेशी भक्तस्वर्गापवर्गदा। भागीरथी भानुमती भाग्या भोगवती भृतिः ।।११३।।
भवप्रिया भवद्वेष्टी भूतिदा भूरिभूषणा। भाललोचनभावज्ञा भूतभव्यभवत्प्रभुः ।।११४॥
भ्रान्तिज्ञानप्रशमनी भिन्नब्रह्माण्डमण्डपा। भूरिदा भक्तसुलभा भक्ष्यभोज्यसुखप्रदा ।।११५।।
भंजितोपप्लवकुला भाग्यवद्दृष्टिगोचरी। भिक्षणीया भिक्षुमाता भावा भावस्वरूपिणी ।।११६।।
मन्दाकिनी महानन्दा माता मुक्तितरंगिणी। महोदया मधुमती महापुण्या मुदाकरी ।।११७।।

मुनिस्तुता मोहहन्त्री महातीर्था मधुश्रवा। माधवी मानिनी मान्या मनोरथपथातिगा	।।११८॥
मोक्षदा मितदा मुख्या महाभाग्यजनाश्रिता। महावेगवती मेध्या महा महिमभूषणा	।।११९।।
महाप्रभावा महती मीनचंचललोचना। महाकारुण्यसम्पूर्णा महर्धिश्च महोत्पला	।।१२०।।
मूर्तिमन्मुक्तिरमणी मणिमाणिक्यभूषणा। मुक्ताकलापनेपथ्या मनोनयननन्दिनी	।।१२१ ।।
महापातकराशिघ्नी महादेवार्धहारिणी। महोर्मिमालिनी मुक्ता महादेवी मनोन्मनी	11888 11
महापुण्योदयप्राप्या मायातिमिरचन्द्रिका। महाविद्या महामाया महामेधा महौषधी	।।१२३।।
मालाधरी महोपाया महोरगविभूषणा। महामोहप्रशमनी महामंगलमंगला	।।१२४॥
मार्ताण्डमण्डलचरी महालक्ष्मीर्मदोज्झिता। यशस्विनी यशोदा च योग्या युक्तात्मसेविता	।।१२५ ।।
योगसिद्धिप्रदा याच्या यज्ञेशपरिपूरिता। यज्ञेशयज्ञफलदा यजनीया यशस्करी	।।१२६ ।।
यमिसेव्या योगयोनिर्योगिनी युक्तबुद्धिद्। योगज्ञानप्रदा युक्ता यमाद्यष्टांगयोगयुक्	।।१२७।।
यन्त्रिताघौघसंचारा यमलोकनिवारिणी। यातायातप्रशमनी यातनानामकृन्तनी	।।१२८।।

यामिनीशहिमाच्छोदा युगधर्मविवर्जिता। रेवती रतिकृद्रम्या रत्नगर्भा रमा रतिः	।।१२९॥
रत्नाकरप्रेमपात्रा रसज्ञा रसरूपिणी। रत्नप्रसादगर्भा च रमणीयतरंगिणी	।।१३०॥
रत्नार्ची रुद्ररमणी रागद्वेषविनाशिनी। रमा रामा रम्यरूपा रोगजीवातुरूपिणी	।।१३१॥
रुचिकृद्रोचनी रम्या रुचिरा रोगहारिणी। राजहंसा रत्नवती राजत्कल्लोलराजिका	।।१३२।।
रामणीयकरेखा च रुजारी रोगशोषिणी। राका रंकार्तिशमनी रम्या रोलम्बराविणी	।।१३३।।
रागिणी रंजितशिवा रूपलावण्यशेवधिः। लोकप्रसूर्लोकवन्द्या लोलत्कल्लोलमालिनी	।।१३४॥
लीलावती लोकभूमिर्लोकलोचनचन्द्रिका। लेखस्रवन्ती लटभा लघुवेगा लघुत्वहृत्	ा।१३५।
लास्यत्तरंगहस्ता च ललिता लयभंगिगा। लोकबन्धुर्लोकधात्री लोकोत्तरगुणोर्जिता	।।१३६ ।।
लोकत्रयहिता लोका लक्ष्मीर्लक्षणलिक्षता। लीला लिक्षतिनर्वाणा लावण्यामृतवर्षिणी	।।१३७॥
वैश्वानरी वासवेड्या वन्ध्यत्वपरिहारिणी। वासुदेवां घ्रिरेणुघ्नी वज्रिवज्रनिवारिणी	।।१३८॥
शुभावती शुभफला शान्तिः शन्तनुवल्लभा। शूलिनी शैशववयाः शीतलामृतवाहिनी	।।१४९॥

शोभावती शीलवती शोषिताशेषिकित्बिषा। शरण्या शिवदा शिष्टा शरजन्मप्रसूः शिवा ॥१४०॥
शक्तिः शशांकविमला शमनस्वसृसम्मता। शमा शमनमार्गघ्नी शितिकण्ठमहाप्रिया ॥१४४॥
शुचिः शुचिकरी शुग्ध्नी शेषशायिपदोद्भवा। श्रीनिवासश्रुतिः श्रद्धा श्रीमती श्रीः शुभव्रता ।।१४२।।
शुद्धविद्या शुभावर्ता श्रुतानन्दा शुचिः श्रुतिः। शिवेतरघ्नी शबरी शाम्बरीरूपधारिणी ।।१४३।।
श्मशानशोधिनी शान्ता शश्वच्छतधृतिस्तुता। शालिनी शालिशोभाढ्या शिखिवाहनगर्भभृत् ।।१४४।।
शंसनीयचरित्रा च शातितानेकपातका। षड्गुणैश्वर्यसम्पन्ना षडंगश्रुतिपारगा ॥१४५॥
षण्ढताहारिसलिला स्त्यायन्नदनदीशता। सरिद्वरा च सुरसा सुप्रभा सुरदीर्घिका ॥१४६॥
स्वःसिन्धुः सर्वदुःखघ्नी सर्वव्याधिमहौषधिः। सेव्या सिद्धिः सती सूक्तिः स्कन्दसूश्च सरस्वती ।।१४७।।
सम्पत्तरंगिणी स्तुत्या स्थाणुमौलिकृतास्पदा। स्थैर्यदा सुभगा सौख्या स्त्रीषु सौभाग्यदायिनी ॥१४८॥
स्वर्गनिःश्रेणिका सूक्ष्मा स्वधा स्वाहा सुधाजला। समुद्रपूरिणी स्वर्ग्या सर्वपातकवैरिणी ॥१४९॥
स्मृताघहारिणी सीता संसाराब्धिकरण्डिका। सौभाग्यसुन्दरी सन्ध्या सर्वसारसमन्विता ।।१५०।।

हरप्रिया ऋषीकेशी हंसरूपा हिरण्मयी। हताघसंघा हितकृत् हेला हेलाघगर्वहत्	।।१५१।।
क्षेमदा क्षालिताघोघा क्षुद्रविद्राविणी क्षमा। इति नामसहस्रं हि गङ्गायाः कलशोद्भव	।।१५२॥
कीर्तयित्वा नरः सम्यक् गङ्गास्नानफलं लभेत्। सर्वपापप्रशमनं सर्वविघ्नविनाशनम्	।।१५३।।
सर्वस्तोत्रजपाच्छ्रेष्ठं सर्वपावनपावनम् । श्रद्धयाभीष्टफलदं चतुर्वर्गसमृद्धिकृत्	।।१५४॥
सकृज्जपादवाप्नोति चैकक्रतुफलं मुने! सर्वतीर्थेषु यः स्नातः सर्वयज्ञेषु दीक्षितः	।।१५५ ।।
तस्य यत्फलमुद्दिष्टं त्रिकालपठनाच्च यत्। सर्वव्रतेषु यत्पुण्यं सम्यक् चीर्णेषु वाडव	।।१५६ ।।
तत्फलं समवाप्नोति त्रिसन्ध्यं नियतः पठन्। स्नानकाले पठेद्यस्तु यत्र तत्र जलाशये	।।१५७॥
तत्र सन्निहिता नूनं गङ्गा त्रिपथगामिनी। श्रेयोऽर्थी लभते श्रेयो धनार्थी लभते धनम्।।	।।१५८।।
कामी कामानवाप्नोति मोक्षार्थी मोक्षमाप्नुयात्। वर्षं त्रिकालपठनात् श्रद्धया शुचिमानसः	।।१५९॥
ऋतुकालाभिगमनादपुत्रः पुत्रवान् भवेत्। नाकालमरणं तस्य नाग्निचोराहिसाध्वसम्	।।१६०।।
नाम्नां सहस्रं गङ्गाया यो जपेच्छूद्धयान्वितः। गङ्गानामसहस्रं तु जप्त्वा ग्रामान्तरं व्रजेत्	।।१६१।।

कार्यसिद्धिमवाप्नोति निर्विघ्नो गेहमाविशेत्। तिथिवारर्क्षयोगानां न दोषः प्रभवेत्तदा	।।१६२।।
यदा जप्त्वा व्रजेदेतत् स्तोत्रं ग्रामान्तरं नरः। आयुरारोग्यजननं सर्वोपद्रवनाशनम्	।।१६३।।
सर्वसिद्धिकरं पुंसां गङ्गानामसहस्रकम्। जन्मान्तरसहस्रेषु यत्पापं सम्यगर्जितम्	।।१६४॥
गङ्गानामसहस्रस्य जपनात्तत्क्षयं व्रजेत्। ब्रह्मघ्नो मद्यपः स्वर्णस्तेयी च गुरुतल्पगः	।।१६५ ।।
तत्संयोगी भ्रूणहन्ता मातृहा पितृहा मुने! विश्वासघाती गरदः कृतघ्नो मित्रघातकः	।।१६६ ।।
अग्निदो गोवधकरो गुरुद्रव्यापहारकः। महापातकयुक्तोऽपि संयुक्तो ह्युपपातकैः	।।१६७।।
मुच्यते श्रद्धया जप्त्वा गङ्गानामसहस्रकम्। आधिव्याधिपरिक्षिप्तो घोरतापपरिप्लुतः	।।१६८ ।।
मुच्यते सर्वदुःखेभ्यः स्तवस्यानुकीर्तनात्। संवत्सरेण युक्तात्मा पठन् भक्तिपरायणः	।।१६९।।
अभीप्सितां लभेत् सिद्धिं सर्वैःपापैःप्रमुच्यते। संशयाविष्टचित्तस्य धर्माविद्वेषिणोऽपि च	।।१७०।।
दाम्भिकस्यापि हिंस्रस्य चेतो धर्मपरं भवेत्। वर्णाश्रमपथीनस्तु कामक्रोधविवर्जितः	।।१७१।।
यत्फलं लभते ज्ञानीं तदाप्नोत्यस्य कीर्तनात्। गायत्र्ययुतजप्येन यत्फलं समुपार्जितम्	।।१७१।।

सकृत्पठनतः सम्यक् तदशेषमवाप्नुयात्।	
गां दत्वा वेदविदुषे यत्पुण्यं लभते कृती	।।१७३।।
तत्पुण्यं सम्यगाख्यातं स्तवराजसकृज्जपात्।	
गुरुशुश्रूषणं कुर्वन् यावज्जीवं नरोत्तमः	।।१७४॥
यत्पुण्यमार्जयेत्तद्भाग्वर्षं त्रिषवणं पठन्।	
वेदपारायणात्पुण्यं तदत्र परिपठ्यते।	
तत् षण्मासेन लभते त्रिसन्ध्यं परिकीर्तनात्	।।१७५॥
गङ्गायाः स्तवराजस्य प्रत्यहं परिशीलनात्।	
शिवभक्तिमवाप्नोति विष्णुभक्तोऽथवा भवेत्	।।१७६ ।।
यः कीर्तयेदनुदिनं गङ्गानामसहस्रकम्।।	
तत्समीपे सहचरी गङ्गादेवी सदा भवेत्	।।१७७॥
सर्वत्र पूज्यो भवति सर्वत्र विजयी भवेत्।	
सर्वत्र सुखमाप्नोति जाह्नवी स्तोत्रपाठतः	।।१७८॥
सदाचारी स विज्ञेयः स शुचिस्तु सदैव हि।	
कृतसर्वसुरार्च्यः स कीर्तयेद्य इमां स्तुतिम्	।।१७९।।
तस्मिन् तृप्ते भवेतृप्ता जाह्नवी नात्र संशयः।	
तस्मात्सर्वप्रयत्नेन गङ्गाभक्तं समर्चयेत्	1136011
स्तवराजिममं गांगं शृणुयाद्यश्च वै पठेत्।	
श्रावयेदथ तद्भक्तान् दम्भलोभविवर्जितः	।।१८१।।
मुच्यते त्रिविधैः पापैः मनोवाक्कायसम्भवैः।	
क्षणान्निष्पापतामेत्य पितृणां च प्रियो भवेत्	।।१८२॥

सर्वदेवप्रियश्चापि सर्वर्षिगणसंवृतः । अन्ते विमानमारुह्य दिव्यस्त्रीशतसंवृतः	।।१८३।।
दिव्याभरणसम्पन्नो दिव्यभोगसमन्वितः। नन्दनादिवने स्वैरं देववत्स प्रमोदते	।।१८४॥
भुज्यमानेषु विप्रेषु श्राद्धकाले विशेषतः। जपन्निदं महास्तोत्रं पितृणां तृप्तिकारकम्	।।१८५।।
यावन्ति तत्र सिक्थानि यावन्तोऽम्बुकणाः स्थिताः। तावन्त्येव हि वर्षाणि मोदन्ते स्वःपितामहाः	।।१८६।।
यथा प्रीणन्ति पितरो गङ्गायां पिण्डदानतः। तथैव तृप्नुयुः श्राद्धे स्तवस्यास्यानुसंश्रयात्	।।१८७॥
एतत्स्तोत्रं गृहे यस्य लिखितं परिपूज्यते। तत्र पापभयं नास्ति शुचि तद्भवनं सदा	।।१८८॥
अगस्त्य! किं बहूक्तेन शृणु मे निश्चितं वचः। संशयो नात्र कर्तव्यः सन्दिग्धस्य फलं न हि	।।१८९॥
यावन्ति मर्त्ये स्तोत्राणि तन्त्रजालान्यनेकशः। तावन्ति स्तवराजस्य गांगेयस्य समानि न	।।१९०॥
यावज्जन्म जपेद्यस्तु नाम्नामेतत्सहस्रकम् । स कीकटेष्वपि मृतो न पुनर्गर्भमाविशेत् ।।	।।१९१।।
नित्यं नियमवानेतद्यो जपेत् स्तोत्रमुत्तमम् । अन्यत्रापि विपन्नः स गङ्गातीरे मृतो भवेत् ।।	।।१९२।।
एतत्स्तोत्रवरं रम्यं पुरा प्रोक्तं पिनाकिना। विष्णवे निजभक्ताय मुक्तिबीजाक्षरास्पदम् ।।	।।१९३।।

गङ्गास्नानप्रतिनिधिः स्तोत्रमेतन्मायोदितम् । सिस्नासुर्जाह्नवी तस्मादेतत्स्तोत्रं जपेत्सुधीः

1188811

इति श्रीस्कन्दपुराणे काशीखण्डे पूर्वार्धे श्रीगङ्गासहस्रनामस्तोत्रं सम्पूर्णम् ।।

हरि ॐ तत् सत् ॐ

BOOK THREE

APPENDICES

Appendix I

GLORY OF GANGA*

River Ganges, also lovingly called as Mother Ganga, is the holiest of rivers to the Hindus. She is attributed with tremendous spiritual significance. Not only She cleans the body, but also purifies the soul. Every pious Hindu thirsts at least for a spoonful of Ganga water in his lifetime. The River Ganga has been highly eulogised in the ancient scriptures of the Hindu religion. Taking in a spoonful of the sacred water or a dip brings countless benefits.

Great saints and sages, men of learning and thought, have taken shelter on the banks of Mother Ganga. Perhaps, the perennial flow of the Ganga has inspired them with steady and noble spiritual thoughts. All Sadhakas aspire to live on the banks of the Ganga and have spiritual awakening. The much-needed serene atmosphere for contemplation and communion and the guidance of elderly, learned men are always available throughout the banks of the Ganga. Men of scientific research have found out that the Ganga water is very pure and it is capable of killing all germs. Germs, in fact, cannot exist in the cool waters of the Ganga. Blessed are they who have taken bath in the Ganga. Twice blessed are they who live on the Ganga banks and spend their whole life in divine meditation and service.

The Ganga is my Mother. The Himalayas is my Father. I owe all my learning and attainments to Mother Ganga and Father Himalayas.

Om Tat Sat

^{*} Message tape-recorded by Sri De Mello of the All-India radio for a documentary film to be shown in Europe

Appendix II

WAVES OF GANGA

- 1. There are six key-words which you all must remember, viz., serve, love, give, purify, meditate and realise. These words really sum up the essence of all sacred scriptures of all religions.
- 2. It is good to know the laws of God or Nature, but this is not enough. You must learn to observe them also.
 - 3. Use what you have; what you have will grow.
- 4. With every problem is born its solution. Therefore, be not afraid when problems arise.
- 5. Problems give zest to living and thinking. Problems are your blessing. A problem is a challenge to adventure.
- 6. Nothing so educates a man as a shock or suffering and pain.
- 7. Accept failure as an inspiration to greater effort and march on boldly with patience and perseverance. You will have tremendous success.
- 8. Learn patience, steadiness and endurance from the anvil.
- 9. Man is a creature who hopes. Hope has been man's aspiration. Hope keeps him working, striving, longing and praying.
- 10. The Voice of the Himalayas is the voice of the Indian Rishis. It will bring inspiration, joy, strength and peace to countless persons.
- 11. In the solitude of the Himalayas, there is something more dear and sublime than in the big streets of big cities.
- 12. Solitude ministers to the sublimity of the thoughts of God.

- 13. Light travels at more than 186,000 miles per second. The sun's light takes about 8½ minutes to reach the earth, i.e., its distance is about 92 million miles. Light from the nearest star travels about 3 years to reach us. Light from the Pole-star takes over 30 years. O man! reflect upon the wonders of space and time. Strive to recognise and realise their Creator who is a greater wonder, a real Wonder of wonders.
- 14. As long as you live, long to learn. Be a student for ever.
- 15. An emotional man lives on emotion and dies on emotion. Therefore, control emotion by reason.
 - 16. Have the courage to act according to your conviction.
- 17. It is quite easy to be cheerful and pleasant when life flows smoothly, but the man who smiles at adversities is worthy of being congratulated and admired.
- 18. Little reading, much thinking, little speaking and much hearing: that is the way to be wise.
- 19. God has given you two ears and two eyes, but only one tongue, to the end that you should hear and see more than you speak.
- 20. You are a descendent of your own past and you are a parent of your own future.
- 21. Knowledge should join hands with devotion. Science should join hands with spirituality.
- 22. Where there is zeal, sincerity and abiding faith, all help and success is bound to come.
 - 23. Means and ends are inseparable.
- 24. Purushartha is value. Dharma is moral value. Moksha is the highest spiritual value. Artha is the economic good or value. Kama is the hedonistic good or psychological value.
 - 25. Grasp the right thought at the right moment.

- 26. A rich man carries his God in his pocket; a poor man in his heart.
- 27. There are as many opinions as there are men. Make your own choice.
- 28. Give to each what will be suitable to his temperament, capacity and way of thinking.
 - 29. Give every man thy ear, but few thy voice.
- 30. Life is an unfoldment. Life provides you material for expression and growth.
- 31. Make God the Pole-star of your life. Give up all personal desire and aspire for Him alone.
 - 32. What is pleasant does not lead to supreme happiness.
- 33. The craving for pleasure is inherent in human beings, because man, in his essence, is happiness itself.
- 34. Man is not content with a simple life. He is ambitious, competitive and jealous.
- 35. He is soon tired of what he has and pines for what he has not.
- 36. The sense of superiority which the power of wealth confers on man is stupidly mean.
- 37. Man's real nature is divine. It is the aim of man's life to unfold and manifest this Godhead.
- 38. Live for Him who has brought you into this world to know Him.
- 39. Renunciation is the open-sesame to Moksha or Liberation.
- 40. A life of renunciation brings many inconveniences in the beginning, but at the end of a long journey, one attains immortality and eternal bliss.
- 41. To want nothing is to resemble God. To want as little as possible is to make the nearest approach to God.

- 42. You are the son of God, the emperor of the whole universe. Are you not ashamed of caring so much for the making of money, for reputation and for honour? Will you not think or care about wisdom, truth and perfection?
- 43. Food does not mean what we eat, but what we gather through all our senses. Learn to see God everywhere. This is real food for the eye.
 - 44. Purity of mind depends upon purity of food.
- 45. Have freedom of thought. Free yourself from the slavery of prejudice that blunts the intellect and dulls the thought.
- 46. When the mind is serene without any want, without any motive, without any craving or desire or thought, without any compulsion, without hope, then the Supreme Atman will shine. There is the experience of Bliss.
- 47. Live the way saints live. This is the only way to victory over mind and the lower self; and until you have conquered mind, there can be no sure and permanent victory.
- 48. Watch your thoughts. Control the thoughts. Be a witness of your thoughts. Rise above thoughts and dwell in that pure consciousness where there is no thought.
 - 49. You are the Immortal Atman. Realise this and be free.
 - 50. Take a dip in the Ganga of Wisdom and get purified.

Appendix III

JNANA GANGA

- 1. There is a perennial fountain-source of Jnana Ganga within you. Allow it to flow freely so that it nourishes the whole world.
- 2. Intuition is the Eye of the Soul. Intuition is the immediate knowledge in contrast with mediate knowledge.
 - 3. Life is what you make it.
- 4. Lead the life of selfless service, the life of compassion, the life of love. You will enjoy the everlasting peace of the Eternal.
 - 5. Utilise every moment of your life well.
- 6. The spirit of man is identical with the Supreme Spirit. Man's sufferings are due to the failure to realise this identity.
- 7. When you penetrate behind your physical, mental and intellectual layers, you will discover then the Truth or the Spirit.
- 8. The character of an individual is the aggregation of distinctive mental, moral and spiritual qualities that adorn him.
- 9. He is truly a great man who lives not for himself but for others.
 - 10. Love God above everything. This is life divine.
 - 11. You are only a trustee here; God is the owner.
 - 12. Live in union with the Divine, a life divine.
- 13. Learn to live in harmony. Walk the way to the life Divine. Thinking is the basic factor in shaping human destiny.
 - 14. What you have been makes you what you are now.
- 15. Be humble like the earth, broad like the sky, and sympathetic like the sun.

- 16. God is your refuge and fortress. He is the strength of your life.
- 17. Your growth in life is determined by your thoughts, feelings, and your surrender to the Lord.
- 18. Live to love; live to serve; live to pray; and live to meditate and realise God.
- 19. The first step for God-realisation is the renunciation of all selfish desires.
- 20. The sensual part of man must die. Then the Divine part will live.
- 21. Desires prevent concentration. Real concentration cannot be had when one's mind is filled with desires.
- 22. Anger, greed, jealousy and lust are all forms of desires.
- 23. When there is love, there is peace and there is happiness.
- 24. Emotions and sentiments are mere sensations. They cannot be called love.
 - 25. Of all powers on this earth, love is the greatest.
 - 26. Cosmic love is the essence of all religions.
- 27. Love is God. Love is the greatest power on this earth. Love never claims. Love ever gives. Love ever suffers. Love never resents. Love never bargains.
- 28. Love and true happiness can flourish only in a climate of equality.
 - 29. God judges men by their capacity to love.
- 30. Love to humanity must be based on love to God. If it is not, it is bound to have a shaky foundation.
- 31. Realise the one Self in all. This is the true foundation of love of humanity.
 - 32. All life is divine. All love is basically divine love.

- 33. World is God. World is a large family. God is our father and we are brothers.
- 34. Selfless service should be rendered at every opportunity to all human and subhuman beings with the confirmed conviction that the one Self dwells in all.
 - 35. Trust in God and do the right.
- 36. Whatever happens is for our good. Act with the faith: "O Lord, Thy Will be done".
- 37. Cheer one afflicted heart. This loving action will be more than building a thousand temples.
- 38. An action done in Soul-consciousness lives on for ever, because the nature of the Soul is deathless.
- 39. Always remember your essential divine nature and act in this world in a spirit of dedication and detachment.
- 40. This world is ruled by the Lord's eternal laws. The Law of Cause and Effect is called in the East, as Law of Karma.
- 41. God's law operates in the world and in man's reason and conscience.
 - 42. There is no law of freedom if there is no rule of Law.
- 43. Realise the Absolute unity of existence. Exclude nothing. Embrace all.
- 44. Feel that everything is related to every other thing, and every life is linked with every other form of life.
- 45. Meet hatred with love, cruelty with kindness, and resentment with forgiveness.
- 46. Kill prejudices and intolerance. Respect all prophets and all religions. Be extremely tolerant.
- 47. Give up violence. Practise compassion, kindness and love.
- 48. Transform the nature of man and build a brotherhood. Investigate the laws of nature. Study comparative religion.

- 49. If you want peace in this world, the barriers of mistrust, egoism and suspicion must be removed.
 - 50. Serve. Love. Meditate and Realise.









About This Book:

The Indian people adore the Ganga. Through centuries, the sacred Ganga has housed on Her bewitching and enchanting banks, thousands of Saints, Sages, Yogis, Rishis, men of contemplation and supernormal powers. She also carries legends and myths about Herself that evoke wonder, inspire a sense of sanctity, and compel even the most rational person conceive a sense of sacredness for Her. The highest Indian aspirations, piety, ceremonies are bound up with the very name of the most beautiful river Ganga that takes Her origin right in the interior Himalayas.

While every Hindu adores the Ganga, Swami Sivananda's love for Her is unprecedented. He had been clinging to a small set of rooms on the bank of the Holy River for more than three decades, only because from there he could commune with the Mother always, day and night.

The first edition of this book was brought out in 1949. Much new material has now been added. The 'Sri Ganga Sahasranama Stotram' has also been included in the present edition.

