

अब दुर्गा शक्ति नागपाल के पति अभिषेक सस्पेंड ✓

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दुर्गा शक्ति नागपाल - विकिपीडिया ✓

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दुर्गा शक्ति नागपाल (जन्म: 25 जून 1985) 2009 बैच की भारतीय ... कैडर की भारतीय प्रशासनिक अधिकारी **दुर्गा** शक्ति नागपाल ने ऊपर जायें ↑ "Revoke the suspension of Durga Shakti Nagpal: All India IAS ...

Durga Chalisa in Hindi | Durga Chalisa | श्री दुर्गा ✓

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श्री **दुर्गा** चालीसा (Shri Durga Chalisa). Shri Durga Chalisa. नमो नमो दुर्गे सुख करनी। नमो नमो दुर्गे दुःख हरनी॥ निरंकार है ...

मां दुर्गा - Dharm - रफ़्तार ✓

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Durga

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Durga (Hindustani pronunciation: [ˈd̪uɾgaː]; Sanskrit: दुर्गा), meaning "the inaccessible"^[1] or "the invincible", is the most popular incarnation of Devi and one of the main forms of the Goddess Shakti in the Hindu pantheon.^[2] Durga is the original manifested form of Mother Adi-Parashakti. Durga is Adi-Parashakti herself. The Devi Gita, declares her to be the greatest Goddess. Thus, she is considered the supreme goddess and primary deity in Shaktism, occupying a place similar to Lord Krishna in Vaishnavism. According to Skanda Purana, the goddess Parvati accounted the name "Durga" after she killed the demon Durgamaasura. Goddess Parvati is considered to be the complete incarnation of Adi Parashakti or Goddess Durga, with all other goddesses being her incarnations or manifestations. Adi Parashakti or Mahadevi, the supreme power, is called Durga Shakti as per Devi-Mahatmya. Adi Parashakti or Devi Durga is a Hindu concept of the Ultimate Shakti or Mahashakti, the ultimate power inherent in all Creation. This is especially prevalent in the Shakta denomination within Hinduism, which worships the Goddess Devi in all her manifestations. She is Goddess Lakshmi and Goddess Saraswati in her mild form; Goddess Kali and Goddess Chandi in her wrathful form. Durga is also called Padmanabha-Sahodari and Narayani, the sister of Lord Vishnu. According to Shaivism and Shaktism She is supreme, but to bring back lord Shiva in Sansar, she took birth as human form (Sati and Parvati) to marry Shiva.. Durga gave birth to his first child called Kartikeya.

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 - 5.2 Outside India
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- 7 References
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Durga

Goddess of Victory of Good over Evil



Devanagari	दुर्गा
Sanskrit	Durga
Transliteration	
Affiliation	Devi, Mother Goddess, Divine Mother, Original manifested form of Mother Adi-Parashakti, Goddess Shakti, manifestation of Mahashakti
Abode	Shivaloka (Kashi), Manidvipa
Mantra	Om Durgaye Namaha / Om Aim Hreem Kleem Durga Devi Namaha
Weapon	trident, discus, Scimitar, lasso, Conch shell, Mace, Bow and arrow, spear, sword (longsword), shield, bell, pink lotus flower, battle-axe, thunderbolt, elephant goad, snake, rod, spade, vajra, goblet, hammer weapon, iron

- 9 External links

Origins and development

Ramprasad Chanda writes the following about the development of Durga from primitive goddess to her current form: ^[3]

"...it is possible to distinguish two different strata – one primitive and the other advanced. The primitive form of Durga is the result of syncretism of a mountain-goddess worshiped by the dwellers of the Himalaya and the Vindhya, a goddess worshiped by the nomadic Abhira shepherd, the vegetation spirit conceived as a female, and a war-goddess. As her votaries advanced in civilization the primitive war-goddess was transformed into the personification of the all-destroying time (Kali), the vegetation spirit into the primordial energy (Adya Sakti) and the saviouress from “samsara” (cycle of rebirths) , and gradually brought into line with the Brahmanic mythology and philosophy."

It is not possible to date her The delusion of the supreme soul is otherwise called Shakti (power). From this power, generates all forms of knowledge of the world and it is accepted as vital cause of creation, existence and destruction. Mahamaya i.e. the power of Mahashakti (The Supreme Power) plays a vital role in creating the three qualitative shapes. Mahashakti, the Supreme power, is called Durga Shakti. This abstract power has been imagined by the Hindus as Durga Shakti. By the help of the Supreme soul (Adi Purusha) and the Supreme Power (Adyashakti), three other shapes have been created from the Supreme Power. They are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, and from the supreme power the shapes created are Maha Saraswati, Maha Laxmi and Mahakali. Maha Saraswati is well known as Brahmani, Mahalaxmi as Vaishnavi and Mahakali as Maheswari. Durga Shakti is the original cause of all the present or past worldly occurrences. Durga Shakti is called as Adhyashakti, Paramatma Shakti or Ati Prakrutika Shakti. She is creating and controlling other two powers: Natural and General. Natural Power is called as Atma Shakti, Prakrutika Shakti, Pancha Mahabhuta Shakti etc. This Shakti creates and controls the General Energy. General Energies are called Jada Shakti or Tamashakti. By the blessings of Durga Shakti, the mother of the Universe, man is able to get his emancipation or salvation and indulge in enjoyments in performance of his daily activities. So Vyasadev, the eminent poet of "Devi Bhagwat", has aptly described "Rudrahinam Vishnuhinam na vadanti janastatha Shaktihinam Yathasarbe probodhanti Naradhamam". The powerless persons are despised as mean persons. So, by being devoted to the Supreme, we should be strong and powerful by her grace.

Stories

Shiva Purana gives an account of the origin of Durga. At the beginning of time, Lord Shiva invoked Durga, the primordial energy from his left half to create. Together they created their eternal abode, Shivaloka, also known as Kashi. Thereafter, they created Vishnu and Brahma.

As per Shiva Purana and Devi Mahatmyah, Mahishasura, the son of demon Rambha, unleashed reign of terror on earth. When gods intervened, Mahishasura defeated gods and banished them from heaven. Vanquished, gods, headed by Brahma and Vishnu, sought Lord Shiva's help. As they narrated their woeful tale, immense mass of light manifested from Lord Shiva's left half, which was joined by similar rays that emerged from the enraged faces of gods. This mass of light transformed into a woman with ten arms. Adishakti re-manifested as Durga to slay Mahishasura. Armed with celestial weapons of all deities and decked with divine ornaments, Durga rode

	weapon, weapon made out of thorns, javelin, dagger
Consort	Shiva
Mount	lion or tiger

into the battle field and challenged demons for battle. Mahishasura's entire army, led by demons like Chikshur, Chamar, Asiloma, Vidalaksha, Durdhara, Durmukha, Mahahanu and many more attacked Durga at once. But Durga slew all of them with unparalleled cruelty. An enraged Mahishasura attacked Durga in guise of a buffalo. But Durga bound it with ropes. The buffalo morphed into a lion and leapt on Durga, but she beheaded it with her sword. At this, Mahishasura began to fight in form of a swordsman. Durga pinned him down with a torrent of arrows. Mahishasura now assumed form of a giant elephant and tugged at Durga's lion. Durga lopped off its trunk with her sword and freed her lion. The elephant turned into a buffalo and charged at Durga. Sipping from her wine cup, Durga flung her trident and beheaded Mahishasura, finally killing him.

Worship

The four-day-long (Saptami to Dashami) Durga Puja is the biggest annual festival in Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Bihar, Jharkhand and Nepal, where it is known as Dashain. It is celebrated likewise with much fervour in various parts of India, especially the Himalayan region, but is celebrated in various forms throughout the Hindu universe.


The day of Durga's victory is celebrated as Vijayadashami (Bihar, Bengali), Dashain (Nepali) or Dussehra (Hindi) – these words literally mean "the Victory on the Tenth (day)".^[4]

In Andhra Pradesh she is also worshipped as Kanaka Durgammathalli, where there is also famous temple for Goddess Kanaka Durga in Indrakeeladri, Vijayawada. She is also known by the name of Bhavani.

In Kashmir she is worshipped as *shaarika* (the main temple is in Hari Parbat in Srinagar).

The actual period of the worship however may be on the preceding nine days (Navaratri) followed by the last day called *Vijayadashami* in North India or five days in Bengal (from the sixth to tenth day of the waxing-moon fortnight).^[5] Nine aspects of Durga known as Navadurga are meditated upon, one by one during the nine-day festival by devout Shakti worshippers. Durga Puja also includes the worship of Shiva, who is Durga's consort (Durga is an aspect of Goddess Parvati), in addition to Lakshmi, Saraswati with Ganesha and Kartikeya, who are considered to be Durga's children.^[6] Worship of mother nature is done, through nine types of plant (called "Kala Bou"), including a plantain (banana) tree, which represent nine divine forms of Goddess Durga.^[7] In South India especially, Andhra Pradesh Dussera Navaratri is also celebrated and the goddess is dressed each day as a different devi – Saraswati, Parvati, Lakshmi etc. – for the nine days.

In North India, the tenth day, is celebrated as *Dussehra*, the day Rama emerged victorious in his battle against the demon, Ravana – gigantic straw effigies of Ravana are burnt in designated open spaces (e.g. Delhi's Ram Lila grounds), watched by thousands of families and little children.



Durga Worship Mantra

0:00

MENU

A 51 seconds sample of Durga Puja Mantra recited in Sanskrit.

Problems playing this file? See media help.



Maa Durga



A traditional Durga idol at a pandal in Kolkata.

In Mysore (which originated from Mahishasooru) in Karnataka, she is worshipped as Chamundeshwari, the patron goddess of the city during Dussehra (Dasara).

In Gujarat it is celebrated as the last day of Navaratri, during which the Garba dance is performed to celebrate the victory of Mahishasuramardini, Durga.

The Goddess Durga is worshipped in her peaceful form as Maha Gauri, The Fair Lady, Shree Shantadurga also known as Santeri, is the patron Goddess of Goa. She is worshipped by all Goan Hindus.

In Maharashtra, Tulja Bhavani and Ambabai are worshipped as Mahishasur Mardini, who is the patron goddess of the land. Bhavani is known as Tulaja, Amba, Renuka, Yamai Saptshrungi and Jogai in different places of Maharashtra. She is the inspirational goddess of Raja Shivaji. As per legends, Bhavani appeared after Shivaji prayed to her and blessed him to be able to make Hindustan or the then India (ruled by the Mughals) independent – the kingdom he established eventually became the Hindu Pad Padshahi (sometimes also called the Maratha Empire), which comprised all the land ruled by the Mughals and brought India back under Hindu sovereignty.

In Bangladesh also, the four-day long Sharadiya Durga Puja (Bengali: শারদীয়া দুর্গা পূজা, 'autumnal Durga worship') is the biggest religious festivals for the Hindus and celebrated across the country with *Vijayadashami* being a national holiday.

The prominence of Durga Puja increased gradually during the British Raj in Bengal.^[8] After the Hindu reformists identified Durga with India, she became an icon for the Indian independence movement.

Western references

Some early Western accounts refer to a deity known as Deumus, Demus or Deumo. Western (Portuguese) sailors first came face to face with the murti of Deumus at Calicut on the Malabar Coast and they concluded it to be the deity of Calicut. Deumus is sometimes interpreted as an aspect of Durga in Hindu mythology and sometimes as deva.

It is described that the ruler of Calicut (Zamorin) had a murti of Deumus in his temple inside his royal palace.^{[9][10]} The temple was two paces wide in each of the four sides and three paces high, with a wooden door covered with gods carved in relief. At the centre of the temple, there was a metal idol of Deumus placed in a seat, which was also made of metal.

Western accounts also describe the ruler of Calicut worshiping an ultimate god called Tamerani ("Tamburan"). The accounts also describes a misunderstood form of the "hook-swinging" ritual once commonly performed as part of some popular Hindu religious festivals.

Notable temples of Durga

In India

Assam



This is an idol of Durga Pooja, comprising Goddess Durga, her daughters Laxmi, Saraswati and her sons Ganesha, Karitik

- Kamakhya Temple, Guwahati, Assam
- Deopani Temple, in Golaghat district, Assam

Andhra Pradesh

- Kanaka Durga Temple in Vijayawada

Bihar

- Shitla Mata temple at Patna Bihar

Delhi

- Kalka Mandir, near Nehru Place, New Delhi.

Goa

- Shanta Durga temple in Goa

Gujarat

- ^[11] Arasuri Ambaji Temple in Gujarat

Haryana

- Shitla Mata temple at Gurgaon Haryana

Himachal Pradesh

- Bala Sundari Temple Trilokpur in District Sirmaur Himachal Pradesh
- Shoolini devi temple at Solan Himachal Pradesh

Jammu

- Bahu Fort Temple in Jammu
- Bala Sundri Temple in Billawar Jammu
- ChiChi Mata Temple in Jammu
- Kol Kandoli Temple in Jammu
- Mahamaya Temple in Jammu
- Sukrala Mata Temple in Jammu
- Vaishno Devi Temple in Katra Jammu

Karnataka

- Chamundeshwari Temple, Mysore Karnataka
- Kateel Durgaparameshwari Temple, near Mangalore, Karnataka

- Kollur Sri mookambika Temple, near Udupi, Karnataka

Kerala

- Adichikkavu Sree Durga Devi Kshetram, Pandanad, Kerala
- Ammathiruvadi Temple, Thrissur, Kerala, India
- Vengoor Sree Durga Devi Temple, near Perumbavoor- Kerala
- Kumaranalloor Devi Temple, Kottayam, Kerala
- Bhagavathinada Sree Durga Temple, Venganoor, Trivandrum, Kerala
- Sankhumugham Durga Temple, Trivandrum, Kerala
- Aruvikkara Durga Temple, Trivandrum, Kerala
- Kalarivathikkal Devi Temple, Kannur, Kerala

[12]

Maharashtra

- Tulja Bhavani Temple, in Tuljapur, Maharashtra

Odisha

- Biraja Temple, Jajpur, Odisha
- Durga Temple, Baideshwar, Odisha
- Katak Chandi Temple, Cuttack, Odisha
- Kichakeshwari Temple, Odisha
- Manikeshwari Temple, Bhawanipatna, Odisha.

Rajasthan

- Ambika Mata Temple in the village of Jagat near Mount Abu in Rajasthan
- Shila Devi temple at Amber, Jaipur, Rajasthan

Tamil Nadu

- Sri Kaliamman Temple, Matrimandir, Auroville, Tamil Nadu

Tripura

- Udaipur, Tripura

Uttar Pradesh

- Vindhyachal temple at Mirzapur

West Bengal

- Kanak Durga Temple, Chikligarh, Medinipur, West Bengal
- Nava Durga Temple, Kolkata, West Bengal^[13]
- 23 Palli Durga Temple, Kolkata, West Bengal
- Kalighat Temple, kolkata, West Bengal
- Tarakeswar, Hooghly District, West Bengal
- Tarapith, Birbhum, West Bengal
- Sarbamongala Mandir, Burdwan, West Bengal

Outside India

- Dhakeshwari Temple in Dhaka, Bangladesh
- Prambanan Temple, Indonesia
- Sri Santha Durga Devi Army Camp in Sungai Petani, Malaysia
- Sri Thurgha Parameswary Amman Alayam, Kampung Tumbuk Pantai, Tanjong Sepat, in Selangor, Malaysia

See also

- Devi-Bhagavata Purana
- Devi Mahatmya
- Durga Puja
- Shaktism

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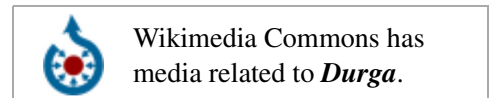
10. ^ *A briefe collection and compendious extract of straunge and memorable thinges, gathered out of the Cosmographie of Sebastian Munster; wherein is made a plaine description of diuers and straunge lawes, rites, maners and properties of sondrye nations, and a short report of straunge histories of diuers men, and of the nature and properties of certaine fowvles, fishes, beastes, monsters, and sondry countryes and places*, published in London in 1574 by Tomas Marshe
11. ^ Ambaji
12. ^ http://www.durgadevitemplevengoor.com/contact_us.php
13. ^ <http://wikimapia.org/811725/NAVA-DURGA-MANDIR>

Further reading

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- Sen Ramprasad (1720–1781). *Grace and Mercy in Her Wild Hair: Selected Poems to the Mother Goddess*. Hohm Press. ISBN 0-934252-94-7.

External links

- Official Website of Kanaka Durgamma Temple (<http://www.durgamma.com>)
- Durga Puja at NetGlimse.com (http://www.netglimse.com/holidays/durga_puja/index.shtml)
- Durga Puja (calcuttaweb.com) (<http://www.calcuttaweb.com/puja/>)
- Durga (http://www.dmoz.org/Society/Religion_and_Spirituality/Hinduism/Gods_and_Goddesses/Durga/) at DMOZ
- 108 names of Durga (http://www.stutimandal.com/gif_devi/durga_shatnaam.htm) from the Durgāsaptaśatī



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Categories: Destroyer goddesses | Durga Puja | Hindu goddesses | Mythological sword fighters | Shaktism | Virgin goddesses | War goddesses | Yogis

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