

# കാർതവീര്യ ദ്വാദശനാമസ്തോത്രം

{|| കാർതവീര്യ ദ്വാദശനാമസ്തോത്രം ||}

കാർതവീര്യോർജുനോ നാമ രാജാ ബാഹുസഹസ്രവാൻ ।  
തസ്യ സ്മരണമാത്രേണ ഗതം നഷ്ടം ച ലഭ്യതേ ॥ ൧ ॥

കാർതവീര്യഃ ഖലദ്വേഷീ കൃതവീര്യസുതോ ബലീ ।  
സഹസ്രബാഹുഃ ശത്രുഘ്നോ രക്തവാസാ ധനുർധരഃ ॥ ൨ ॥

രക്തഗന്ധോ രക്തമാൽയോ രാജാ സ്മർതുരഭീഷ്ടദഃ ।  
ദ്വാദശൈതാനി നാമാനി കാർതവീര്യസ്യ യഃ പഠേത് ॥ ൩ ॥

സംപദസ്തത്ര ജായന്തേ ജനസ്തത്ര വശം ഗതഃ ।  
ആനയത്യാശു ദുരസ്ഥം ക്ഷേമലാഭയുതം പഠിയത് ॥ ൪ ॥

സഹസ്രബാഹുസശരം മഹിതം  
സചാപം രക്താംബരം രക്തകിരീടകുൺഡലമ് ।  
ചോരാദി-ദുഷ്ടഭയ-നാശം ഇഷ്ടദം തം  
ധ്യായേത് മഹാബല-വിജൃംഭിത-കാർതവീര്യമ് ॥ ൫ ॥

യസ്യ സ്മരണമാത്രേണ സർവദുഃഖക്ഷയോ ഭവേത് ।  
യൻനാമാനി "മഹാവീര്യശ്ചാർജുനഃ കൃതവീര്യവാൻ" ॥ ൬ ॥

ഹൈഹയാധിപതഃ സ്തോത്രം സഹസ്രാവൃത്തികാരിതമ് ।  
വാഞ്ചിതാർഥപദ്രം നൃണാം സ്മരജ്ജയം സുകൃതം യദി ॥ ൭ ॥

॥ ഇതി കാർതവീര്യ ദ്വാദശനാമ സ്തോത്രം ॥

Note:-

(1) Srimad Bhagavatam says a few lines about Arjuna (he was the son of Kritavirya and hence called Kartaviryarjuna), in verses 23 to 27 in chapter 23, Book9. The verses and their rough translations are given here.

അർജുനഃ കൃതവീര്യസ്തസ്മൈ സപ്തദ്വീപേശ്വരോ/ഭവത് |  
ദത്താത്രേയാദധരേരംശാത് പ്രാപ്തയോഗമഹാഗുണഃ ||

ന നൂനം കാർതവീര്യസ്തഗതിം യാസ്യാന്തി പാർതിവാഃ |  
യജ്ഞദാനതപോയോഗശുക്തവീര്യജയാദിഭിഃ ||

പഞ്ചാശീതിസഹസ്രാണി ഹ്യായാഹതബലഃസമാഃ |  
അനഷ്ടവിത്ത്സമരണോ ബുദ്ധുജേ/ക്ഷയ്യാഷഡ്വസു ||

തസ്യാ പുത്രസ്രഹസ്രേഷു പഞ്ചൈവോർവരിതാ മൃധേ |  
ജയധ്വജഃ ശൂരശേനോ വൃഷഭോ മധുരൂർജിതഃ ||

Arjuna, the son of Kritavirya became the ruler of the entire world with its seven continents. From his guru Sri Dattatreya he attained a part manifestation of Sri Hari. He became an expert yogi and was blessed with the siddhis (mystic powers). No other king could be compared with Arjuna in valour, munificence, asceticism, wisdom and other virtues. He ruled for 85,000 years and enjoyed all the pleasures. His strength (of body, mind and senses) remained unimpaired. His very remembrance proves to be a security against loss of wealth. He had a thousand sons. All of them, except five, were killed by Parasurama. One of Arjuna's descendants was Yadu. Yadu's descendants were known as Yadavas.

(2):- Arjuna or Kartaviryarjuna, as he is popularly known, also finds a mention in the Uttara Kanda of Valmiki Ramayana. (chapters 31 - 33). Sage Agastya narrates the story of Ravana to Rama.

Ravana did severe penance and as a result got great powers from Brahma. He felt he was invincible. He could defeat anyone he came across with ease. He became puffed up with pride and was looking out for someone with whom he can have a good fight. He went to the city of Mahishmati, the city on the banks of river Narmada, from where Arjuna ruled. Soon, he got into a severe fight with Arjuna. Ravana was hit on his chest by Arjuna and fell down crying. Arjuna trussed him up and imprisoned him. Sage Pulastya, the grand father of Ravana, heard of Ravana's defeat and subsequent imprisonment by Arjuna. He felt pity for Ravana's condition and came to Mahishmati and requested Arjuna to release Ravana. Arjuna immediately acceded to the request and released Ravana. Later both Arjuna and Ravana entered into an treaty of friendship. Another version of the stotram containing his twelve names is given below.

കാർതവീര്യഃ സഹസ്രാക്ഷഃ കൃതവീര്യസുതഃ ബലീ ।  
 സഹസ്രബ്രാഹ്മുഃ ശത്രുഘ്നഃ രക്തവാസാ ധനുർധരഃ ॥ ൧ ॥

രക്തഗന്ധോ രക്തമാൽയഃ രാജാ സ്മർതുരഭീഷ്ടദഃ ।  
 ഭവാദശൈതാനി നാമാനി കാർതവീര്യസ്യ യഃ സ്മരേത് ॥ ൨ ॥

അനഷ്ടദ്രവ്യതാ തസ്യ നഷ്ടസ്യ പുനരാഗമഃ ।  
 സംപദസ്തസ്യ ജായന്തേ ജനാസ്തസ്യ വശോ സദാ ॥ ൩ ॥

These verses say that one who remembers the twelve names of the great Arjuna, son of Kritavirya, will be blessed with prosperity. He will draw (attract) people to him. He will not lose his wealth or property by theft etc., and will also get back the money that

he had lost.

॥ ഇതി കാർതവീര്യ ഭവാദശനാമ സ്തോത്രം സംപൂർണ്ണം ॥

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