

Registered with the Registrar of News papers of India under No. R.N. 8243/63

॥ श्रीः ॥

## SRI MADHWA SIDDHANTA

Monthly Journal of  
Sriman Madhwa Siddhantonnahini Sabha  
Tiruchanur - Tirupati 517 503  
Ph.: (0877) 223 97 25

**Issue No. 283**

**Aug 2015**

1. Puja To Your Parents ... ..	2
2. SHATAA - BHI - SHEKAM ... ..	3
3. Sri Jayatirtharu ... ..	14
4. Deepa-Sthambha Puja ... ..	16
5. Naga Chaturthi ... ..	19
6. Notable Dates ... ..	24
7. Four Books of T.S.R. ... ..	25
8. Sabha Dates ... ..	26
8. Vara Lakshmi Puja ... ..	27
9. 1008 Gayatri Japa ... ..	29
10. Procedure for Wearing Thulasi Mani ... ..	31

**Issued to S.M.S.O. Sabha Members, Patrons & Donors**

*Publisher*

Hony. Secretary S.M.S.O. Sabha  
**R.ANANTHAN**, F.C.A.,  
12, Amarjothi Gardens,  
Railway Feeder Road,  
TIRUPUR 641 601.

Ph. Off : (0421) 2201 322

Res : (0421) 2243 832

**ananthan.ca@gmail.com**

*Managing Editor*

**Srimushnam V. Nagarajachar,**

10, S. R. Extn. III st  
Malligaipoo Agraharam  
SRIRANGAM - 620 006.

Ph. (0431) 243 21 81

**The views expressed in Sabha Publications  
are not necessarily the views of S.M.S.O. Sabha.  
Individual authors are responsible for their views**

**₹ 10**

## Puja To Your Parents

1. Blessed you are, if you have the opportunity to celebrate the old-age-religious Shaantis to your aged parents as prescribed in Dharma Shastras.
2. God keeps Him self hidden in your mother and father. Puja to parents is a Puja to Paramatma.
3. Their feelings and their love for you is boundless and unconditional.
4. Why somebody's parents do not feel for you the same way as your own parents feel? Because the Lord took personal interest in you and planted parental love and feeling in a particular human being whom you call your own mother and father.
5. To respect them as mere father and mother is a blind love and an incomplete worship. To see the Lord in them, is Divine Love and it is a true worship with full of meaning.
6. Keep this always in mind; particularly when you are offering Namaskara to your parents.

# SHATAA - BHI - SHEKAM

Sahasra - Chandra - Darshana - Shanti

शताभिषेकम् (सहस्र-चन्द्र-दर्शन-शान्तिः)

By *Srimushnam V. Nagarajachar, Srirangam*

Sownaka Maha Rishi prescribes the above mentioned Shanti for a person when he attains 80 years of age. This can be celebrated either at the beginning of 80th year or before 81st birthday.

## REFERENCE

1. वयो अवस-थाभिध शान्ति समुच्चयः

Pub: Jyothi Dhananjaya Davale Kesav Bhi Kaji Davale,  
Girgaon, Mumbai - 4 — (6th Edition - 2005)

2. नैमित्तिक-कर्म-सङ्ग्रहः (Dharwad or Gadag Book)

## How this 1000 is counted?

We are supposed to have Chandra-Darsana every month on the Shukla Paksha dwitiya - (cum - Tritiya) in the western horizon. The day is indicated in Panchanga as "**Chandra-Darshana**". We see this new chandra every month; (12-chandras in a year). When a person completes his 79th year of age, it comes to (79x12=) at 948 Chandras.

During the said 79 years, 28 Adhika-Masas have occurred. Add that number 948+28=976. Again several chandra Grahanas have occurred during the same

79 years. Plus; also add a few months of his 80th year. All put together it may exceed 1000.

But how Chandra Grahana is taken for the purpose of new Chandra Darshana?

Madhya Kaala in Chandra Darshana is equal to Amavasya. The moon totally disappears in the sky. Complete darkness like Amavasya. After Grahana, when Chandra emerges fresh, it is equal to Shukla Paksha Dwitiya (Tritiya) Chandra (Mumbai Book P.47). Avoiding all the above calculations, there is also a popular Sampradaya to celebrate this at the age of 84. ( $84 \times 12 = 1008$ ).

### **Brahma Sharee-ram**

The body of that person is hailed as “**Brahma Shareera**” who has celebrated his Shata-abhisheka.

### **When to celebrate?**

One’s 80<sup>th</sup> year is the criterion. Either on his Janma Nakshatara day or any auspicious day during 80th year.

### **Kalasa: How Many ?**

Sampradayas differ in this respect. Shastras says it is “Yatha Sakti” (यथा शक्ति). Even one kalasa will do. In Sampradaya it is four, five and 13 also. But designated Devatas have to be propitiated/worshipped both in puja and in Homa. Less number of Kalasa does not mean less mantras. Therefore, better discuss this with Purohit Achar and go by his advice.

### Five Kalasas

As per Mumbai Book (p.48) and other book “**Brahma Karma samuch-chaya**” (P.428), Four Kalasas are prescribed. However Five is in vogue, and the Devatas are: (1) Vishnu, (2) Trayambaka (Mrityun-jaya) (3) Soorya, (4) Chandra and (5) **One’s own** Janma Nakshatra Devata.

### Procedure

- (1) Devara Namaskara and also to Sapta Chiranjivis
- (2) Sankalpa
- (3) Punya-h-Vaachanam & Naandi
- (4) Acharya-Brahma-Ritwik Varanam,
- (5) Pancha-Gavya Mela-nam
- (6) Kalsaa Pratishta, Nava-Graha Pratishta, Kalasa Puja & Paarayanam
- (7) Homa-Agni Pratishta & Homas, (8) Bali-Daanam,
- (9) Poorna-Ahuti
- (10) **Kalasa-puna-h Pooja and** Kalasa-Udaka-Abhisheka to Yajamana Dampatis,
- (11) Nireek-shita Aajya Daanam, Tila-Danam plus other Danas.
- (12) Prayer to Markandeya group of sapta chiranjivis
- (13) Take their Prasada,
- (14) Sambhaavana to Purohit Acharyas and Taamboola-Dakshina to other Bramnanas
- (15) Aasirvaada Veda-Ghosha by Veda-Brahmanas
- (16) Honouring of Yaja-maana with Tilaka, Gandha, Garland and Vastra by his son (or by any one in his place)

- (17) Other's honouring yajamaana, and concluded with Aarti by sumangalis,  
 (18) Agni yatha-sthaanam, by Purohit  
 (19) यस्यस्मृत्या च and  
 (20) Brahmana-Sumangali Bhojanam.

### SANKALPA - VAAKYAM

नैमित्तिक-कर्म-संग्रहः p.99

..... गोत्रस्य, ..... शर्मणः, मम, सहस्र चन्द्र दर्शन निमित्त, दश पूर्वान् दश अपरान्, आत्मनासह एकविंशति पुरुषान् उद्धर्तुकामः सर्वं दुरित उपशमन पूर्वक, गंगादि सर्वं पुण्यतीर्थ स्नानफल अवाप्त्यर्थं तथा, संभावित, सहस्र-चन्द्र-दर्शन संसूचित, पुण्य-विशेष अभिवृद्धये, नानाविध अरिष्ट निवृत्त्यर्थं, उत्तरे वयसि देहदाढ्यं, मनस्थैर्यं अभिवृद्ध्यर्थं तथा, स्व-उचित-धर्म-अनुष्ठानादिषु न्यून-अतिरिक्त-दोष अनवाप्तये च, शास्त्रविहितां, शौनकोक्तां सहस्र चन्द्रदर्शन शान्तिं करिष्ये । (आचार्य द्वारा कारयिष्ये च ।)

This Shanti is a rare occasion in the family to propitiate and please so many Devatas at a time with Veda Parayana, Puja, Japa, Homa, Dakshina, Daana, Anna-daana etc. Its Divine Effect and God's Grace is immesurable and unimaginable for the whole family.

## **The Gist & Spirit of Sankalpa**

The Divine Grace flowing from this Shanti will protect those in 21 generations of my Vamsha. That is, the past ten generations, the coming ten future generations and those now in my own present generation. Let this shanti bring **Divine Grace of** good fortune to all the members in my family. May this shanti bring me the Punya of Ganga snana. Mainly let the Lord be pleased to grant me good health and mental peace in my old age. This will enable me to carry on my daily Aachara, Anushtana.

By this shanti, let the Lord be pleased to forgive me for all the short-comings in my Achara Anushtanas.

With all these prayer in mind. I undertake this Shanti as laid down in Veda-Shastra and as prescribed by Sri Sownaka Maha-rishi. After this,

### **Punya-h-Vaachana, Maatraka-Puja & Naandi**

Dampatis sitting for Shanti are Yajamana Dampatis. (It means ourselves when we sit). At the start of any domestic function, we need blessings. When the function happens to be elaborate and vedic we need blessings in Veda-Vachanas. Those vachanas are Punya-h-vaachana. It is a must at the start of any auspicious function, personal or otherwise. When we sit for punya-h-vaachana, our prayers are four. One by one we place them before the Veda Brahmanas assembled in front of us and seek their blessings. They respond, in veda-vachana. The four prayers are:-

(1) पुण्याहं भवन्तो ब्रुवन्तु = May you declare this day is auspicious for the function. They chant the relevant Vedic Riks and declare ॐ पुण्याहं This day is auspicious for the function.

(2) स्वस्ति भवन्तो ब्रुवन्तु = May you declare that it will all be well with us. They chant relevant Vedic Riks and declare ॐ स्वस्ति All will be well for you.

(3) ऋद्धिं भवन्तो ब्रुवन्तु = May you declare that auspicious activities will take place often, and often in our family, leading us to success, prosperity and affluence. Brahmanas Chant the Vedic Riks and declare कर्म ऋध्यताम् = Let this Shubha Karma be the cause for further success and auspicious growth in your family.

(4) श्रीः अस्तु इति भवन्तो ब्रुवन्तु = May you declare and bless that this Shubha Karma will pave the way for Lakshmi-Kataksha in our family. They reply with Veda-Vachanas and pronounce अस्तु श्रीः = Let the wealth, beauty, splendour come to you. Let Lakshmi Devi open Her eyes and shower all good fortunes on your family.

### Maatruka Puja & Naandi

Stree Devatas are 23 (16+7). Plus Ganapati, Durga, Kshetra-Paala and Vaas-tosh-pati, total 27. Puja first for these Maatruka Devatas and next is Naandi.



## Naandi Means What?

Our past Pitrus are very much willing to come and bless us invisible. Whenever we undertake any Punya Karya and Dharma Karya in our family, they expect a prayer call from us. Therefore, it is our first duty and most important to remember them and invite them with Veda Mantras; offer puja to them and pray them in these words:-

O, Naandi Devatas, we pray. Please come to this Mantapa, protect me, protect my Dharma Pathni, our kumara, kumari and protect the whole family. (अत्र आगच्छ, मां रक्ष, मम धर्म पत्नीं रक्ष, मम कुमारं रक्ष, मम कुमारीं रक्ष, सकुटुंबं रक्ष ॥) This is Naandi. And there is still more to be said in this regard.

## Kalasa Pratishta

As already discussed in earlier paragraphs here, if it is five kalasas, the Devatas and their Mantras are:- (1) Pradhana Devata = Vishnu (इदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे) (2) Mrut-yunjaya (त्रयंबकं यजामहे) (3) Kaala-Swaroopa Soorya (आकृष्णेन), (4) Chandra (नवो, नवो भवति), (5) Yajamana's Janma Nakshatra Devata (the relevant Rik for that Nakshatra).

Nava-graha Devatas Aa-vaa-hana and pratishta in respective Nava-Dhaanyas. Next: Kalasa-Puja and other Devatas Puja and Parayana. Next: Agni pratishta for Homa, Agni Sho-dasa-samskaara. The

Poorvaanga Homa for Vishnu saannidhya in Agni.  
Then Anvaa-dhaana and Pradhaana Homas begin.

### HOMAS

देवता	मन्त्रः	★ द्रव्य	संख्या
1. विष्णु	ॐ इदं विष्णुर्विचक्रमे	समित् चरु आज्य	108 or 28
2. मृत्युञ्जयः	ॐ त्र्यंबकं यजामहे	-Do-	28
3. सूर्यः	ॐ आकृष्णेन	-Do-	28
4. चन्द्रः	ॐ नवो, नवो भवति	-Do-	28
5. सूर्यादि नवग्रहाः	तत्तन्मन्त्रेण	-Do-	each4
6. अधि- प्रत्यधि -देवता	तत्तन्मन्त्रेण	-Do-	each4
7. अष्टदिक् पाल	तत्तन्मन्त्रेण	पायस आज्य	each once

★ As per Mumbai book (P.48) Aajya alone is the Dravya for all the Devatas. According to other Sampradaya in practice, Samit & Charu are also offered. That too in respect of some Devatas only.

### क्रतु-संरक्षण चतुष्टय देवता

8. गणपति	ॐ गणानां त्वा....	चरु आज्य	each once
दुर्गा	ॐ जातवेदसे...	-Do-	„
क्षेत्रपाल	ॐ क्षेत्रस्य पतिना...	-Do-	„
वास्तोष्पति	ॐ वास्तोष्पते प्रति	-Do-	„
9. यजमानस्य			28
जन्मनक्षत्र देवता	तत्तन्मन्त्रेण	-Do-	or 8
10. स्विष्टकृत्	यदस्य इति	combined द्रव्य	once
11. प्रायश्चित्त होमः	अयाश्च इति	आज्य	once
12. हुतदेवतानां बलिदानम् (with दीप)			
13. पूर्णाहुतिः			

### Abhisheka to Yajamana

At the completion of Homas, Kalasa Puna-h Puja and then Kalasa Devata Visarjana and then Kalasa Udaka Abhisheka to Yajamana-Dampatis. Patni sits at the left side of her Pathi. Mantras at that time: (1) समुद्र ज्येष्ठा, (2) शन्न इन्द्राग्नी, (3) परं मृत्यो, (4) एष वाम-देवो ( 2 Riks) (5) Nava-Graha Mukhya Devata Mantras, as many of them as time permits on that occasion.

### Daanas

Change of Vastra after Abhisheka and after taking Homa-Raksha, these Daanas are to be offered:

- (1) Nireek-shita Aajya Dana (in a brass bowl)
- (2) Kalasa + Vastra+Pratima Dana
- (3) Navagraha Dhaanya Dana, then Dasa-Dana.

They are:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (1) Go-Dana (Cash: yatha-sakti)                   | (6) Vastra,  |
| (2) Bhoo Dana (cash)                              | (7) Dhaanya (wheat)                                  |
| (3) Tila Dana (Half kg) or<br>more with Dakshina. | (8) Guda (Bella),                                    |
| (4) Hiranya (Gold) Dana (cash),                   | (9) Silver item or cash,                             |
| (5) Aajya (Ghee)                                  | (10) Lavana (uppu) Danam.<br>(These are Dasa Danas). |

(4) Dampati Danam (Dhoti with Dakshina & Sari with blouse & Dakshina).

### Prayer to Sapta Chiranjeevis

Prayer to (1) Aswat-thaama, (2) Bali, (3) Vyasa, (4) Hanuman, (5) Vibheeshana, (6) Kripa, (7) Parasurama, plus (8) Markandeya and (9) Dhruva. Then Pooja, Naivedya (of milk mixed with Tila and Bella) then prayer and then “taking in” that Naivedya-Prasada with this Mantra.

सतिलं, गुड संमिश्रं, अंजल्यर्धं मितं पयः ।

मार्कण्डेयात् वरं लब्ध्वा, पिबामि आयुर्वृद्धये ॥

*Sa-Tilam Guda sam-mishram*

*Anjal-Yardham Mitam Paya-h*

*Markandeyaath Varam Lab-dhvaa*

*Pibaami Aayur Vrid-dha-ye*

Then offer Sambhavana to Purohit Achars with due honour of offering them Gandha, Pushpa and Taamboola. They chant Aashirvaada Mantras.

### **Puja to Yajamana & Conclusion**

The son of Yajamana (or any one in his place) offer Ganda to Yajamana, Tilaka, Pushpa-Maala, Vastra and receive blessings. Others also offer. It is concluded with Sumangalis offering Aarati to Yajamana. Purohit performs “Agni Yatha-sthaanam” यस्य स्मृत्या च, and the **sankalpa** for Samaaradhana.

### **Shoorpa-Dana to Sumangalis (Winnow-s)**

Yajamana-pathni offers, Morada-Baayana to Sumangalis (yatha-shakti). The things usually are; (1) Two winnows smered with Arishina/Halidi. (Now a days, it is offered in a container) (2) Arishina Kunkuma pkts, (3) a blouse piece (4) Comb, (5) a small mirror, (6) Karimani-Sara, (7) Bangles, (8) Bich-Cholai (ear-ring), (9) a coconut, (10) a pkt of rice, (11) a pkt.of Toor-Dhal, (12) a pkt of Bella, (13) a pkt of Devara-Deepa-Bathi and, (14) Dakshina, (yatha shakti)

### **Those Who Can Afford**

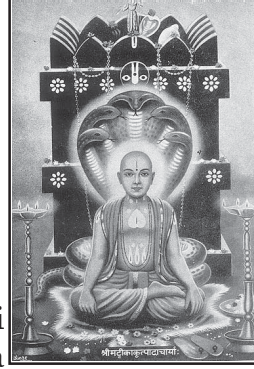
(Extra Items)

(1) Sari, (2) Silver Bindi for leg-fingers, (3) Gold Maangalya-Bottu, single or (3) Kari-mani-sara with gold Gundus in between the beads of karimanis. Keep all the things in the container, close it and keep tamboola over the container, give to summangali and receive blessings by offering Namaskara. The function concludes with Brahmana-Suvasinee Samaaradhana.

— Shubham —

*A Mahan's Aradhana***SRI JAYATIRTHARU****(TEEKACHARYARU)**

(1365 – 1388)

**Aaraadhana on  
4 - 8 - 2015 (Tuesday)**

The Brindavana of Sri Jayatirtha is at Malakheda Kshetra, near Gulbarga. He wrote detailed commentaries (Tika) on most of Sri Madhwacharya's works. Hence he is called 'Teekacharya'.

Sri Jayatirtha lived around 650 years ago. We are most fortunate if we simply think of this great saint. He incarnated only to bring out the greatness and give the meanings of the works of Sri Madhwacharya. He did this great service in his young age and entered Brindavana in his 42 year.

Dhondo Panth was his Poorvashrama name. Later, when he became the Sanyasi-Sishya of Sri Aksho-bhya Tirtha, the young Sanyasi was named Jaya Tirtha. This Guru Sri Aksho-bhya Tirtha was one of the direct Sishyas of Sri Madhwa and was also Acharya's 4th successor in Peeta.

When Sri Madhwa was moving from place to place, a bullock was carrying the load of library on his back and used to listen when Acharya was teaching his Sishyas. Naturally, the teaching included hidden meanings of Veda-Vachanas and subtle points of their Vedantic significance. While addressing

Sishyas in the class, Sri Acharya, at times, used to turn towards the bull and continue, as though it was closely following what he taught. It was strange for on lookers. The surprise did not stop at this. Once during leisure-time-talk, the Sishyas in the presence of Acharya, raised the question, as to who among them could write commentaries on Acharya's Bhashya. To their utter surprise, Acharya answered in these words:-

व्याख्यास्यति एष गो राट् ।

*“This bullock will write the commentaries.”*

The bullock was born as “Tikacharya”. All these information we get from “SRI JAYATIRTHA VIJAYA” and other works of mahatmas like Sri Satya-Priya Tirtha and others.

### HIS WORKS

Sri Jayatirtha wrote more than 22 Granthas. The famous two works are: (1) Tatwa-prakashika (2) Sriman Nyaya Sudha. Both are the ‘Tika’ Granthas for Sri Madhwacharya's Bhashya and Anuvya-khyana for Brahmasutra. Among the small works of Sri Jayatirtha, ‘Padya-maala’ is famous. This describes the procedure for our daily Devara Pooja. This is based on Sri Madhwacharya's Tantra-saara-sangraha.

### PRAYER SLOKA

चित्रैः पदैश्च गंभीरैः वाक्यै-र्मानै-रखण्डितैः ।

गुरु भावं व्यञ्जयन्ती भाति श्री जय-तीर्थ वाक् ॥

Sri Jayatirtha entered Brindavana on Aashaada Krishna Paksha Panchami at Malakheda.

## **Deepa-Sthambha Puja** **(Gendana Puja)**

By **N. Raghothaman**, Triplicane, Chennai - 5

**Aashada Amavasya (14 - 8 - 2015 Friday)**

Married and unmarried girls perform this puja on Aashada Amavasya. It is, Gendana Puja. Don't go to translate this term in English. It will lose its charm and sweetness. We love our culture so much. It is so sacred and so sweet.

Gendana Puja is a puja to Parvati-Parameswara for the well-being of the husband. For unmarried girls, it is a prayer to Devi to grant an ideal husband. This is also called "Bheemana Amavasya". Two small mud-gopurams, similar to Bella-Ach-Chu, (3 inches height) are made. They represent Parvati and Parameswara. In Kannada, they are Khamba. In Samskrita they are Sthambha. Decorate them with dots of Chandana (use seamy liquid Chandana) straight lines on their edges, from top to bottom. Arishina, Kunkuma to Parvati Khamba. In place of Maangalya, Arishina-Beru (Turmeric-piece) tied to that Khamba, using an yellow thread. If mud Khamba not available Puja can be performed to a picture of Parvati, Parameswara.

### **Puja To Dora With Nine Knots**

Parvati Devi protects us in nine ways, with her nine Roopas. As its symbol, a white thread is smeared with wet-Arishina-Pudi (Wet-turmeric powder) first. Then make it a thread with nine knots. Each knot



represents one Roopa of Devi. Tie a Pushpa at the centre of the thread. It is Dora, to be tied to the girl's right-wrist after puja. So the length of the Dora should be convenient for this. Prepare as many Doras required for girls doing the Puja. Place all these Doras in a plate in front of Devi for Puja. Tembittu Deepas nine or ordinary Deepas nine are kept in Puja.

Perform Puja for Devi as usual with songs and Pushpa Archana, chanting the nine Naamaa-valis.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. शिवायै नमः          | 6. हर-कान्तायै नमः    |
| 2. भवानी देव्यै नमः    | 7. सिद्ध-वाह-नायै नमः |
| 3. रुद्राणी देव्यै नमः | 8. अंबिकायै नमः       |
| 4. गिरिजायै नमः        | 9. पार्वत्यै नमः      |
| 5. कान्तायै नमः        |                       |
| 1. Shivaa-yai Nama-h   | 7. Simha-             |
| 2. Bhavani Dev-yai ,,  | vaa-ha-naa-yai Nama-h |
| 3. Rudraani ,, ,,      | 8. Ambika-yai ,,      |
| 4. Girijaa-yai ,,      | 9. Paarvat-yai ,,     |
| 5. Kaantaa-yai ,,      |                       |
| 6. Hara-Kaanta-yai ,,  |                       |

Dhoopa, Deepa, Naivedya. If possible, nine kinds of Nai-vedyas are offered:

- 1) Nine Karada Kaduvu (or Somaasi)
- 2) Good Payasa
- 3) Chitraanna. (4) Mosaru (curd) Anna.
- 5) Koshambari, (6) Thembittu,
- 7) Chigili (Ellu or *Noogulu* fried and pounded with bella) (8) Coconut, (9) A fruit.

If some of the above items are not available, in their place, offer sugar-candy, Draaksha, Godambi, Baadaami and the like. After Naivedya Mangala Arathi, then Kunkuma Arathi, Pra-dak-shina, Namaskara and then prayer.

### **Dora-Bandhana**

Doras are tied on the right wrist of the girl by an elderly Sumangali. In olden days, ladies used to sing a Kannada Haadu on this, in 58 Stanzas, after the Puja. It consists an interesting story. Every married girl and unmarried girl would be highly benefited if she listened to it attentively.

Quarrels in the family, are quite common every where. Ill treatment, humiliation, partiality, jealousy, short temper are all God-sent tests for you; The Lord is watching you. Remember Him and endure all the hardships. After some time forgive the person and forget the ill-treatment. The Lord will surely reward you soon. Life-long enmity (Deerga-vaira) is not the Swabhava of a pati-vrata says this stanza:-

पतिव्रता स्त्रीयरिगे क्रोध-विल्ल-वेन्दु  
पृथ्वियोळगे जनरु होगळिदरु ॥ (padya-50)

The world will respect you if you forget the anger / hardship. And people will regard you and praise you an ideal pati-Vrata, if you forget enmity against any one.

This Deepa-Sthamba Pooja is beneficial to the family in so many ways. It elevates your inner personality, inner value. It makes you a 'good-matured' lady, and agreeable to every one in the family.

## NAGA CHATURTHI

(Sra. Shu. Chatur) - 18-8-2015 Tue



Sraavana Maasa Shukla Paksha Chaturthi and Panchami are important days for Puja both by men and women. This is very important for women in the interest of their children. Even if no children, this Puja will pave the way for their motherhood in due course. Naga Chaturthi and Garuda Panchami are as important as Akshaya Triteeya. Shastra says that this Puja protects the devotee from Sarpa-Bhaya. (Nirnaya Sindhu p.87)

ये तस्यां पूजयन्ती-ह, नागान् भक्ति-पुरः सरः ।  
न तेषां सर्पतो वीर, भयं भवति कुत्रचित् ॥

This is a Puja to be performed with *madi*. During Saligrama Puja, as a daily routine, we conclude it with Puja to Vayu, Garuda and Sesha. Therefore, Nagara Pratima is always there in our Puja-box. On this day, conclude the above said routine Puja, keep the Nagara alone separately in a small plate, close the Puja box and place it in its usual seat.

Perform Panchamruta Abhisheka to Nagara. If Possible, do Abhisheka with tender coconut water also and finally with pure water. Clean the Pratima and Place it in the plate for further Puja. Offer Gaja-Vastra. Dont use Kunkuma in between Gajja. Use Arishina Paste (Turmeric). for Gaja Vastra and even for Arati on Chaturthi. Kumkuma Arati and Kunkuma Gaja

Vastra are used on the next day (Garuda Panchami day.) Now, after Abhisheka, offer Janivara, Gandha, Akshata, Pushpa - Archana — all used earlier for Devaru-Puja. Dhoopa, Deepa, then offer Devaru Teertha, Tulasi and then Naivedya.

In addition to Milk, Curd, Bella etc. the other popular items of Naivedya in Tamil Nadu are Thembittu, Arulu and Chigili. These three names are Tamil Nadu Kannada. Yellu (raw gingili) soaked in water for a few hours, dried in doors and then dehusk. This white Yellu is pounded with Bella. Elakki-Powder also mixed. This is Chigili, an important item for Naivedya. **Honey is not included for Naivedya.** Kalpoora Arathi and then Mangala-Arathi. Two small Deepas kept in a plate with Arisina-water (not Kunkuma-water). Then Pradakshina Namaskara and prayer.

### Prayer Mantra

*(Bhavish-yottara Purana Chp. 32)*

वासुकिः, तक्षकश्चैव, काळियो, मणिभद्रकः ।  
 ऐरावतो, धृतराष्ट्रः, कार्कोटक धनञ्जयौ ॥  
 एते अभयं प्रयच्छन्ति प्राणिनां प्राण-जीविनाम् ॥

All this puja is to the Nagara Pratima near Pooja Box, at home. Then the traditional Sampradaya is to go to Mutt or temple and do simple Puja with milk, either in the ant-hill (Hooth-tha) or to the stone Nagara there. Naivedya, Arati, Pradhakshina, Namaskara.

Returning home, simple Puja to the Rangoli Nagara (and Kutti Nagara) near the main entrance either on the floor, or on a plank. This Rangoli Nagara

and its Kutti Nagara are drawn in the morning itself and kept ready for Puja now. After Puja at the floor, a figure of Nagara with Kutti Nagara by its side is drawn on one side of the wall near the main entrance. These two figures are drawn with Arishina-paste (turmeric). This is drawn on the Southern side or Western side of the entrance and simple Puja is performed to it. The other side is reserved for the next day (for Garuda-Panchami and it will be drawn with Halidi or Jawala i.e. Arishina paste mixed with a bit of Chunnam). This Puja to Nagaras on the wall is performed as per Purana-vachana:

श्रावणे मासि पंचम्यां शुक्लपक्षे नराधिप ।  
 द्वारस्य उभयतो लेख्या, गोमयेन विषोल्बणाः ।  
 पूजयेत् विधिवत् वीर दधि, दूर्वाङ्कुरैः कुशैः ।  
 गन्ध-पुष्प-उपहारैश्च, ब्राह्मणानां च तर्पणैः ॥

### **Arishina on Chaturthi And Halidi (red) on Panchami**

The above sloka advises to draw the Nagaras on the wall with Gomaya (cow-dung). But it has come in Sampradaya to use Arishina on Chaturthi and Halidi (Jawala) on Panchami for drawing the figures of Nagara on the wall. Curd (Da-dhi), Green-grass (Doorva Ankura), Darbha, Gandha, Pushpa are used for Nagara Puja as per the Slokas above. Then Naivedya. Nagara Puja concludes with giving Yatha Shakti Tamboola Dakshina plus Tembittu and Chigili Dana to deserving Brahmanas, preferably Brahmachari boys.

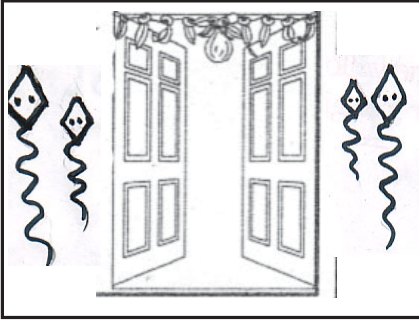
## FOOD NIYAMA ON CHATURTHI

Women observe Upasava or take Phalahara on Naga Chaturthi day and night. The usual items taken are: Avalakki, Rava Kesari, Arulu mixed with curd without salt, Payasa etc. Milk is avoided at night since milk is used for Abhisheka & Naivedya for Nagara.

### Garuda Panchami (Naga Panchami)

*(Sra. Shu. Panchami) - 19-8-2015 Wednesday*

This day is observed in both the names mentioned above. Nagara & Garuda are siblings. Usually Naga Chaturthi Vrata is concluded with 2nd day Nagara Puja and Paa-rana. In some houses, they do Puja to Garuda Pratima also today along with Nagara.



Puja-Paddhati is the same as the previous day. Kunkuma

Gajavastra, Kunkuma Arati and red-colour (Halidi) Nagara on the other side of the wall today. Chigili is done with fried Yellu,

instead of raw Yellu. All other Puja-methods are the same as previous day. No Upavasa today.

Nagara lives in ant-hill (Hoot-tha in Kannada and Put-thu in Tamil). After performing Puja there, they bring home a handful of mud from near the ant-hill as Nagara Prasada and give it to all in the house, particularly to brothers. They apply it slightly on their navel and on ear-lobes.

## **Anna-Tammaana Hub-ba** *(Festivity for Brothers)*

At the end of Nagara-Puja, sisters pray for the welfare of their borthers. Even if there were any misunderstanding with brothers earlier, they forget everything and earnestly pray for their affection to grow. With this in mind, sisters affectionately offer Nagara-Prasada to brothers on Naga Panchami day. In turn, brothers bring suitable gifts to their sisters.

---

**Note** : If this Puja could not be performed on its due date, it has to be performed on Chaturti / Panchami after Deepavali.

---

### **Things Needed For Nagara Puja**

- |  |                               |
|--|-------------------------------|
| 1. Arishina, Kunkuma   | 15. Chandanam                 |
| 2. Flowers (white colour)                                      | 16. Gaja-Vastra               |
| 3. Kyaadhi Hoov-vu (Kannada, Thaa-Zham-boo Tamil if available) | 17. Ellu(Gingili) 250         |
| 4. Taamboola   | 18. Bella 200                 |
| 5. Janivaara-2 (Yajn-yopa-Veeta)                               | 19. Tembittu                  |
| 6. Milk (un-heated)200   | 20. Arulu                     |
| 7. Curd - 100  | 21. Avalakki                  |
| 8. Ghee - 50   | 22. Green Grass (Doorva)      |
| 9. Honey (for Abhisheka) 2 spoon                               | 23. Darbha                    |
| 10. Bella-Powder-200   | 24. Plantain (or any)         |
| 11. Kal-Sakkare (sugar-candy)                                  | 25. Donna (or cups)-10        |
| 12. Kalpoora (camphor)   | 26 Rupee coins (for Dakshina) |
| 13. Match-box  | 27. Rava for pala-hara        |
| 14. Agar-Bathi   | 28. Madi-Vastra               |

# NOTABLE DATES

**Aug / Sep 2015** Manmatha Nama Samvatsara

---

## 1-8-15 to 14-8-15 Nija Aashada Kri. Paksha

---

04-08-15	Tue	Jayatheertharu (Malakheda)
10-08-15	Mon	Ekadashi
11-08-15	Tue	Dwadashi
13-08-15	Thu	Guru Pushyamrita Yoga
14-08-15	Fri	Amavasya Tarpana, Deepastambha Gowri Puja (Gendana Puja),

---

## 15-8-15 to 29-8-15 Sravana Shu. Paksha

---

18-08-15	Tue	Naga Chaturthi, Mangala Gowri Vrata
19-08-15	Wed	Naga Panchami / Garuda Panchami
20-08-15	Thu	Kalki Jayanti
21-08-15	Fri	Masa-Mahalakshmi Kalasa Sthapana
22-08-15	Sat	Satyavara Tirtha (Santebidanur)
25-08-15	Tue	Mangala Gowri Vrata
26-08-15	Wed	Ekadasi, Dadhi (Curd) Vrata starts
27-08-15	Thu	Dwadashi, Pradosha
28-08-15	Fri	Vara-Mahalakshmi Vrata, Rig Veda Upakarma, Vishnu Panchaka Upavasa
29-08-15	Sat	Yajur Veda Upakarma, Hayagreeva Jayanti, Vishnu Panchaka Upavasa

(**Note:** Nootana Upakarma not now: See Sep)

---

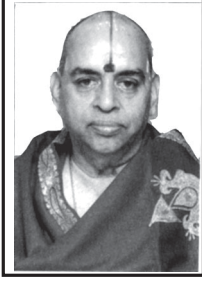
## 30-8-15 to 13-9-15 Sravana Kri. Paksha

---

31-08-15	Mon	Raghavendra Tirtha (Mantralaya), Ashoonya Shayana Vrata, Chandra Udaya at 8.20 p.m.
01-09-15	Tue	Mangala Gowri Vrata
05-09-15	Sat	Krishna Jayanti, Chandra Udaya Midnight 12.18



06-09-15	Sun	Parane after 7.38 a.m.
08-09-15	Tue	Mangala Gowri Vrata
09-09-15	Wed	Ekadashi
10-09-15	Thu	Dwadashi, Pradosha
12-09-15	Sat	Amavasya Tarpana
13-09-15	Sun	Vishnu Panchaka Upavasa



### **FOUR BOOKS OF TSR**

**1. Srīman Nyayasudha** (श्रीमन्याय सुधा) (TSR No. 236). 3rd Pada in Chapter ONE, 4th Pada in Chapt. TWO and 1st Pada in Chapt.-3. Total 3 Padas. Text of Sutras, Anu Vyakhyana and Sudha and English Translation. **Pages 114. ₹ 200/-**

**2. Srīman Mahabharata - Strī-Parva** (श्रीमन्महाभारते स्त्रीपर्व) (TSR Book No. 237). Consists 27-Adhyayas, 807-Slokas. The author, in his "Introduction" has written these words :-

**What are all found in This Book against  
Tatparya Nirnaya has to be ignored.**

Here, 'This Book' means 'Mahabharata'. To understand the reason why, the author appeals to the devotees to please read Chapter 2 in Tatparya Nirnaya. Gaandhaari, (the wife of Drita-rashtra) speaks to Sri Krishna about her grief at the death of her sons and the grief of other women who lost their husbands in War. Slokas with English Translation. **Pages 182. ₹ 200/-**

**3. Unique Glories of Uma (Parvati)**

Taaratamya of Devatas. (TSR Book No. 238).

Slokas from Brahma Purana: 340, Varaha Purana : 142, Matsya Purana : 64, Brahma Vaivarta Pu.: 153, Kurma: 341, Padma : 515 and from Saknda Purana : 300 slokas with English Translation **Pages : 420 ₹ 300/-**. Copies Printed 200.

**4. Brahmasutra Bhashya, I - Chap. 1 - Pada**

(TSR Book No. 239)

The Book contains the list of 31 Sutras of 1st Chapt. 1st Pada, (Adhikarana-Wise). There are 12 Adhikaranas in this 1st Pada. The main topics dealt with here, and also a brief note on each Adhikarana are given as an introduction, followed by main Text of Bhashya with English Translation, all under each Adhikarana. **Pages : 154 ₹ 200/-** (Printed 200 copies)  
All Books are Available at

**Sri T.S. Raghavendran M.A. B.L. Advocate**

**598, Telugu Bramin St. COIMBATORE 641 001.**

**Cell : 9994941706**

---

### **This Year Sabha Session**

Tiruchanur S.M.S.O. Sabha Sessions this year will be held on December 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> 2015. Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

# VARA LAKSHMI PUJA

*(Shravana Shukla Paksha Friday 28-8-15)*

There is a small booklet for this Puja. OR a Purohit's guidance is required. Only a few general information are given here.

Among the Maadhwa families, this Puja is Parampara Sampradaya in some families and there are many for whom this is not in their Sampradaya. If it is not in their Sampradaya, the reason is that their forefathers considered it improper to worship Lakshmi Devi as though She is away from Sri Narayana. She is ever in the Vaksha-sthala (chest) of the Lord and She likes to be worshiped along with Him and not as a separate Devata. They consider that daily Saligrama Puja includes Lakshmi Puja too. And Tulasi Puja by women is Lakshmi Puja.

## **For Those Doing Puja**

Those performing Vara-Lakshmi Puja, should adhere to the rules of Madi. Dress with "Kach-cha" (Madi). Kunkuma - Tilaka, take Nirmalya Tirtha, complete the daily routine of Tulasi Puja and then sit for this Puja.

It would be ideal if the male member in the house completes the Saligrama Puja first. Because the

Pushpa & Naivedya items used for Saligrama Puja would be available for this Puja. Devi prefers them.

### **Two Kalasas**

Puja to Yamuna Kalasa first. Then for the Lakshmi Kalasa. Therefore, prepare the Yamuna Kalasa first. Fill it with one Tumbler water. Add Vasana Dravyas : ie Pach-cha Kalpoora, Safron, Cardamom, all blended with little bit of liquid Chandana. Add all Gold (ring) and Silver (coin) into the Kalasa.

Decorate the coconut for Kalasa with Arisina (Pasupu) and Kumkuma, place it on the Mango-leaves on the Kalasa. If mango-leaves not available people use Aswath-tha leaves or betel leaves. For decoration, louts-petals/ Kyaadi Huvvu (Taa-zhamboo) petals are also inserted in between leaves. This is Yamuna Kalasa.

Vara-Lakshmi Kalasa also be similarly decorated and kept ready for Puja. This Kalasa is to be filled with either wheat or rice, adding a silver coin and a gold ring.

### **Prepare Dora**

Dora is sacred thread with nine knots, to be kept in Puja, by the side of Kalasa. At the end of the Puja Dora has to be tied around the wrist of the Sumangali. This Dora has to be prepared before Puja. White thread

has to be coloured to yellow, using wet-Arisina (Turmeric) Powder. Make it a thread with nine knots. Place it in Puja (in a plate) by the side of Kalasa. These are the preparations to be made before the start of Puja. Now begin the Puja with the help of Purohit or with a book.

---

## 1008 GAYATRI JAPAM

*(Sra. Kri. Prathama Sunday 30 - 08 - 2015)*

Every year this sacred day is meant for 1008 - Gayatri Japam. The Japa should be continuous; i.e. 1008 completed at a stretch in the forenoon itself. Should not be divided as partly in the morning and partly in the evening.

Rig, Yajur and Saama vedins, all the three Vedins celebrate their Upakarma (Sraavani) on different days. But all of them perform 1008 Gayatri Japa this day. Because this day is the birth day for Gayatri. Saama Vedins celebrate their Upakarma on Vinayaka Chathruthi day. This Japa day is common for all and not tied with Upakarma.

Devils and evil spirits cannot enter into the house where there is vibration of Gayatri - Mantra. This Japa is the effective protection for the well - being of the family members.

### Sankalpa on That Day

Conclude the daily routine early in the morning. Begin this Japa with Sankalpa. Achamana. **Om, Bhoo - h..... Evam - Guna Viseshana Visishtaa - yaam, Shubha Tithou, Bha.Mu.Targata Sri Lakshmi Narayana Preetyartham, Ashtot - tara Sahasra Sankhya, Gayatri Maha Mantra Japam Karish - ye.**

Three times Praana - ya - ma, Nyasa, then the usual Dhyana - Mantra

“Dhyanam. Dhye - yas - sada, Savitru Mandala----- Dhye - ya - yeva Cha”. Then 1008 Gayatri Japa. Conclude the Japa in the same way: Prana - ya - ma, Nyasa, Dhyana - mantra and “**yasya - smritya - cha**” ----- **Gayatri Maha Mantra Japa - h Sampoorana - h, Achamana.**

**Hari Sarvothama:**

**Vayu Jeevothama:**

### **SPECTRUM**

**Video Coverage & Digital Photography  
Specialist for Madhwa Marriages & Other Functions**



**Please Contact**

**R. MURALIDHARAN**  
Raagam Nivas, 11A, Ponniamman  
Koil Street  
MADIPAKKAM, CHENNAI-91



**Cell : 094440 22780, Resi, 044-22422780  
E-mail: spectrumprofessional@gmail.com**

## Procedure for

### WEARING THULASI MANI

*N. Raghathan, 35/2, Arimuthu Achari St., Triplicane, Chennai-5.*

Source Book : “Kaala-Sarva-svam”- Pg. 381.

Can we always wear Thulasi Mani on our body like sacred thread Janivara?

We always wear Janivara on our body. But during calls of nature we coil it around our right ear. We do not do this for Thulasi Mani. Before going for calls of nature, we take out Thulasi Mani and then wear it afterwards. Apart from this, we wear Thulasi Mani always in our neck. In this sense, Shastra Says.

तुलसी-काष्ठ-मालां च कण्ठस्थां वहते तु यः ।

अप्यशौचो, अनाचारो मां एव येति न संशयः ॥

Whether you are Madi or not, if you wear Thulasi Mani, My Grace is assured. There is no doubt in this, says the Lord. The sense behind this, is to wear the Thulasi Mani, with devotion. In a way, it brings a peaceful life. Shastra proclaims that we should not neglect wearing Thulasi Mani.

If an elderly person or Yajamana in the house wears the Thulasi Mani, the house remains always purified from the impurities, says this Vaakya:-

तुलसी-काष्ठ-संभूतां यो मालां वहते नरः ।

प्रायश्चित्तं न तस्यास्ति, न अशौचस्तस्य च गृहे ॥

### When to remove

We remove Thulasi mani during sleep, Bhojna and while answering calls of nature. If we wear Thulasi Mani during Snana, the water from Thulasi Mani flows down to our feet. Hence we remove it during Snana. Even during journey, we remove Thulasi Mani. Please see these two slokas.

शयने, भोजनेचैव, मलमूत्र विसर्जने ।  
तुलसी धारयेद् यस्तु, विष्णु-द्रोही भवेन्नरः ॥

स्नान-काले यदा कण्ठे तुलसीदाम भूषितः ।  
तद्-वारि पतितौ पादौ स पापिष्ठो नराधमः ॥

### IMPORTANT NOTE

We do not know that the Thulasi Mani in the shops are all made of original Thulasi Kashta. Hence we have to be careful in getting the original Thulasi Mani from the trusted persons.

Tulasi Mani has to be sanctified in Pancha-Gavya and then washed in pure water. After allowing it dry, offer it to Saligrama or Lord's picture. Then offer it to Guru or photo and then wear Thulasi Mani. If there is elderly person in the house, first put Thulasi Mani around his neck and then you wear it.

When you give Thulasi Mani Daana, effort should be made to get original, pure Thulasi Mani. It brings Daana Phala. Please do not give Dana of Thulasi Mani, bought carelessly from shops.