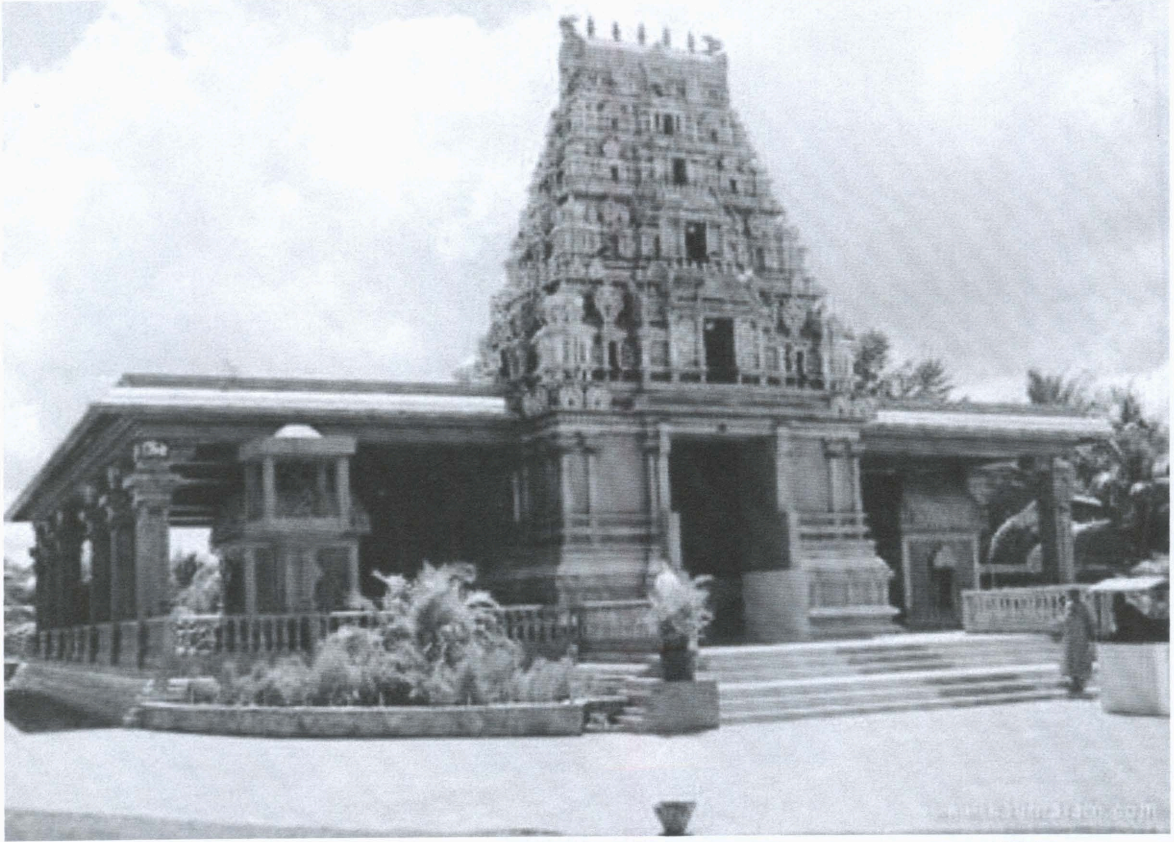


Path to Dharma

தர்ம நெறி (Dharma Neri)



49



Nadi-sivasubramaniaswamy temple, Fiji

Sri Sankar Publications

Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka.

சேஷத்திர (வயல்) விநாயக ஆலயம்,
ஸ்ரீ முன்னேஸ்வரம், சிலாபம், ஸ்ரீ லங்கா.



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January

2012

ஜனவரி (மார்கழி/தை) திசெம்பர்





Editorial.

The monthly publication, 'Path to Dharma' published by Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka, is presenting the 49th issue this month. The fundamental theme of this magazine is to converse the concepts related to Hinduism and its ceremonial rituals, customs and dharma, to the anxious readers.

The clarifications and scrutiny from the readers are appreciated.

*B.S.Sarma,
Kshethra Vinayaka Temple,
Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka. January, 2012*



Suggestions from the readers

Dear Mr.B.S.Sarma,
Author, 'Path to Dharma' magazine.

We are thankful to receive the monthly magazine 'Path to Dharma' and happy regarding the awareness of the themes and the concepts of the areas discussed. Thank you very much for giving a brief accounts on the Vedic deities and the idols and forms in the last issue.

Please be good enough to get the transliteration and the meaning of Siva – Ashtotharasatha Namavalizi which strats with “Aum Aashutoshae namaha.....” though the transliteration and the meaning of Siva – Ashtotharasatha Namavalizi which strats with “Aum Sivaya namaha...” was given in one of the previous issues of “Path to Dharma”.

May God bless you.

M.L. Abhilash, Mauritius.

12th December, 2011



Mr.B.S.Sarma,
'Path to Dharma'

I gain immense information and vast knowledge by going through the monthly magazine 'Path to Dharma'.

I and my friends have sent you a couple of questions regarding the practice the rituals in Hindu religion for which we expect the correct appropriate explanations from you.

Please give the transliteration and the translation of Lord Vinayaka – Ashtotharasatha Namavalizi which strats with “Aum Aashutoshaya namaha.....”

With kind regards,

N.R.Mahadhevan, Canada

14th December 2011

1. What is the significance of navagraha in astronomy and in astrology in relation to Hinduism?

significance of sculptured icons of nava grahas in Temples and other aspects of Navagraha are as follows;

The icons in temples are a celebration of nature, life and help to recall of the characteristics of god. The sculptures of nine grahas (planets) in a temples are an adoration of the cosmos represented by the planets of the solar system.

The statues of nine grahas { Surya (sun), Chandra (Moon), Mangala (Mars), Budha (Mercury), Guru (Jupiter), Shukra (Venus), Shani (Saturn), Rahu (north node), Ketu (south node)} in Hindu temples are oriented in such a manner that no two grahas face each other. Sury graha is surrounded by the eight grahas.

According to the hindu script on the religious rituals, **Samskara Ratnamala**, Surya (sun) faces East, Chandra (Moon), faces West, Mangala (Mars), faces South, Budha (Mercury) faces North, Guru (Jupiter) faces North, Shukra (Venus) faces East, Shani (Saturn) faces West, Rahu (north node) faces South and Ketu (south node) faces South.

The nine planets appear to move in the celestial sphere with reference to the stellar constellations known as Nakshatra (Stars). There are 27 Nakshatras which are repeated in a Hindu calendar nearly each month.

Stars in nakshatra for Surya (sun) are; α , β , γ and ι Librae / Visaakam, / Vishākhā ,

Stars in nakshatra for Chandra (Moon) are; *Pleiades*/ Kaartikai /Krittikā

Stars in nakshatra for Mangala (Mars) are; α to δ Delphinis/ Avittam/ Shravishtā,

Stars in nakshatra for Budha (Mercury), are; α , β and γ Aquilae/Thiruvonam/Shravana,

Stars in nakshatra for Guru (Jupiter), are; Denebola/Uthiram/Uttara Phalgunī,

Stars in nakshatra for Shukra (Venus), are; γ , δ and θ Cancri/Poosam/Pushya ,

Stars in nakshatra for Shani (Saturn), are; ζ Piscium/Revathi/Revatī ,

Stars in nakshatra for Rahu (north node), are; β and γ Arietis Ashwini/ Ashvinī ,

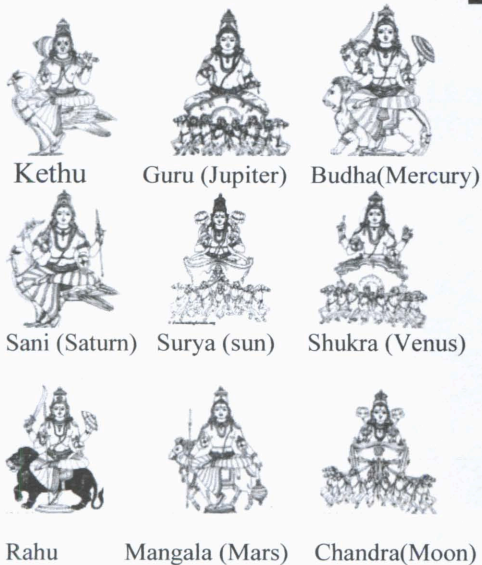
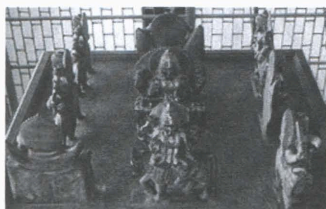
Stars in nakshatra for Ketu (south node) are; δ , ϵ , η , ρ , and σ Hydrae /Aaylyam/Āshleshā,

The movement of these nine planets with respect to the nakshatras are understood to control a person's destiny mainly his thoughts and deeds, status and prosperity. The significances of the worship navagraha is shown in the 'Maha Prayaschitha Grantha'. It endorses that by the worship of Navagrahas, the planets which are in auspicious conditions offer better benefits for a person's actions while the planets which occupy less desirous situations tend to remove the evil effects of a person's karma. Earliest Hindu astrology manuscript known Pitha Maha Siddhantha was written by Pihta Maha in 3,000 BCE. After five hundred years later, Vashishtha wrote Vashishtha Siddhantha, and several books on astrology, astronomy and philosophy. such as Pancha Sidhantha Kosha, Surya Sidhantha, Nithyanandha, Brhath Jathaka, Aryabhata, Mansagari, Ranveer, and the Laghu Parashar.

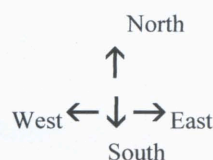
Count Louis Hamon, (Cheiro) in his book titled ' You and Your Hand' says that, "it has been demonstrated that the ancient Hindus understood the precession of the equinoxes and made the calculation that it [a complete cycle] took place once in every 25,870 years. The observation and mathematical precision necessary to establish such a

theory has been the wonder and admiration of modern astronomers. They, with their modern knowledge and up-to-date instruments, are still quarrelling among themselves as to whether the precession, the most important feature in astronomy, takes place every 25,870 years or every 24,500 years. The majority believe that the Hindus made no mistakes, but how they arrived at such a calculation is as great a mystery as the origin of life itself."

Astrology is a branch of study which deals with, the method of prediction which involves the interpreting the influence of planets and stars on earthly affairs in order to forecast or affect the destinies of individuals, groups, or nations.



↓ Ketu(south node)	↑ Guru (Jupiter)	↑ Budha Mercury)
← Shani (Saturn)	→ Surya (sun)	→ Shukra (Venus)
↓ Rahu (north node)	↓ Mangala (Mars)	← Chandra (Moon)



Facing North: Guru (Jupiter), Budha Mercury)

Facing South: Mangala (Mars), Rahu (north node), Ketu(south node)

Facing East: Surya (sun), Shukra (Venus)

Facing West: Shani (Saturn), Chandra (Moon)

Navagra details

<u>Nanagaha</u> / <u>English</u>	<u>Tamil</u>	<u>firewood</u>	<u>Botanical name</u>	<u>Grain</u>	<u>Flower</u>	<u>Colour</u>	<u>Gem</u>	<u>Ruling Deity</u>	<u>Over ruler</u>	
1.Ravi	Sun	suriyan	Asclipies	Calatropis gigentia	Wheat	Red-lotus	Red	Ruby/carbuncle	Agni,god of Fire	Siva
2.Soma	Moon	chandran	Palasa	Butca fondosa	Paddy	white-alari	pale Green	Perl	Apas,water goddess	Parvathy
3.Angaraka Mars		sevvai	Khudrin	Diospyros ebum	Toor-Dhal	Champaka	Red	RedCoral	Bhumi, earth goddess	Skanda
4.Budha Mercury	Pudhan	Aperamargu	Achyranthus	Greengram	White Kanthal	Green	Emerald	Vishnu,the maintainer	Narayana	
5.Brahaspathy/ Jupiter	viyalan	Aswatha	Ficus religiosa	Chick peas	Mulai	Yellow	Topaz	Indra, king of gods	Brahma	
6.Sukra Venus	velli	Urumbasa	Urumbasa sps	Lima beans	White Lotus	White	Diamond	Indrani, queen of gods	Indra	
7.Sani Saturn	sani	Samai	Mimosa albida	Sesame seeds	dark/Kuvalai	Black	Sapphire	Yama, god of death	Prajapathy	
8.Rahu	asending node	Rahu Rahu	Durwa grass	Agrosdis	Black Gram	Mandari	Black Onyx/sardonyx	Durga,goddessof power	a/snake/Kali	
9.Kethu	desending node	kethu	Kusa	Poa cynosuroides	Horse Gram	Red Lily	Multi colour	Cat's eye/ Lapis lazuli	Chitra Gupta,godof karma	Brahma

<u>planet</u>	<u>yantra</u>	<u>Stars in nakshatra- Tamil/Sanskrit names</u>	<u>duration i zodiac</u>	<u>direction</u>	<u>presiding over</u>	<u>Gothra</u>
sun/	Surya,gayatri,yantras	α , β , γ and ι Librae/Visaakam,/Vishākhā	1 month	center	Leo(Simha)	Kasyapa
moon	Sri yantra,	Pleiades/ Kaartikai /Krittikā	2 ¼ day	south east	Cancer(Karkataka)	Aathreya
mars	Mangala yantra	α to δ Delphinis/Avittam/Shravishthā	1 ½ months	south	Aries (Mesha),Scorpio(Vrichika)	Aathreya
mercury	Vishnu yantra	α , β and γ Aquilae/Thiruvonam/Shravana	1 month	north east	Gemini(Mithuna),Virgo(Kanya)	Barathwaja
jupiter	Ganesh yantra	Denebola/Uthiram/Uttara Phalgunī	1 year	north	Sagittarius(Dhanu),Pisces (Meena)	Aangiras
venus	laxmi yantra	γ , δ and θ Cancri/Poosam/Pushya	1 month	east	Taurus(Vrushaba),Libra(Thula)	Bargawa
saturn	Sri shani yantra	ζ Piscium/Revathi/Revatī	2½ years	west	Carpricorn(Makara),Aquarius(Kumba)	Kasyapa
rahu	Kali and durga yantra	β and γ Arietis Ashwini/Ashvinī	1 ½ years	south east	-	Piteenus
ketu	Mrityunjaya yantra	δ , ϵ , η , ρ , and σ Hydrae/Aaylyam/Āshleshā	1 ½ years	north west	-	Jamini

<u>planet</u>	<u>shape</u>	<u>metal</u>	<u>offering- food</u>	<u>vehicle</u>	<u>sakthi</u>	<u>special temple</u>
sun	round °	bronze(Cu+Zn+Sn)	jagary- rice	chariot	Usha,Prathusha	Suriyanar Aduthurai
moon	square □	lead	ghee rice-syrup	fox	Rohini	Thirupathy
mars	triangle ▼	copper	white-rice	goat/swan	Sakthidevi	Vaithesvara/
mercury	arrow	brass (Cu+Zn)	cow-milk rice	horse	Gnanadevi	Madurai Sakanathar
jupiter	rectangle	gold	curd rice	elephant	Tharadevi	Thiruchendur
venus	pentagan	silver	ghee rice	eagle	Sukirthi	Srirangam
saturn	bow	iron	sesame rice	crow	Neeladevi	Thirunalaru
rahu	flag	granite	black-gram rice	ram	Simhidevi	Thirunageswaram
ketu	three-wheal	zinc	assorted(chithrann) rice	lion	Chithraleka	Kalahasthi

<u>planet</u>	taste flavour	location	gender	form shape	property	colour	food-properity	parihara Narasimha
sun	hot	kalinga	male	standard	cruel	red	pitta	Bhargava Narasimha
moon	sweet	yamuna	female	dwarf	gentle	white	shesma	Kancha Narasimha
mars	/pungent	southern	male	dwarf	brutal	pink	pitha	Jwala Narasimha
mercury	sour	bana	neutral	elongated	moderate	green	vatha	Bavana Narasimha
jupiter	sweet	indhru	male	elongated	mild	yellow	vatha	Ahibhila Narasimha
venus	sweet	kashmir	female	standard	temperate	grey	sleshma	Malola Narasimha
saturn	bitter	sourashtra	neutral	dwarf	fierce	black	vatha	Yoganandha Narasimha
rahu	sour	sinhala	female	elongated	vicious	dark-blue	pitha	Krodha Narasimha
ketu	saltish	mallow	neutral	elongated	violent	violet	pitha	Chathravada Narasimha

2. Give a detailed account of Indra, the rig vedic god, about whom a very short account was given in the November 2011 issue of 'Path to Dharma' along with the other gods of vedic era

Indra (Sakra) - There are 289 hymns in Rig Veda about Lord Indra.



"Of the Vedas I am the Sama Veda; of the demigods I am **Indra**, the king of heaven; of the senses I am the mind; and in living beings I am the living force [consciousness]." (Bhagavad Gita 10.22)

According to Puranic mythology Indra (Sakra) the Lord of Heaven (Swargaloka) and is the King of demi-gods (Devas). Moreover, Indra is the God of rainfall, storms, and war. Indra is also called Sakra often in the Vedas and in Buddhism. The Rig-Veda repeatedly refers Indra as **Śakra**, the mighty-one. As lord of the Vasus, Indra was also referred to as **Vāsava**.

In the Rigvedic period Indra was one of the primary deities. He is notable to push up the clouds in the sky, releases dawn (Ushas) from the Vala cave, and kills Vṛtra. Indra is, with Varuna and Mitra, one of the Ādityas, the chief gods of the Rigveda. Some early post Rigvedic texts such as the Khilas and the late Vedic Brihad-Aranyaka Upanishad enumerates the gods as the eight Vasus, the eleven Rudras, the twelve Adityas, Indra, and Prajapati. In the Vedic period, the number of gods was assumed to be thirty-three and Indra was their lord.

Indra's weapon, is aimed to kill Vritra, is the (Vajra). Indra furthermore uses a bow, a net, and a hook as weapons. Indra is shown to ride on a large, four-tusked white elephant called Airavata in the post-Vedic period.

He is usually portrayed to possess four arms; having lances in two of his hands which resemble elephant goads. At times he is shown to have two arms, where he holds the Vajra and a bow. He lives in Swarga in the clouds around Mt. Meru. Dead warriors go to his hall after death, to live without sadness, pain or fear.

In Rig Veda, Indra the solar god is sometimes described as golden-bodied ("Gora" that means golden-yellowish) with golden jaw, nails, hair, beard. One of the Atharva Vedic verse reads, "In Indra are set fast all forms of golden hue."

With reference to Hindu mythology, Indra is bequeathed with a heroic, impetuous and amorous character in many occasions. In later periods the character and role of Indra lessened the rise of the Trimurti. Hindu mythology, refers the rainbow as Indra's Bow or indradhanus.

The term of Indra (Indara) is mentioned among the gods of the Mitanni, a Hurrian speaking societies who ruled northern Syria from ca. 1500BC-1300BC.

The Rig-Veda states,

He under whose supreme control are horses, all chariots, the villages, and cattle; He who gave being to the Sun and Morning, who leads the waters, He, O men, is Indra. (Rig-Veda 2.12.7)

Indra, you lifted up the outcast who was oppressed, you glorified the blind and the lame. (Rg-Veda 2:13:12)

At the era of the Vedhanta, the term Indra was the prototype for all lords and thus a king could be called Mānavendra (Indra or lord of men). However, Sakra and Vasava were used exclusively for the original Indra.

In the Rig Veda, Indra has 289 hymns dedicated to him. During the Rigvedic era, Indrawas the king of the gods and ruler of the heavens. Indra is the god of thunder and rain and a great warrior, a symbol of courage and strength.

The Rig Veda says,

"At the swift draught the Soma-drinker waxed in might, the Iron One with yellow beard and yellow hair." - Rig Veda 10. 96

"Sakra, who is the purifier (of his worshipers), and well-skilled in horses, who is wonderful and golden-bodied." -Rig Veda, 1.65

" Indra is the dancing god who, clothed in perfumed garments, golden-cheeked rides his golden cart." - Rig Veda

"Him with the fleece they purify, brown, golden-hued, beloved of all, Who with exhilarating juice goes forth to all the deities"- Rig Veda

May the strong Heaven make thee the Strong wax stronger: Strong, for thou art borne by thy two strong Bay Horses. So, fair of cheek, with mighty chariot, mighty, uphold us, strong-willed, thunder armed, in battle. -RigVeda, 5. XXXVI

The 14 Indras

One Manu rules during an eon or era is known as a Manvantara. 14 Manvantaras makes a Kalpa, a period of time corresponding to a day in the life of Brahma. Each Manvantara has 1 Indra which shows that with every Kalpa 14 Indras changes. Thae Markandye Rishi is said to have a complete age of one Kalpa and in a Puran on his name called "Markandeya Puran" the exact age corresponding to the human age or solar year is described in details. The following list is according to Vishnu Purana 3.1–2

Manvatara/Manu	Indra
Svayambhuva	<u>Yajna</u> (<u>Avatar of Vishnu</u>)
Swarochish	Vipaschit
Uttam	Sushaanti
Taamas	<u>Shibi</u>
Raivat	Vibhu
Chaakshush	Manojav
Shraaddhdev	Purandar (the present Indra)
Savarni	<u>Bali</u>
Daksha Saavarni	Adbhut
Brahma Saavarni	Shanti
Dharma Saavarni	Vish
Rudraputra Saavarni	Ritudhaama
Ruchi (Deva Saavarni)	Devaspati
Bhaum (Indra Saavarni)	Suchi

In Buddhism and Jainism, Indra is commonly called by his other name, Śakra or Sakka,

In Jainism, Indra is also known as **Saudharmendra**, and always serves the Tirthankaras. Some Buddhists regard the Daoist Jade Emperor as another interpretation of Indra. According to Hinduism of Bali, the origin Tirtha Empul Temple is related to the famous myth of Indra. The sanctified spring was created by the Indra, where soldiers were poisoned at one time by Mayadanawa. Indra pierced the earth to create a fountain of immortality to recover them.

3. Give the transliteration and the meaning of Siva – Ashtotharasatha Namavalizi which strats with “Aum Aashutoshae namaha.....”

Siva - Ashtotharasatha Namavalizi (108 Different names of Lord Siva with meanings)

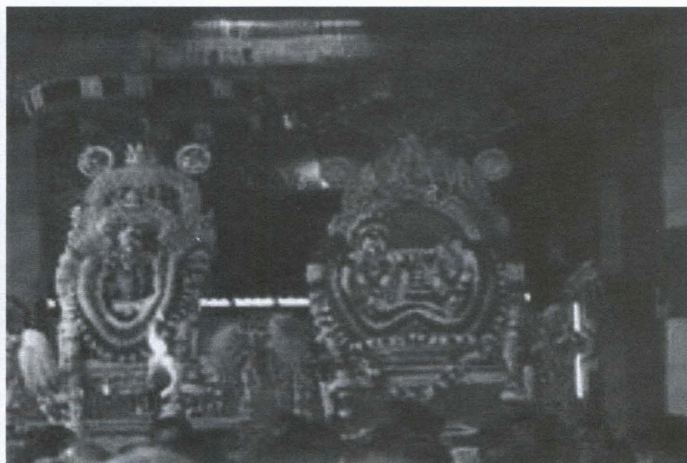
1) Aum Aashutoshae namaha	-Obeisances to the God who fulfils wishes instantly
2) Aum Ajaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is unborn
3) Aum Akshayagunaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God with limitless attributes
4) Aum Anaghaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is deprived of any fault
5) Aum Ananthadhrishti namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is of infinite vision
6) Aum Augadhaye namaha	-Obeisances to the God who revels all the time
7) Aum Avyayaprabhuve namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is imperishable Lord
8) Aum Bhairavaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God of terror
9) Aum Bhalanethraya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who own an eye on the forehead
10) Aum Bholenathaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is kind- hearted
11) Aum Bhootheshwaraya namaha	-Obeisances to the God of ghosts and evil beings
12) Aum Bhudevaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God of the earth
13) Aum Bhutapalaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is guardian of the ghosts
14) Aum Chandrapalaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is Controller of the moon
15) Aum Chandraprakashaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who possess moon as a crest
16) Aum Dayaluve namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is compassionate
17) Aum Dhevadhevaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God of the Lords
18) Aum Dhanadeepaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God of wealth
19) Aum Dhyanaadeepya namaha	-Obeisances to the Icon of meditation and concentration
20) Aum Dhyuthidharaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God of brilliance
21) Aum Digambaraya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who has the skies as his clothes
22) Aum Durjaneeyaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is difficult to be known
23) Aum Durjaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is unvanquished
24) Aum Gangadharaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God of river Ganga
25) Aum Girijapatiye namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is consort of Girija
26) Aum Gunagrahinyai namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is acceptor of Gunas
27) Aum Gurudhevaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is master of All
28) Aum Haraya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is remover of sins
29) Aum Jagadishaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is master of the universe
30) Aum Jaradhishtamanaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is redeemer from afflictions
31) Aum Jatinyai namaha	-Obeisances to the God who has matted hair
32) Aum Kailasaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who bestows peace
33) Aum Kailashadhipathiye namaha	-Obeisances to the God of Mount Kailash
34) Aum Kailashnathaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is master of Mount Kailash
35) Aum Kamalakshanaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God whose eyes are as a Lotus
36) Aum Kanthaya namaha	-Obeisances to the God who is ever-radiant
37) Aum Kapalinyai namaha	-Obeisances to the God who wears a necklace of skulls

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|----------------------------------|--|
| 38) Aum Khatvanginyai namaha | -Obeisances to the God who possess missile khatvangin |
| 39) Aum Kundalinyai namaha | -Obeisances to the God who wears earrings |
| 40) Aum Lalatakshaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who has wisdom eye |
| 41) Aum Lingadhyakshaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God of the Lingas |
| 42) Aum Lingarajaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is lord king of the Lingas |
| 43) Aum Lokankaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who created the three worlds |
| 44) Aum Lokapalaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who takes care of the world |
| 45) Aum Mahabuddhyai namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is extremely intelligent |
| 46) Aum Mahadevaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is greatest |
| 47) Aum Mahakalaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God d of all times |
| 48) Aum Mahamayaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is of great illusions |
| 49) Aum Mahamrityunjayaya namaha | -Obeisances to the victor of death |
| 50) Aum Mahanidhiye namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is endless resource |
| 51) Aum Mahashakthimayaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who has boundless energies |
| 52) Aum Mahayogiyai namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is greatest of all |
| 53) Aum Maheshaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is supreme lord |
| 54) Aum Maheshwaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is lord of Gods |
| 55) Aum Nagabhushanaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who has serpents as ornaments |
| 56) Aum Natarajaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is king of the art of dancing |
| 57) Aum Nilakanthaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is the one with a blue throat |
| 58) Aum Nithyasundharaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is ever beautiful |
| 59) Aum Nrithyapriyaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is lover of dance |
| 60) Aum Aumkaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is creator of Aum |
| 61) Aum Palanhaaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who protects everyone |
| 62) Aum Parameshwaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is first among all |
| 63) Aum Paramjyothyi namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is greatest splendour |
| 64) Aum Pashupathaye namaha | -Obeisances to the God of all living beings |
| 65) Aum Pinakinyai namaha | -Obeisances to the God who has a bow in his hand |
| 66) Aum Pranavaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who coined the syllable of AUM |
| 67) Aum Priyabhakthaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God whom the devotees always pray |
| 68) Aum Priyadarshanaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who possess loving vision |
| 69) Aum Pushkaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who gives nourishment |
| 70) Aum Pushpalochanaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who has eyes like flowers |
| 71) Aum Ravilochanaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who possess sun as the eye |
| 72) Aum Rudraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is the most terrible |
| 73) Aum Rudrakshaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who has eyes like Rudra |
| 74) Aum Sadhasivaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is everlasting |
| 75) Aum Sanathanaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is the eeternal lord |
| 76) Aum Sarvacharaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is preceptor of all |
| 77) Aum Sarvashivaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is always pure |
| 78) Aum Sarvathapanaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is scorcher of all |
| 79) Aum Sarvayonyai namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is source of everything |
| 80) Aum Sarveshwaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is controls everyone |
| 81) Aum Shambhuve namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is the abode of joy |
| 82) Aum Sankaraya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is granter of the eternal joy |
| 83) Aum Sivaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who is always wholesome |
| 84) Aum Shoolinyai namaha | -Obeisances to the God who has a trident |
| 85) Aum Srikanthaya namaha | -Obeisances to the God who possess glorious neck |

- 86) **Aum Shruthiprakashaya namaha**
- 87) **Aum Shuddhavigrahaya namaha**
- 88) **Aum Skandaguruve namaha**
- 89) **Aum Someshwaraya namaha**
- 90) **Aum Sukhadaya namaha**
- 91) **Aum Suprithaya namaha**
- 92) **Aum Suraganaya namaha**
- 93) **Aum Sureshwaraya namaha**
- 94) **Aum Swayambhuve namaha**
- 95) **Aum Tejaswanyai namaha**
- 96) **Aum Trilochanaya namaha**
- 97) **Aum Trilokpathaye namaha**
- 98) **Aum Tripuraryai namaha**
- 99) **Aum Trishoolinyai namaha**
- 100) **Aum Umapathaye namaha**
- 101) **Aum Vachaspataye namaha**
- 102) **Aum Vajrahastaya namaha**
- 103) **Aum Varadaya namaha**
- 104) **Aum Vedakarthaya namaha**
- 105) **Aum Veerabhadraya namaha**
- 106) **Aum Vishalakshaya namaha**
- 107) **Aum Vishveshwaraya namaha**
- 108) **Aum Vrishavahanaya namaha**

- Obeisances to the God who is illuminator of the Vedas
- Obeisances to the God who has a pure body
- Obeisances to the God who is preceptor of Skanda
- Obeisances to the God who is lord of All Gods
- Obeisances to the God who is bestower of happiness
- Obeisances to the God who is well pleased
- Obeisances to the God whose attendants are ganas
- Obeisances to the God who is lord of all
- Obeisances to the God who is self-Manifested
- Obeisances to the God who spreads illumination
- Obeisances to the God who is three-eyed vision
- Obeisances to the God who controls the three worlds
- Obeisances to the God who is destroyed Tripura
- Obeisances to the God who has a trident in his hands
- Obeisances to the God who is the consort of Uma
- Obeisances to the God who is lord of speech
- Obeisances to the God who has a thunderbolt
- Obeisances to the God who is granter of boons
- Obeisances to the God who is originator of the Vedas
- Obeisances to the God of the Nether World
- Obeisances to the God who possess broad eye
- Obeisances to the God who is lord of the universe
- Obeisances to the God who has bull as his vehicle





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