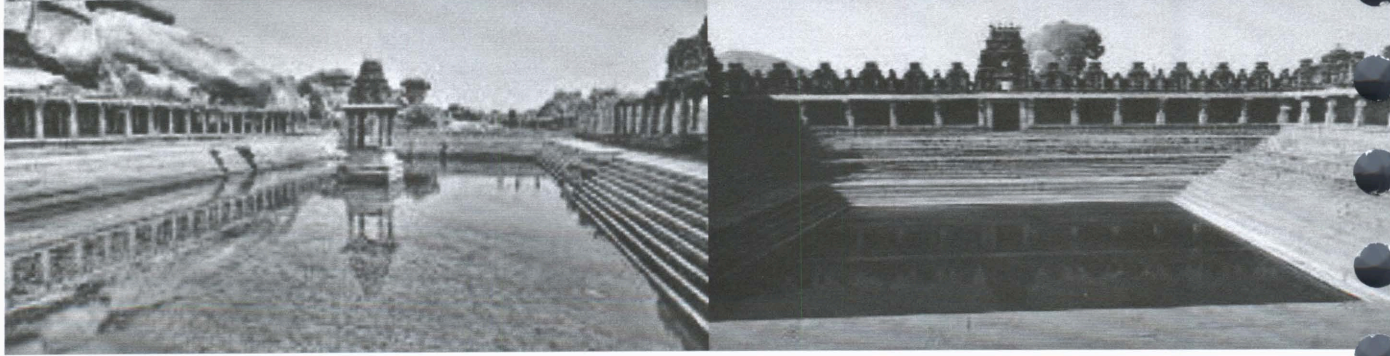
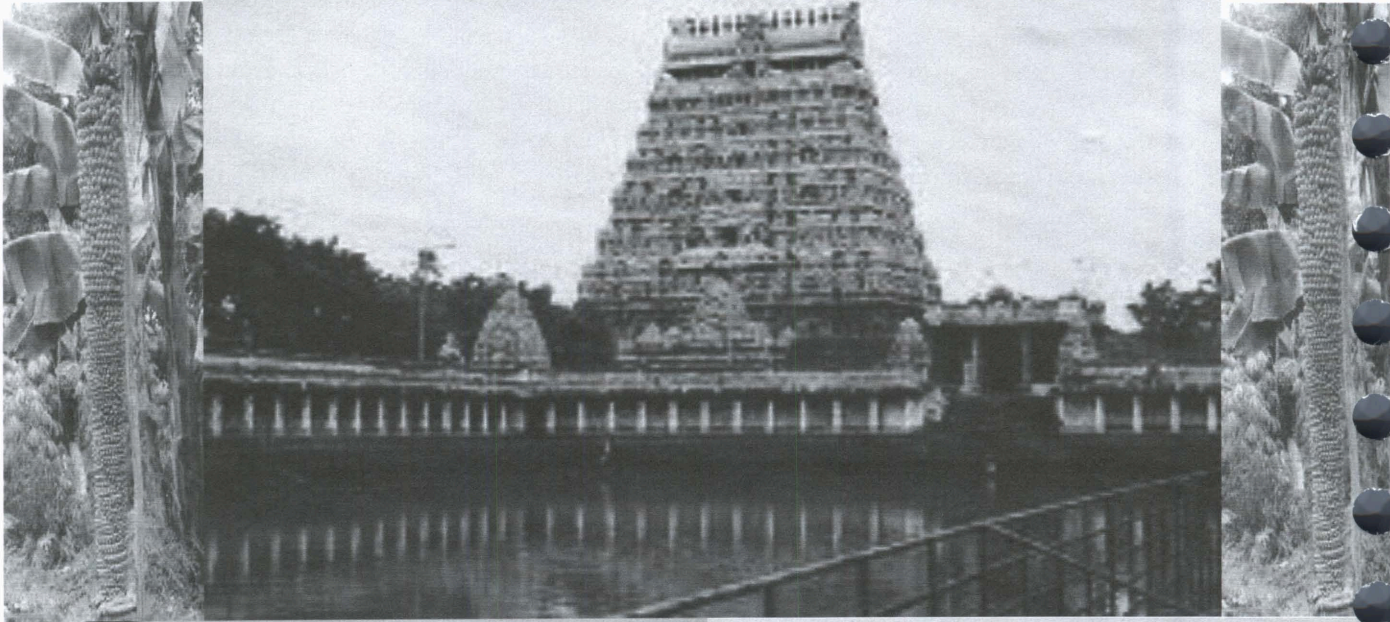
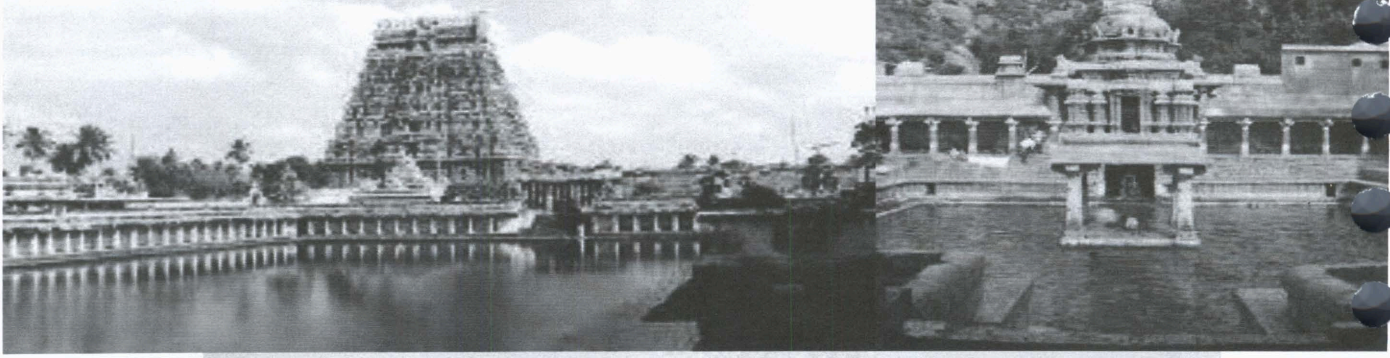


# Path to Dharma

தர்ம நெறி (Dharma Neri)

63



Sri Sankar Publications  
Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka.  
கேஷத்திர (வயல்) விநாயக ஆலயம், ஸ்ரீ முன்னேஸ்வரம், சிலாபம், ஸ்ரீ லங்கா.

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2013

மார்ச் (மாசி - பங்குனி)

Editorial



*'Path to Dharma' the monthly magazine, published by Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka, is presenting the 63<sup>rd</sup> issue this month. The foremost intention of this magazine is to converse the perceptions linked to Hinduism and its ceremonial rituals, customs and dharma, to the anxious readers. The elucidation and investigation from the readers are appreciated.*

*B.Sivaramakrishna Sarma,*

*Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka, March, 2013*

#### OPINION

My dear Sarma,

Many many thanks for the FEBRUARY, 2013 ISSUE OF PATH TO DHARMA. The issue abounds with a wealth of information on DIVINE SNAKE, called by various names in Hindu mythology, meaning of rituals performed in temples, significance of banana fruit and banana trees and PUSHYA NAKSHATRA. On NAG=PANCHAMI day I have seen snake-charmers bring their snakes into the city streets in Mumbai and displaying them. It is the practice followed here in South India to offer pujas to NAGAS DEITIES in stone forms with milk abhishekam etc on a FRIDAY in the Tamil month of THAI. As for banana trees, a lot has been said before, about its importance on ceremonial occasions. The piece of information on the beneficial aspects of PUSHYA NAKSHATRA was revealing.

With regards,

vseshadri.Chennai India

Dear Mr.Sarma

Thank you very much for sending me the monthly magazine 'Path o Dhatrma' February, 2013 issue. The issue flourish with a lot of information on Divine Snakes. I managed to go through the whole magazine. It was wonderful experience that I could not express accedamically because I am not so fluent as the other readers. I learnt so many facts about nagas (the sacred snakes) from the February issue of 'Path o Dhatrma' magazine. The details of the facts about the Banana fruit and the importance of its fruit in Hinduism, significance of Upachara puja in Hinduism, **The significance of Pushya Nakshatra etc are very impressive.** Thanks for the efforts and facts for presenting to the Hindu communitys as well as the thers. May God bless you.

With kind regards

Mrs. EgasirungeswaryAthipar

Canbera, Australia

Dear Sir,

I am very thankful to receive your 'Path to Dharma' and I endorse that they are very extraordinary in content and design. The details given on the topic of the **significance of snakes in Hinduism and the of worship of 'Naga'**, the sacred snake, **Symbolism of snake in Hinduism** and the legends connected with snakes is very remarkable and very inspiring. We gether a lot of information about the history of Naga worship and the pattern of worship in different locations. The explanations about the Banana fruit and the importance of its fruit in Hinduism, significance of Upachara puja in Hinduism, **The significance of Pushya Nakshatra etc are very remarkable.**

R.K.Shesan

Canada

Dear Sarma,

I went through the February issue of Path to Dharma. The issue contains a lot of data about the worship of Naga'the serpent its religious significance of Hindu traditions. Shesha (Adishesha, Sheshnaga, or the 1,000 headed snake) upholds the world on his many heads and is said to be used by Lord Vishnu to rest. Shesha also sheltered Lord Krishna from a thunderstorm during his birth. The brief description on the holy snakes Shesha, Vasuki, Kaliya, Manasa, Ananta, Padmanabha, Astika, Kulika, Karkotaka are very imposing.

With kind regards,

R.M.Narayana

France

## 1. What are the importances of Temple tanks in Hindu temples?

Temple Tanks are indispensable water reservoirs playing an important role in daily life of Hindus. Most of the temples have water tanks in the vicinity of the temple. Conventional beliefs hold that the water of a temple tank is very holy and has curing properties. Temple tanks serve as a common reservoir for communities to tide over water scarcity during long periods of drought.

Temple tanks are as part of the temple complex. They are called *pushkarini*, *kalyani*, *kunda*, *sarovara*, *tirtha*, *talab*, *pukhuri*, etc. These tanks were built near the temples for bathing before prayers.

It was a custom to construct or excavate a tank, reservoir, ponds, lakes, wells, pits etc at the holy places.

The design of water storage is important in Hindu temple architecture. The ground plan of the temple tanks are of high aesthetic values. The art of the temple tank design is geometrically extravagant.

*Silpa Sastras* describe that the temple tanks should be established on the Southern side of the temple. There are a number of types of tanks mentioned in *Silpa Sastras*. Among these the *Sarbatobhadra* type was most popular. Besides this *Bhubanabarga* and *Bisamatobhadra* types can be found.

The sizes and shapes of the tanks varies from place to place. The most popular temple tanks are of square and rectangular dimensions.

It is believed that the water of a temple tank is sacred and has cleansing properties. The devotees trust that it washes away all their sins. Hence, it is a custom to take a dip in the temple tank before offering prayers to the presiding deity, thus purifying oneself.

Pre historic society respected nature. Whatever they were frightened or panicky they worshiped the nature and other natural objects. The potency and the supremacy of the natural source of power are Fire, Water, Wind, Sun, Rain, Thunder, and Lightning. Oceans, Mountains and Rivers were beyond the thoughts and imagination of the communities at that period of time. Consequently the population began to worship these natural powers as objects for worship with devotion.

Amongst these natural powers, water and its sources were considered as one of the major power. Later in the history of mankind water was linked with the worship of Vedic god Varuna. According to *Rigveda*, Water is indispensable for the religious rituals in many ways.

The prehistoric societies considered the importance of water as the fundamental feature for a large number of rituals. The legends and traditions shows the significance of water including that of creation of the universe, creation of the world. Thus water is used almost by all religions in the performance of different rituals.

Many religions recognize water as a symbol of divine, spiritual purification agent or fluid.

Water has been worshipped in India, South East Asian countries, Egypt, Iran, Greece, Rome, Israel, Syria, Jordan, Mangolia etc

In Sikhism temple tanks are termed "Sarovar".

In earlier days numerous social rituals and other religious activities were carried out at the banks of the tanks after finishing the religious rites, ceremonies, festivals etc. Among the social patterns, *dhana* (offerings), salvation, transmigration, sin and punishment, curse and blessing are most



significant. Out of these social patterns, *Dhana* is the most important feature after the sacred bath in the holy waters.

*Dhanas* (donations) is usually given to a worthy and learned men.

Various kinds of *Dhanas* are mentioned in *Skanda Purana* namely;

- |                         |                        |                        |                          |
|-------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. <i>Pindadhana</i> ,  | 2. <i>Annadhana</i> ,  | 3. <i>Godhana</i> ,    | 4. <i>Suvarnadhana</i> , |
| 5. <i>Ratnadhana</i>    | 6. <i>Tiladhana</i>    | 7. <i>Kanyadhana</i>   | 8. <i>Gandhadhana</i> ,  |
| 9. <i>Phaladhana</i> ,  | 10. <i>Siladhana</i> , | 11. <i>Dipadhana</i> , | 12. <i>Guptadhana</i> ,  |
| 13. <i>Ajatadhana</i> , | 14. <i>Tuladhana</i> , | 15. <i>Bhudhana</i> ,  | 16. <i>Daksinadhana</i>  |

#### List of some names of famous temples and the theerthams (sacred water source) of the temples

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Aabatsakaayar temple, Tiruvirumpoolai / Guru Stalam                                     | - Amritha Pushkarini                                       |
| 2. Aabatsakayeswara temple, Ten Kurangaaduturai  | - Sakaya Theertham   |
| 3. Aadi Kesava Perumaal temple, Tiruvattar   | - Vattar   |
| 4. Aadi Natha temple, Alwar Tirunagari / Budha Sthalam / Tirukkurukoor,                    | -Brahma Theertham  |
| 5. Aadi Ratneswara / Aadaanai Natha temple, Tiruvaadaanai / Parijata Vanam,                | - Surya Theertham  |
| 6. Aadi Varaha Perumal temple, Tirukkalvanoor  | - Nithya Pushkarini  |
| 7. Aalanturaiyeesa / Vata Mooleswara temple, Tiruppazhuvur,                                | - Kollidam   |
| 8. Aandalakkumaiyan temple, Tiru Aadanoor / Bhargava Kshetra,                              | - Pranava,   |
| 9. Adikesava Perumal/Ashtabuja Perumaal/Gajendravaradan/Chakradhar temple, Ashtabhuyakaram | - Gajendra Pushkarini                                      |
| 10. Agastheswara / Agni Pureeswara temple, Tiru Agathiyaanpalli,                           | -Agni Theertham  |
| 11. Agneeswara / Chandrasekhara temple, Tiruppugalur,                                      | - Agni Theertham   |
| 12. Agneeswara / Theevanna Natha temple, Tirukkollikkadu                                   | - Agni Theertham   |
| 13. Agneeswara / Theeyadiappar temple, Pallavaneeswaram, Melaittirukkattuppalli,           | - Surya Theertham  |
| 14. Agneeswara temple, Kanjanoor / Sukra Sthalam   | -Agni Theertham  |
| 15. Agneeswara temple, Tiruvanniyur  | - Agni Theertham   |
| 16. Agneswara/Aabatsakayeswara/Vikucharanyevara temple,Tiruniyur/Bhaskarastala             | - Varuna Theertham   |
| 17. Airavateswara temple, Tirukkottaru   | - Surya Theertham  |
| 18. Akshayalingeswara/Kediliyapa temple, Keevalur,   | - Saravanappoikai  |
| 19. Amalakavaneswara/Nellivananatheswara temple,Tirunelika/Amrithavidyapuram               | - Brahma/SuryaTheertham                                    |
| 20. Amravaneshwara/Maanturaiappa temple, Tirumaanturai/Vada Karai Maanturai                | - Gayatri Nadi   |
| 21. Amrita Ghateswara temple, Kodikkarai / Kuzhagar Koyil                                  | - Amrita Theertham   |
| 22. Amrita Narayana temple, Tirukkodittanam  | - Bhoomi Theertham   |
| 23. Amritaghateswara temple, Tirukkadvur   | - Amrita Pushkarini, Kaala Theertham, Markandeya Theertham |
| 24. Amudaghatesar / Amritakalaseswara temple, Kalayanallur                                 | - Chaturveda Theertham                                     |
| 25. Ananteswara temple, Kadambavananathar Kovil /Brahmapuram/Chaturvedapuri,               | - Kaveri   |
| 26. Anantha Padmanabha temple, Tiruvananthapuram   | - Padma Theertham  |
| 27. Angameswara temple, Tirunana/Dakshinaprayag/Dakshinabadri/Trivenisangamam-             | BhavaniKaveriSangamam                                      |
| 28. Appakkudattaan/Appala Ranganatha temple, Tiruper Nagar/PalasavVanam/Koyilad Indra Giri | - Indra Theertham, Kollidam                                |
| 29. Araiani Natha temple, Arankandanallur  | - Bhima Theertham  |
| 30. Aranya Sundareswara temple, Keezhaittirukkaattuppalli                                  | - Aumda Poikai   |
| 31. Arasili Naatha / Aswatheswarar temple, Arasili   | -Arasili Theertham   |
| 32. Ardhanareswara temple, Kodimaadachenkunnur   | - Sangu Theertham  |
| 33. Arunachaleswara / Annamalaiyar temple, Tiruvannamalai,                                 | - Agni Theertham   |
| 34. Arunajateswara / Senchadaiyappa temple,Tiruppanantaa,                                  | - Bhrama Theertham   |
| 35. Atmanatha/Vatamooleswara temple. Tiruvalampozhil/Parambaikkudi,                        | - Kudamurutti  |
| 36. Avimukteswara / Piriyaada natha temple, Peruvelur                                      | - Saravana Pookai  |
| 37. Avinashieswara / Kediliyappa temple, Avinaasi, Coimbatore                              | - Airavatha/KasiGangaTheertham                             |
| 38. Ayavanteeswara temple,Tiruchattamangai,  | - Brahma Theertham   |
| 39. Azhagiya Manavaalan temple, Uraiyyur / Tirukkozh                                       | - Kalyana Theertham  |
| 40. Azhagiyambai temple, Tirukkurunkudi / Vamana Kshetram                                  | - Tiruppaarkadal   |
| 41. Badri Narayan temple, Badrinath / Badarikashram  | - Taptakundam  |
| 42. Bakta Janeswara / Naavaleeswara temple, Tirunaavalur                                   | - Ketila Nadi  |
| 43. Bhaktavatsala Perumaal / Yoga Narasimha / Yoga Anjaneya temple, Tirukkatikai           | - Amrita Theertham   |
| 44. Bhaktavatsala Perumaal temple, Tiruninravur  | -Varuna Pushkarini   |
| 45. Bhaktavatsala temple, Tirukkannamangai/SaptamritakKshetram/Lakshmivanam                | - Darshana Pushkarini                                      |
| 46. Bhaskarapureswara / Poovana Natha / Azhagiya Natha temple, Tiruppoovanam,              | - Vaigai   |



47.	Bhaskareswara temple, Paridiniyamam	- Surya Theertham
48.	Bhimashankar/Bhimashankar temple, Bhima Shankar/ Dhakini Vana / Sahyadri Hills	-Bhima River
49.	Bhramapureswara temple, Tirukkadvur Mayaanam	- Brahma Theertham
50.	Boomi Natha / Tirumeni Natha temple, Tiruchuzhial,	- Kauvaikkadal
51.	Brahmalingam/Rajalingam/Bhaskaralingam temple, Tirutelicheri,Parvateswara	- Sakthi Theertham
52.	Brahmapureswara / Alari vana natha / Karaveera natha temple, Karaveeram,	- Brahma Theertham
53.	Brahmapureswara / Vanduturai natha temple, Vanduturai	- Agasthya Theertham
54.	Chaayavaneswara temple, Tiruchaaikadu / Chaaya Vanam,	- Shanmugha Theertham
55.	Chalasayana Perumal temple,Tiruchirupuliyur/Chalasayanam/Kolumangudia,	- Manasapushkarini,Anantha Saras
56.	Chandrasekhara / Deva Nayaka / Arambayamkottur temple, Ilambiankottur	- Chandra Theertham
57.	Darbaaranyeswara temple, Tirunallar / Sani Sthalam	- Brahma Theertham
58.	Dayanideswara/Azhagusadaimudinatha temple,Kurangaduturai/VadaKunragaduturai	- Kaveri
59.	Deepaprakasara temple, Tiruttankaa	- Saraswathi Theertham
60.	Deva Guru natha / Devapureswara temple, Tiruttevur	- Deva Theertham
61.	Deva natha temple, Tiruvahindrapuram	- Chandra/SeshaTheertham
62.	Deva Nayaka temple, Tiru Devanaar Togai / Keezhchaalai	- Sopana Pushkarini
63.	Devadi Raja / Aamaruviappan temple, Tiruvazhundur / Terezhundur	- Darshana Pushkarini
64.	Dharmapureswara / Yaazhmurinatha temple, Dharmapuram,	- Dharma Theertham
65.	Dhenupureswara / Patteeswara temple, Patteeswaram	- Gnana Theertham
66.	Edakanatheswara temple, Tiruvedakam,	- Brahma Theertham
67.	Ekambareswara / Ekambara Natha temple, Kachi Ekambam,	- Kambaa Nadi
68.	Gajendra Varada temple, Kapistalam / Papanasam	- Gajendra Pushkarini,
69.	Ganapatheswara / Uttarapathiyar temple, Tiruchenkattankudi,	- Surya Theertham
70.	Gnana Parameswara / Senneri Appar temple, Tirucherai	- Markandeya Theertham
71.	Gnana Parameswara/ Palasa Vaneswara temple, Tirunaalurmayaanam	- Chandra Theertham
72.	Gomukteswara / Masilamaneesa temple, Tiruvavaduturai / Bodhi.	- Mukthi Theertham
73.	Gopalakrishna temple, Tirukkaavalampaadi	- Tadamalarppoikai
74.	Govardhana temple, Mathura	- Govardhana Theertham
75.	Govindaraja Perumal temple, Tiruchitrakootam	- Pundareeka Pushkarini
76.	Harasaapavimochana Perumaal temple, Tirukkandiyur	- Kapaala Theertham
77.	Heerthapureswara / Aratturai Naatha temple, Tirunelvaayil Arratturai ,	- Neelamalar Poikai
78.	Hridaya Kamalanatha / Manattunai Natha temple, Tiru Valivalam	- Chakra Theertham
79.	Hrudaya Kamala Natha / Karachinneswara temple, Kaichinam,	- Indra Theertham
80.	Idaichuranatha temple, Tiruvidaichuram	- Madhura Theertham
81.	Imaiavarappan temple, Tiruchenkunroor	- Shanka Theertham
82.	Jagadeeswara temple, Tiru Neeragam	- Akroora Theertham
83.	Jagannatha / Nathanaathan temple, Tirunandipura Vinnagaram / Naadan Kovil	- Nandi heerthaPushkarini
84.	Jagatrakshaka temple, Tirukoodaloor / Aaduturaiipperumaal Koyil / Sangama Kshetram	- Chakra Theertham
85.	Jambukeswara / Jambulingam temple, Tiruvaanaikkaa,	- Kaveri
86.	Kaaisinavendan temple, Tiruppulinkudi	-Varuna Theertham
87.	Kaalamegha Perumaal temple, Tirumugur	-Ksheerabdhi Pushkarini
88.	Kailasanatha temple, Thingaloor / Chandra Sthalam	-Chandra Theertham
89.	Kalakandeswara temple, Ambar Maakalam	-Amritha Theertham
90.	Kalarmulainatha temple, Tirukkalar / Parijata Vanam,	- Durvasa Theertham
91.	Kalazhagar/Sundararaja/Rishabhanatha/Paramaswamy temple, Tirumaliruncholai/Azhagar Koyil	-Noopura Ganga
92.	Kalvar temple, Tirukkaarvaanam	-Gowri Thatakam
93.	Kalyana Jagannathan temple, Tiruppullaani / Darbhasayanam	-Hema Theertham
94.	Kalyana Sundareswara / Arul Vallal temple, Tirumanancher	- Smudra Theertham
95.	Kalyanasundareswara/Periandeswara/Panchavarneswara temple,Tirunalur/Sundaragiri/Tirunaranjeri-	- Saptasagara Theertham
96.	Kalyanasundareswara temple, Tiruvelikkudi	- Mangala Theertham
97.	Kamalanatha / Pambaniyappa temple,T iruvamundur	- Pampa
98.	Kannayireswara / Sahasranetreswara temple,Kannaar Kovil / Kurumaanikkudi,	- Indra Theertham
99.	Karkateswara / Arumarundu Deva temple, Tirundudevankudi	- Pankaja Theertham
100.	Karpaga Natha temple, Kaddikulam	- Vinayaka Theertham
101.	Karunakara Perumal temple, Tirukkaarakam	- Akraaya Theertham
102.	Kasi Viswanatha temple, Kudandaikaaronam	- Maamaga Theertham
103.	Kayarohaneswara temple, Nagaikaronam	-Pundarika/DeviTheertham
104.	Keetheswara temple, Tirukketheeswaram	- Gowri Theertham
105.	Kodikkaeswara / Trikoteeswara temple, Tirukkodikka	- Mukkoti Theertham
106.	Kokileswara temple, Tirukkozhambam / Kokila Puram	- Madhu Theertham



107. Kolavilli Rama / Ksherabdi Natha temple, Tiruvelliyanakudi / Bhargava Puram, - Sukra Theertham
108. Koneswara / Kona Natha temple, Tirukkudavaayil, - Amritha Theertham
109. Koneswara temple, Tirukkonamalai - Kona Theertham
110. Koyil / Kanaka Sabha / Chit Sabha temple, Koyil / Kanaka Sabha / Chit Sabha, - Siva Ganga
111. Kozhuntheesar temple, Kottur/Airaavateeswaram, - Agasthya Nadi
112. Ksheerabdi Natha temple, Ksheera Saagaram -Amritha Theertham
113. Ksheerapurinatha / Paalugandeeswara temple, Tiruvappaadi, - Ksheerakundam
114. Kudamaadukoothan temple, Arimeya Vinnagaram - Koti/Amritha Theertham
115. Kumbeswara/Amudha Kumbheswara/Aadi Kumbheswara temple, Tirukudamuku/Mantra Petham - MahaMaham,Potramarai
116. Kutrala Natha/Kurumpalavesa temple, Kutralam, - Chitra Nadi
117. Lakshmi Narasimha/Vedaraja temple,Tirunagari/Bilvaranyam/Sripuri/ Pancha Narasimhakshetram- Ilaakshani Pushkarini
118. Lokanatha / Syamalameni Perumal temple, Tirukkannankudi - Sravana Pushkarini
119. Maanikatyagar / Tyagaraja / Aadi Pureswara temple, Tiruvotriyur, - Brahma Theertham
120. Maayappiraan temple, Tiruppuliyur - Pragna Saras
121. Madhupreswara / Pon Vaitha Nathar temple, Tiruchitremam, - Swarna Pushkarini
122. Madhuvaneswara / Bruhadeeswara temple, Nannilam - Brahma Theertham
123. Mahabaleswara temple, Gokarna - Koti Theertham
124. Mahalakshmeswara/Parikeswara temple, Tiruninriyur/Varthi Nirvapana Puram - Parikesvara Thertham, Nelamalarpoikai
125. Mahalingeswara/Marudavana temple, Tiruvidaimarudur/Madhyarjunakshetram/Panchalingastalam- Kaveri
126. Makara Nedunkulhai kaadan temple, Tirupperai -Sukra Pushkarini
127. Makuteswara temple,Paandikkodumudi / Trimurthy Kovil, - Kaveri
128. Mandaravaneswara temple, Thilataipati, - Chandra Theertham
129. Mangaleswara/Kalyanasundareswara/Santosalinganamurthytemple,Sirukudi, - Surya Theertham
130. Manikanteswara/Padmaksha temple, Tirumalper/Harichakrapuram - Vishnu Theertham
131. Marundeeswara / Oushada Pureswara temple, Tiruvanmiyur - Siva Ganga
132. Matrubhuteswara / Taayumaanava temple, Tiruchirappalli - Kaveri
133. Meganatha / Tirumeninatha temple,Tirumeeyachur - Surya Pushkarini
134. Moozhikkalattappan / Lakshmana Perumaal temple, Moozhikkalam - Shanka Theertham
135. Mullaivananathar / Yutika Parameswara temple, Ten Tirumullaivayil - Chandra Theertham
136. Munneswaram temple,Chilaw,Srilanka -Mayavanar river
137. N arayana temple, Manimaadakkoyil - Indra Pushkarini
138. Naga Natha/Sarpa Pureswara/Pataleswara temple, Paataaleeswaram/Patalam - Naga Theertham
139. Nagar/Kadaimudinatha/Anthisamraksaneswara temple,Tirukadaimudi/Perur/Tiruper - Kadaimudi
140. Nageswara Swamy temple, Tirukudandaikeezhkottam/Vilva Vanam, - Naga/ Surya Theertham
141. Nageswara temple, Tirunageswaram / Raahu Sthalam -Surya Pushkarini
142. Naguleswaram temple,Jaffna,Srilanka -Kerimalai theetham,Sagarasangama/Kandaki/Gangasudra sangamum
143. Nanmadiya / Venchudar Perumal temple, Shankaranyam/Aakkur/ShankuVanam/Talaichangaadu - Chandra Pushkarini
144. Narasimha / Azhagiyasingar / Mukunda Nayaka / Narasimha temple, Tiruvelukkai - Kanakasaras
145. Narasimha / Prahlada Varada temple, Ahobila - Narasima/IndraThertham
146. Narayana / Nava Mukunda temple, Tirunavaya - Senkamala Saras
147. Nartana Pureswara / Aadal Vallavar temple, Talaiyalankadu - Shanka Theertham
148. Narthana Vallabheswara / Nerikkattunayakar temple, Goodalaiyatrur - Brahma Theertham
149. Nataraja / Urdhva Tandava Murthy / Aalankatteeswara temple, Tiruvalankadu, - Mukti Theertham
150. Navaneeteswara / Venneipperumaa temple, Sikkal, - Ksheera Pushkarini
151. Neelachalanatha temple, Indraneelaparvatam - Indra Theertham
152. Neelakanta temple, Tirumannippadikkarai - Brahma/AmritaThertham
153. Neelamegha Perumal temple, Tirunaagi / Nagappattinam, - Saara
154. Neeli Vana Natha / Neelakanta / Aranya Vitankar temple, Tiruppainneeli - Vishala Pushkarini
155. Neervannan / Shanta Narasimha / Ranganatha / Trivikrama temple, Tiruneermalai - Manikarnika Thatakam
156. Nelamegha/Sowriraja Perumal temple,Tirukanapuram/SrimataashtaksharamahamantrakKshetram - Nitya Pushkarini
157. Netrapaneswara temple, Tiruveezhimizhalai - Damodara Theertham
158. Neyyadiappa temple, Tiruneittanam / Tillaistanam -Kaveri
159. Neyyadiappa temple, Tiruneittanam / Tillaistanam -Tiruneittanam/Tillaistanam
160. Nilaattingal Tundattaan temple, Tirunilaattingal Tundam - Chandra Pushkarini
161. Nityasundareswara / Nedunkalanatha temple, Nedunkalam / Olimadicholai - Surya Theertham
162. Odanavaneswara / Oppillachelvar temple, Tiruchotruturai -Surya Theertham
163. Omkareswar / Amareswar temple, Omkareswar / Mandhatha Dweepa / Shivapuri -Narmada
164. Onakantheswara temple, Kanchipuram - Sarva Theertham
165. Paakka Pureswara/Aatchikondanatha temple, Tiruacharapakam/Acharapakkam, -Deva Theertham



166.	Paalvanna Naatha temple, Tirukkazhippaalai	- Kollidam
167.	Paalvanna Natha temple, Tirupaalaitturai	- Kaveri
168.	Paataleswara / Sami Vanam temple, Aradaiperumpaazhi	-Brahma Theertham
169.	Pallavaneswara temple,	- Jahnavi Theertham
170.	Panchanadeeswara / A,iyaarappa temple, Truvaiyaru, Thanjavur,	-Kaveri
171.	Panchanatheswara / Vatukuranatha temple, Vatukur / Vandaar Koyil	- Vatuka Theertham
172.	Panchavarneswara temple, Uraiyr	- Panchavarna Theertham
173.	Pandava Dhoota Perumal, Tiruppaadakam, Tirupadakam	- Matsya Theertham
174.	Parama Purusha temple, Joshi Mutt	- Indra Theertham
175.	Paran Giri Natha temple, Tirupparankunram	- Saravana Poikai
176.	Parimala Ranganatha / Maruviniya Maindan temple, Tiruvindaloor	- Indu Pushkarini
177.	Parthasarathy / Tirukkuralappan temple, Aranmula / Tiruvaaranvilai	- Vedavyasa Saras
178.	Pasupateswara temple, Pandanainallur,	- Kadhira Pushkarini
179.	Pasupateswara / Aavoorudaiya temple, Aavoor Pasupteeswaram,	- Kamadhenu Theertham
180.	Pasupateswara temple, Karuvor Aanilai	- Brahma Theertham
181.	Pasupateswara temple, Tirukondeeswaram/Vilva Aranyam,	- Ksheera Pushkarini
182.	Pasupateswara temple, Tiruvetkalam	- Siva Ganga
183.	Pasupathi Natha temple, Tiruppaasur,	- Pasupathi Theertham
184.	Patanjali Manohara temple, Vilamar	- Agni Theertham
185.	Patanjalinatha temple, Tirukaanatumulur/Katumanarkudi/Madhukavanam,	- Surya Pushkarini
186.	Pavalavannan / Pravala Varneeswarar temple, Tiruppavalavannam	-Chakra Theertham
187.	Pazhampati Natha temple, Tiruppunavayil	- Brahma Theertham
188.	Perarulaalan / Semponnarangar temple, Tiruchemponsei Kovil	- Hema Pushkarini
189.	Poruta Natheswara temple, Karupariyalur/Karmanasapuram/Adityapuram/Kutram	- Indra Theertham
190.	Pralaya Kaleswara temple / Sudarkozhuntheeswara, Pennaagadam	- Kapila Theertham
191.	Prananatheswara temple, Tirumangalakudi / Mangala Sthalam	-Mangala Theertham
192.	Pranavapureswara/Tuyartherthanatha temple, Omampuliyur/Pranavavyagrapuram,	- Kollidam
193.	Pundareekaksha temple , Tiruvellarai / Sweta Giri / Aadi Vellarai	- Divya Pushkarini
194.	Punyakoti Natha temple, Tiruvadaivai	- Punyakoti Theertham
195.	Puravaar Panankaattur, Panankatteeswara temple,	- Padma Theertham
196.	Purushottama temple, Tiruvanpurushottamam	- Tiruppaarkadal
197.	Purushottama temple,Tirukarambanur/Utamar/BhikshandarKoil/Adimapuram,	- Kadamba Theertham
198.	Pushpa Vaneswara / Chaturanga Vallabheswara temple, Tiruppoovanur	- Karunkuzhi Theertham
199.	Pushpavana Natha / Poonturutti Natha temple, Tiruppoonturutti	- Kasyapa Theertham
200.	Rajatagireswara / Vellamalai Natha temple, Tenkoor	- Siva Ganga
201.	Rama Natha Swamy temple, Rameswaram	- Dhanuskoti
202.	Ramanatha, Ramanadeeswaram / Ramanandeeswaram	- Surya Pushkarini
203.	Ranganatha / Azhagiya Manavaala / Nam Perumal temple, Tiruvarangam / Srirangam	- Chandra Pushkarini
204.	Ratna Pureswara/Manikkavannar/Karinatheswara temple, Tirunatyattankudi,	- Surya Pushkarini
205.	Ratnagireswara / Manikkavannar temple, Tirumarugal	- Siva Ganga
206.	Ratnangureswara/VelladaiyAppar temple, Tirukurukavur/Velladai/Rishabhapuram/Vishnupuram	- Velvidai Theertham
207.	Saakshi Nayakeswara temple, Avalivanallur	-Chandra Pushkarini
208.	Saameevaneswara / Maatrarivaalar temple, Tirupachilaasramam,	- Brahma Theertham
209.	Saaranatha temple, Tirucherai / Udaiyar Koil / Saara Kshetram / Pancha Saara Kshetram	- Saara Pushkarini
210.	Sakshi Natha/Punnaivana Natha temple, Tiruppurampayam/Tiruppirampiyam	- Saptasagara Theertham
211.	Sarangapani / Pallikondaar temple, Tirukkudandai / Kumbhakonam / Kudandai	-HemaPushkarini/Arisi
212.	Sarguna Natheswara temple, Tiruidumbavanam	- Brahma Theertham
213.	Sargunalingeswara / Hanumadlingam / Brahmapureswara temple, Tirukkarukudi	- Yama Theertham
214.	Satyagireesa temple, Tirucheignalur	- Manni Nadi
215.	Satyavageeswara / Brahmapureswara temple, Anbilanturai	- Gayatri Theertham
216.	Semmeninatheswara / Arumbeswara / Kaanoor Mulai temple, Budalur	- Veda Theertham
217.	Senkanmaal / Ranganatha / Sreelakshmiranga temple, Tirunangur	- Surya Pushkarini
218.	Shabdapuresawara temple, Tirukkolathalwar	- Surya Theertham
219.	Shankarunatheswara / Sangu Nayaka temple, Tirutalaichankaadu / Shanka Aranyam	- Kaveri
220.	Shivalokatyaga temple, Tirunallurperumanam	- Panchakshara Theertham
221.	Siddha Natha / Sidheswara temple, Narayur Sidheswaram	- Brahma Theertham
222.	Sidhi Natha / Jagadeswara / Viswanatha temple, Pereyil	- Agni Theertham
223.	Siva Kulandeswar temple, Satthi Mutram / Siruchattamangaiakthi Mutham	- Sathimutravavi Thertham
224.	Sivakozhuntheeswara temple, Tiruttinai Nagar,	- Jambava Thadakam



225. Sivaloka Natha / Mundeewara temple, Tirumundeewaram
226. Sivaloka Natha temple, Tiruppunkur,
227. Sivananda / Pranaveswara temple, Penu Perunthurai
228. Sivanandeswara / Kaaleswara temple, Tirukkallil / Vajra Vanam
229. Sivapura Natha temple, Sivapuram / Kubherapuri,
230. Sivayoginatha / Yoganandeswara, Tiruviyalur
231. Skanda Natheswara / Muruga Natheswara temple, Tirumuruganpoondi
232. Somanatha//Karkateswara temple, Tirunedur/Vakularanyam/Magizhavanam,
233. Somnatheswara temple, Somnath / Prabhas Kshetra
234. Soundarya Natha / Tala vaneswara temple, Tiruppanaiyur / Tala Vanam,
235. Sowmya Narayana Perumal / Uragamellanaiaayan temple, Tirukkottiyur
236. Sreetali Natha / Tiruttalinatha temple, Tiruppattur,
237. Sri Hari / Deva Raja temple, Naimisaranya
238. Sri Kalahasteswara temple, Sri Kalahasti,
239. Sri Maha Vishnu / Parama Pada Natha temple, Vaikuntham / Paramapadam
240. Sri Moorthy temple, Salagrama
241. Sri Rama temple, Deva Prayag
242. Sri Venkateswara / Balaji / Srinivasa temple, Tirupathi / Venkatachalam
243. Srinivasa / Aravindalochanan temple, Tiruttolaivillimangalam / Irattaittiruppati / Ketu Sthalam
244. Srinivasa / Kannan / Narayanan temple, Tiruvellakkulam
245. Srinivasa temple, Tirukkulandai / Perunkulam
246. Srinivasa/Tirunaraiyurnambi/Vasudeva temple,Tirunaraiyur/Naachiyaarkoyil /Sugandhagiri
247. Stalasayana Perumal temple, Tirukkadalmalai
248. Sthira Budheswara / Neeneri Naatha temple, Tandalaineener,
249. Sundareswara temple, Kalikkaamoor
250. Sundareswara temple, Tirunaarayur,
251. Sundareswara/Chokka Natha temple, Tiru Aalavaai,
252. Surya temple, Suryanar Koyil / Surya Sthalam
253. Swarna Pureswara / Padikkasalitha Natha temple, Arisirkaraiputtur
254. Swarnapureswara temple, Tiruchemponpalli
255. Swarnapureswara / Semponna Natha temple. Kaduvaaikaraiputtur,
256. Swayambunatha/Tantonresa temple, Aakur/Sankaranyam/Tantonrimaadam/Tolkoyil
257. Swetaranyeswara/Venkadar temple,Tiruvenkadu/AadiChidambaram
258. Swetargavaneswara/Tirukkumareswara temple, Erukkattampuliyur
259. Taamaraiyaal Kelvan temple, Tiruppaartanpalli
260. Talapureswara / Panankatteeswara temple, Panankattu,
261. Thirukoneswaramtemple,Trincomalee,Srilanka
262. Thondeshwaram (Chandra Maul Eshwaran) temple, Dondra,Srilanka
263. Thruketheeswaram temple,Mannar,Srilanka
264. Tirukkuralappan / Venkatachalapathi temple, Tirupatisaaram / Tirruvannparisaaram
265. Tiruktapureswara / Payatreeswara temple, Tiruppayattrankudi,
266. Tirumeniazhagar / Soma Sundareswara temple, ahendrappalli
267. Tirumeniyazhagar temple, Tiruvettakkudi
268. Tirutturutti / Choleeswaram temple, Tirutturutti / Irutturaiyur,Choleeswaram,
269. Totadrinaathan temple, Tiruchireevaramangai / Totadrikshetram / Vanamamalai
270. Tripurantaka temple, Tiruvirkolam
271. Trivikirama / Ulagalanda Perumal temple, Tiru Oorakam
272. Trivikrama / Ulagalanda Perumal temple, Tirukkivilur
273. Trivikrama temple, Kaazhicheeraama Vinnagaram / Pataleeka Vanam / Uttama Kshetra
274. Tryambakeswar temple, Tryambakeswar / Goutama Ashram
275. Tryambakeswar temple, Tryambakeswar / Goutama Ashram
276. Tyagaraja / Aadi Vitankar / Kannayira Natheswara temple, Tirukkaaraayil
277. Tyagaraja / Sundareswara / Brahma Pureswara temple, Tirukkolili / Brahma Tapovanam
278. Tyagaraja / Veedhi Vitanka / Tirumoolattanan temple, Tiruvarur
279. Ucheeravaneswara / Turai Kaattum Vallalaar temple, Vilanagar / Aarupaati
280. Uchinatha / Shikhapureswara temple, Tirunelvayil
281. Ugra Gireswara / Kodunkunranathar temple, Tirukkodunkunram / Prachanda Giri / Katora Giri
282. Uma Maheswara temple, Tirunallam / Bhumeeswaram,
283. Uppiliappan / Ponnappan temple, Tiruvinagar / Uppiliappan Koyil
284. Uyyavanda Perumaal / Abhaya Pradhana Perumaal temple, Tiruvithuvakkodu

- Mundaka Theertham
- Rishaba/Punka Thertham
- Mangala Theertham
- Sivananda Theertham
- Surya Theertham
- Jatayu Theertham
- Subramanya Koopam
- Magizhamaram
- Maha Dadhi (Sea)
- Amritha Pushkarini
- Deva Pushkarini
- Garuda Theertham
- Chakra Theertham
- Swarna Mukhi
- Viraja Nadi
- Chakra Theertham
- Ganga, Alakananda
- Sesachala/VarahaThertham
- Varuna Theertham
- Tiruvellakkulam
- Perunkulam
- Manimukta Pushkarini
- Pundareeka Pushkarini
- Omaka Theertham
- Ambuli/ChandraThertham
- Karunya Theertham
- Potramarakkulam
- Surya Theertham
- Arisilaru
- Surya Pushkarini
- Kudamurutti
- Kumuda Theertham
- Surya Theertham
- Skanda Pushkarini
- Shanka Saras
- Amuda Theertham
- Pavanasam Theertham
- Indhu samudram
- Palavi theertham
- Lakshmi Theertham
- Devi Theertham
- Mahendra Pushkarini
- Satya Pushkarini
- Kaveri
- Indra Theertham
- Virkola Theertham
- Naga Theertham
- Krishna Theertham
- Sankara Pusharini
- Amrutha Kund/Godavari
- Godavari
- Indra Theertham
- Brahma Theertham
- Kamalalayam
- Kaveri
- Kripa Samudram
- Madhu Pushkarini
- Brahma Theertham
- Ahoratra Pushkarini
- Chakra Theertham



285.	Vaaleswara / Koyyaa Malareeswara temple, Kuranganilmuttam	- Paalar
286.	Vadivazhagiya Nambi temple, Tiruvanbil/Brahma Puri/Anbil/Tirumalayanturai / Madnuka Puri	- Mandooka Pushkarini
287.	Vaidya Naatha temple, Pullirukkuvelur / Vaideeswaran Kovil,	- Sidhamritha Theertham
288.	Vaidya Natha temple, Tiruvalithaayam	- Bharadwaja Theertham
289.	Vaidyanathaswamy/Vajrastambamurthy temple, Tirumalapadi / Parasu Nartanapuram	- Kollidam
290.	Vaikuntha Natha temple, Vaikuntha Vinnagaram	- Lakshmi Pushkarini
291.	Vaikuntha Nattha temple, Tiruvaikuntham	- Bhrgu Theertham
292.	Vaimura Natha temple, Tiruvaimur	-Surya Theertham
293.	Vaittha Maanidhi Perumaal temple, Tirukkolor / Angarakastalam	-Kubera Theertham
294.	Valvil Raama temple, Tiruppullambhootangudi / Tyagasamudram	- Jatayu Theertham
295.	Vamana temple, Tirukkaatkarai	- Kapila Theertham
296.	Vanchilingeswara temple, Tiruvanchiyam / Chandana Aranyam	- Gupta Ganga
297.	Varadaraja Perumal / Devaraja Perumal temple, Tirukkachchi / Hastigiri / Attiyuran	- Anantasarasu, Vegavathi
298.	Varadaraja Perumal temple, Tirumanikkoodam	- Chandra Pushkarini
299.	Varaha Moorthy / Nitya Kalyana Perumaal temple, Tiruvidandai / Varahapuri / Sripuri	-Kalyana/VarahaTheertham
300.	Vardhamaneswara temple, Tiruppugalur Vardhamaneeswaram	-Agni Theertham
301.	Vatapatrasayee / Rangamannar temple, Srivilliputtur / Tiruvilliputtur	-Tirumukkulam
302.	Vatsa Natha / Nadutharaiappa / Kanraappu temple, Kanraappur,	- Gnana Theertham
303.	Veda Pureswar temple, Tiruvazhundur,	-Siddhamritam
304.	Vedagireeswarar / Tirumalaiyaludaiyar temple, Tirukkalukunram	- Pakshi Theertham
305.	Vedanatheswara temple, Tiruvothur,	- Kalyana Koti Theertham
306.	Vedapureeswara / Verkatteeswara temple, Tiruverkaadu	- Velayuda Theertham
307.	Vedaranyar / Maraikkaadanaar temple, Tirumaraikkaadu	- Manikarnika Theertham
308.	Veeraatteswara temple, Virkudi / Dhanusha Puram	-Chakra Theertham
309.	Veeraraghavaswamy temple, Tiruevvuloor	-Hridtaapanaasini
310.	Veerateswara- Sarakkonrai temple, Tiruvatikai,	- Garuda Nadi
311.	Veerateswara temple, Tiruvatikai	- Garuda Nadi
312.	Veeratteswara temple, Tirukkandiyur	- Kapaala Theertham
313.	Veeratteswara temple, Tirukkovalur Veerattam	- Penna nadi
314.	Veeratteswara temple, Tiruppariyalur / Daksha Puram	- Homa Kunda threeertham
315.	Veeratteswara temple,Tirukkandiyur,	- Kapaala Theertham
316.	Veeratteswara/Yogeswara/Kama Anga Nasaka temple, Tirukkurukkai	- Trishula Ganga
317.	Venkatakrishnaswamy / Parthasarathy / Ranganatha temple, Tiruvallikkeni	- Allikkeni
318.	Vennikkarumbar temple, Koyilvenni / Tiruvenniyur	- Surya Theertham
319.	Venuvaneswara / Nellaiyappa temple, Tirunelveli ,	- Thamra Parani
320.	Vijaya Natha / Gangajateswara temple, Vijayamangai	- Arjuna Theertham
321.	Vijayaasana Perumaal temple, Tiruvaragunamangai / Varagunamangai	-Agni Theertham
322.	Vijayaraghava Perumaal temple, Tirupputkuzhi	- Jatayu Theertham
323.	Vilva Vaneswara temple,Tirukkollampudur,	- Brahma Theertham
324.	Vilvavana Natha temple, Tiruvaikavur	- Brahma Theertham
325.	Viswanatha temple, Kasi / Varanasi / Benares	-Ganga
326.	Vrikriteswara temple, Venchamaakoodal	- Vrikrita Theertham
327.	Vyagrapureeswara temple, Thirupperumpuliyur	- Kollidam
328.	Yatotkaara Perumaa temple, Tiruvegkaa	- Poikai Pushkarini

## ABABABABABABABABABABABA

### List of names of Theerthams of Divya desams ( Viashnava temples adored by Alwaars)

Name of the Temples	Name of the Theerthams
1. Sri A rangannathar, Srirangam,temple	- Chandrapushkarani
2. Sri Aadhi Jagannathar (DeivaChilayar) perumal temple,Tirupulani,Ramanathapuram-HemaChakraThirtham,AdhiSethuRathnakara Thirtham	
3. Sri Aathinaathan, Aathippiraan temple, Alwartirunagari, Thoothukudi	- Thaamiraparani,Brahma thirtham
4. Sri Adhi Kesava(Ashtabhuja )Perumal temple, Kanchipuram	-Gajendra Pushkarini
5. Sri Adikesava Perumal temple, Tiruvattaru, Kanyakumari	-Sea water, Vattaru, Rama theertha
6. Sri Anantha Padmanabhan temple, Thiruvananthapuram,Kerala	-Matsya, Padma and Varaha Theerthas
7. Sri Andalakkum Aiyantemple, Adanur, Tanjavur	-Chandra Theertham
8. Sri Annan Perumal, Kannan temple, Tiruvellakulam,Nagapatinam	-Vellakula Theertham



9.	Sri Appakudathan temple, Koviladi,Tanjavur	-Indira Pushkarini
10.	Sri Aravindalochanan temple, Tholaivillimangalam, Thoothukudi	- Tambiraparani, Varuna theertham
11.	Sri Arputha Narayanan temple, Tirukadithanam, Kottayam,Kerala	- Karpagavalli Nachiar Theertham
12.	Sri Azhagia Manavalar,Tiruchchirappalli	-Kamala Pushkarini
13.	Sri AzhagiaSingar(MukundaNayakan) PerumaltempleKancheepuram	-Kanaga Saras, Hema Saras
14.	Sri Azhagiya singar (Lakshmi narasimhar) temple. Thiruvai,Nagapatinam-----	
15.	Sri Badrinarayanan temple, Thiru Manimaada Kovil-----	
16.	Sri Bhaktavatsala Perumal temple,Tirukana Mangai,Tanjavur	- Darshana Pushkarini
17.	SRi Bhasktavatsala Perumal temple, Tirunindravur, Thiruvallur	- Varuna Pushkarini
18.	Sri Bhoomipalar temple, Tiruppuliangudi, Tholaivillimangalam	- Varuna Theertham, Nirudhi Theertham
19.	Sri Deivanathan, Vanamamalai (Thothadrinathar)temple, Nanguneri, Tirunelveli	- Setru Thamarai
20.	Sri Deivanayaga perumal temple, Thiru devanar Thogai,Nagapatinam-----	
21.	Sri Devadhirajan, temple, Therezhundur,Nagapatinam	- Darshana Pushkarini
22.	Sri Devanathar temple, Thiruvaheendrapuram, Cuddalore	-Garuda Theertham
23.	Sri Gajendra Varadhan temple,Kabisthalam,Tanjavur	-Gajendra Pushkarini, Kabila Theertham
24.	Sri Gopalakrishnan (Rajagopalan) Bama, Rukmani temple , Kavalam padi,Nagapatinam-----	
25.	Sri Govindarajar( Parthasarathy) Chakravarthi Tirumagan temple, Chidambaram, Cuddalore-	12 Theerthas
26.	Sri Hara Shaba Vimochana Perumal temple, Kandiur, Tanjavur	- Kabala Moksha Pushkarini
27.	Sri Imayavarappan temple, Tiruchitraru, Alappuzha,Kerala	- Sanga Theertham, Chitraru
28.	Sri Jagannatha Perumal temple, Nathankoil, Thanjavur.	- Nandhi Pushkarini
29.	Sri Kalamegaperumal temple, Thirumohur, Madurai	- Ksheerapthi
30.	Sri Kalva (AadiVarahar) Perumal temple,Tirukalvanur,Kancheepuram	- Nitya Pushkarini
31.	Sri Katkaraiappan (Appan) temple, Thirukakkara, Ernakulam,Kerala-----	
32.	Sri Kolavilli Ramar temple, Tiruvelliangudi, Thanjavur	-Shukra, Parasurama, Brahma and Indra theerthams
33.	Sri Koodalazhagar temple, Madurai	-Hemapushkarani
34.	Sri Krubhasamudra Perumal temple,Tiruchirupuliyur,Tiruvarur	-Tiruvananda theertham, Manasa theertham
35.	Sri Kudamadu Koothan temple,Tirunangoor, Nagapatinam	-Amirtha Theertham
36.	Sri Lakshmana(Tirumuzhi Kalathan,ApanSukthinathan)Tirumuzhikalam,Ernakulam,Kerala	-Chittaru,Sanga Theertham
37.	Sri Loganathaperumal, temple, Thirukannangudi, Nagapatinam-----	
38.	Sri Makaranetunkuzhaikkaadar temple, Thenthirupperai,Thoothukudi	- Sukra Pushkarini
39.	Sri Mayapiran temple, TirupuliyurAlappuzha,Kerala	- Pragnasaras Theertham
40.	Sri Nanmadhia Perumal temple,Thalachangadu,Nagapatinam	- Chandra Pushkarini
41.	Sri Navaimukunthan (Narayanan) temple, Thirunavai, Malappuram,Kerala,-----	
42.	Sri Neelamega Perumal temple, Thanjavur	- Amirtha Theertham
43.	Sri NerVanar( RanganatharBalaNarasimhar)PerumaltempleThirunermalaiKancheepuram-Siddha,Swarna,Karunya theerthams.Ksheera Pushkar	
44.	Sri NilathundaPerumal temple.NilathingalThundathanKancheepuram	-Chandra Pushkarini
45.	Sri Nindra narayana perumal temple, Thiruthangal, Virudhunagar-----	
46.	Sri Nitya Kalyana Perumal,temple, Tiruvidandhai, Kancheepuram	- Varaha Theertham, Kalyana Theertham
47.	Sri Opiliapan ThiruVinagarapan temple,Tirunageswaram,Tanjavur	- Ahotra Pushkarini
48.	Sri Pambanai Appan – Kamalanathan temple, Tiruvandur, Alapuzha,Kerala	- Pamba Theertham
49.	Sri Pandava Dhutha Perumal temple, irupadagam, Kancheepuram	-Matsya Theertham
50.	Sri ParamapadaNathar (Vaikunda Perumal ) temple,ParameswaraVinagaram,,Kancheepuram- 1000 theerthams	
51.	Sri Paramaswamy temple, Alagarkovil, Madurai-----	
52.	Sri Parimala Ranganathar temple. Tiru Indalur,Nagapatinam	- Indu Pushkarini
53.	Sri Parthasarathy Perumal temple, Triplicane,Chennai	- Kairavini pushkarini
54.	Sri Pavalavannar Perumal temple, Thirupavalavannam, Kancheepuram,-----	
55.	Sri Perarulalan temple, Semponsei Koil,Nagapatinam	-Nitya Pushkarini, Kanaka Theertham
56.	Sri PrahladaVaradan,LakshmiNarasimhantemple,Ahopilam,Kurnool,AndhraPradesh	-Indira/Narasimha theertham,PapanasaTheertham,
57.	Sri Pundarikakshan temple, Tiruchchirappalli	-Kusa ManikarnikaChakra-PushkalaVaraha Gandha&PadmaTheerthams
58.	Sri Purushothaman Uthamar temple, Tiruchchirappalli	- Kadhamba Theertham
59.	Sri Purushothamar temple,ThiruvannurPurushothaman,Nagapatinam	-Tiruparkadal Theertham
60.	Sri Raghunayaka (Sri Rama) perumal temple,Sarayu,Ayodhya Fazabad,UttarPradesh	- Sarayu River
61.	Sri Saranatha Perumal temple, Tiruchera, Tanjavur	- Sara Pushkarini
62.	Sri Sarangapani, aravamuthan temple, Kumbakonam, Tanjavur-----	
63.	Sri Satyamurthy Perumal temple, Tirumayam, Pudukkottai	- Sathya Pushkarini
64.	Sri Senganmal Ranganathar temple,TiruthetriAmbalam,Nagapatinam	-Surya Pushkarini
65.	Sri Sona vanam seitha (Yadhothakari) Perumal,temple,Thiruveka, Kancheepuram,-----	
66.	Sri Soumya Narayana perumal temple, Tiru Koshtiyur, Sivaganga	- Deva Pushkarini, Mahamaga Theertham
67.	Sri Soundararaja Perumal temple, Nagapatinam,-----	
68.	Sri Sowriraja Perumal temple, Tirukanapuram, Nagapatinam	- Nitya Pushkarini



69.	Sri Srinivasan temple, Thirutholaivillimangalam, Thoothukudi	-Tambirabarani, Varuna theertham
70.	Sri Sthalasayana Perumal temple, Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram	- Pundareeka Pushkarani
71.	Sri Sundararaja Perumal, Anbil, Tiruchchirappalli	- Manduka Theertham
72.	Sri Thamaraiyal Kelvan temple, Parthan Palli, Nagapatinam	- Kadga Pushkarini
73.	Sri Tiru Vazh Marban temple, Tirupatisaram, Kanyakumari	-Pushkarini called Lakshmi Theertha
74.	Sri Tirukuralapan, Parthasarathy temple, Tiruvaran VilaiPathanamthita, Kerala	- Vyasa Theertham, Deva Pushkarini
75.	Sri Tirunarayur Nambi temple, Nachiarkoil, Tanjavur	- Manimutha, Sangarshanam, Pradyunam, Shamba theerthams
76.	Sri Tiruvazh Marban/ Valaban Kolapiran temple, Tiruvalavazh, Pathanamthitta, Kerala	-Kandakarna Theertham, Pambai Theerth
77.	Sri Tirvikrama Narayanan temple, Sirkali, Nagapatinam	-Changu, Chakkara Theerthams
78.	Sri Trivikramar temple, Thirukovilur, Viluppuram	-Pennai River, Krishna and Sri Chakra Theerthas
79.	Sri Ulagalanda (Karunakara) Perumal temple, Tirukarakam, Kancheepuram	- Akraya Theertham
80.	Sri Ulagalanda Perumal temple, Tiru Neeragam, Kancheepuram	- krura Theertham
81.	Sri Ulagalanda Perumal temple, Tiru Ooragam, Kancheepuram	- Naga Theertham
82.	Sri Ulagalanda(Karunakara) Perumal temple, Tirukarakam, Kancheepuram	-Akraya Theertham
83.	Sri Ulagalanda(Karvana/KalvarPerumal temple, Tirukarvanam, Kancheepuram	- Gauri Theertham
84.	Sri Uyyavanda Perumal temple, Tiru Vithuvakodu, Palakkad, Kerala	- Chakkara Theertham
85.	Sri Vadapathrasai, Rangamannar temple, Srivilliputhur, Virudhunagar-----	
86.	Sri Vaikundanathar temple, Vaikunda Vinagaram, Nagapatinam	-Lakshmi Pushkarini, Utharanga Pushkarini, Viraj
87.	Sri Vaikuntanathan temple, Srivaikuntam, Thoothukudi	- River Thamiraparani, Bhriugu thirtha
88.	Sri Vaishnava Nambi temple, Tirukurungudi, Tirunelveli	- Tiruparkadal, Pancha Thurai
89.	Sri Vaithamanidhi Perumal temple, Tirukolur, Thoothukudi	- Tambirabarani, Kubera Theertham
90.	Sri Vaiyam Katha Perumal, Tirukudalur, Tanjavur	- Chackara Theertham
91.	Sri Valvil Raman temple, Tirupulampudangudi, Tanjavur	- Jadaayu Theertham
92.	Sri Varadaraja perumal(Gajendhra varadhan, Manikooda nayagan) temple, Thirumanikoodam, Nagapatinam-----	
93.	Sri varadarajar (devarajar) Perumal temple, Kanchipuram-----	
94.	Sri Vedharajan temple, Thirunagari, Nagapatinam-----	
95.	Sri Veera Raghava (Evvulkidandhan) Perumal temple, Tiruvallur	- Hrudhapadhani
96.	Sri Venkatavaanan temple, Perungulam, Thoothukudi	- Perungula Thirtham
97.	Sri Vijaya Raghava Perumal temple, Tiruputkuzhi, Kancheepuram, Padhiri	- Jatayu theertham
98.	Sri Vijayasanar (Paramapatha Nathan) temple, Natham (Varagunamangi), Thuthukudi	- Agni theertham, Deva Pushkarini
99.	Sri Vilakkoli(DeepaPrakasar) Perumal temple, Thopul, Kanchipuram	- Saraswathi Theertham
100.	Sri Yoga Narasimhar temple, Sholingar, Vellore	- Thakkaankulam
101.	Sri Venkatachalapathy temple, Mel tirupati, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh-----	

## 2. Describe the Significance of Water in Hindu rituals?

For a Hindu devotee the physical and spiritual cleanliness are very important in his life. To maintain cleanliness and to avoid pollution, water is essential and incorporated in most of the religious rituals. Taking a bath daily is an integral practice of a Hindu. On special occasions and circumstances holy dips in sacred rivers, tanks, seas, streams and lakes as specified in sacred Hindu scriptures. Bathing keeps the body clean hygienically.

Poorna kumba (a full pot) is a decorated container (made of brass, copper, clay silver or gold) full of water (considered divine essence) with fresh mango leaves and a coconut placed on the top. Poorna kumbha symbolizes God and used during auspicious rites in Hindu religion. The water in the jar is said to be considered divine essence.

Water is considered to symbolize the 'non-manifested basis from where the entire manifestations derive' and hence water is believed to be a purifier, life-giver, and destroyer of evil by Hindus. Water is a fundamental cleaning agent, used to clean up the vessels and other materials utilized for the rituals of the poojas, and for Abhishekas (holy sacred bathing) of Deities. Numerous dravyas (substances) used for bathing the deities are dissolved in water. Sacred water collected after bathing the deities is offered as "Theertha" (blessed offering) to the devotees.

Water is also considered a sign of fertility, absence of the usage of water in rituals can cause barrenness, sterility leading to death. Holy places of Hindus is, as a rule situated on the banks of rivers, water sources, seashores, springs and mountains. Location of sites of convergence between land and two, or three, rivers, bear unique significance for sacredness. Polygraphists show that the water increases electro-magnetic action.



The religious observances as washing both hands and feet prior to entering the temples, worshipping with wet clothes after a bath and praying standing in the middle of water chest-deep in rivers, lakes, tanks or in a large container etc. is seen in many parts of Indian temples.

Tarpana is a religious ritual where the procedure involves pouring water through the hands with the use of 'dharba' (sacred grass) as a symbolic gesture of recognition, thanking and pleasing Gods, sages, and the souls of relations who have passed away.

The **Rigveda** honours water as *Apsaras* (anthropomorphic structure of water). They are mothers, and they flow in channels to the sea. *Apsaras* are regarded as celestial. The **Rigveda** further tells that the waters bequeath long life, prosperity and immortality. They clean and purify the worshipper in all aspects. The **Rigvedic** seers considered the water as Goddesses because they quenched the thirst of their cattle.

The **Atharva Veda** also praises water as a purifier in very elaborate manner in several instances.

The epics **Mahabharata** narrates several occasions of the astonishing powers of water. In the *Vana Parva* of **Mahabharata**, Bhima goes in exploring Kubera's lake where heavenly, sacred lotuses grew. When Bhima reached the lake, he had to fight with the demons. To heal his wounds created by the demons and recover strength he plunged into the lake full of water and his energy was entirely reinstated.

The term Tirtha, refers to a locality or place or stretch of water which gives rise to the accumulation of righteousness (merit) due to its own strange nature without any adventitious circumstances. *Tirtha* is the water found at a particular sacred place or on account of the fact that some holy saints resorted to them for bathing, penance etc. *Tirtha* is honoured because of the holy and divine nature of the water.

The **Rigveda** describes *tirtha* as significant passage in river. The **Skanda Purana** relates that a place on earth resorted to by the ancient pious person for the collection of merit is called *tirtha*. The **Skanda Purana** gives various myths and legends associated with tirthas.

The **Padma Purana** refers *tirtha* as the teacher, mother, father, husband, and wife. The **Brahma Purana** classifies *tirthas* into four categories such as *Daiva*, *Asura*, *Arsa* and *Manusa* created by gods, *asuras*, *risis* and men respectively. **Artha sashtra** written by Kautilya indicates all the persons in power as *tirthas*.

In India Hindus consider the rivers in great veneration. Rivers are worshiped for the all-around prosperity. The rivers are commonly female divinities, food and life bestowing mothers. There are seven sacred rivers which are worshipped namely;

- |            |           |             |              |
|------------|-----------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Ganges  | 2. Yamuna | 3. Godavari | 4. Saraswati |
| 5. Narmada | 6. Sindhu | 7. Kaveri   |              |

Human body is centre of electric currents and impulses. A continuous process of generation and consumption of electric energy takes place in the human body. It is shown by some researchers like Maharshi Vaatsyaayana that a variety of centers of power in human body exists and functions. A large amount of energy is produced in human body in an excited condition and conflict with different types of emotions. During the period of night while a person rests the production and utilization of energy level of power goes down considerably. Taking a bath positively makes the body fresh, by the phenomenon known as electro-magnetic activity due to the consumption of electricity by water.

- In any Hindu rituals during the puja ceremonies the formal purification procedure is performed where water is sprinkled on the objects which are to be purified.
- It is a practice of a Hindu to sprinkle water around the leaf or plate in which the meal is traditionally eaten before starting a meal.
- In ancient eras the King was sprinkled with water by the religious priests in order to purify the King during the ceremony of his coronation.



- A ritual known as Sandhyopasana (Sandhyavandana) is an compulsory obligation performed daily for the purification of mind and body of the performer. This ritual brings purity, Atma-Bhava (a type of devotion and realizing the absolute), commitment and genuineness.
- Achamana or sipping of water three times while recitation of Mantras from holy scripts, and later sprinkling of water on the body which purifies the mind and the body.
- Arghya is the ritual of sprinkling of water on the face and the head and the touching of the different organs (the mouth, nose, eyes, ears, chest, shoulders, head, etc.) with wet- fingers, are meant to purify those parts of the body and invoke the respective presiding deities on them. They also stimulate the nerve-centres and wake up the dormant powers of the body. A handful of water is offered to the god or to 'kumbha (holy vessel filled with water and decorated with mango leaves,, holy grass –dhraba) during a puja ceremony is known as Jalanjali (Jala = water, anjali =worship).
- Jaladhivaasam (submersion in water) is a rite observed before an idol is installed in a temple or at a place of worship prior to kumbabishekam (consecration) ceremony.
- Jalasthapanam is a ritual where water is poured on the head during the ceremony of purification is Jalaabhishekam.
- Jalavaasam is a Hindu religious austerity, observed by a devotee living in water for a particular period of time duration.
- Jalaasi is person who lives by drinking water alone for a particular length of time for religious determination.
- Jalakricchram is a religious swear or observance in which a devotee lives by drinking water alone for period of one month or a prescribed period of time.
- Jalajapam is the method of chanting of Vedic mantras standing in water either in a natural source of water (Neernila) or in a container filled with water made for this purpose.
- Jaladhaara is the method of chanting of hymns while standing under a continuous downpour of water is in water.
- Kaamyasnanam is the method of sacred bath performed in the sanctified water for the attainment of some desire.
- Prokshana is sprinkling water on to the body of a devotee to purify, when a bath is not possible.
- Udakashanthi is the sprinkling holy or consecrated water by a priest on the sick person, chanting mantras.

### 3. Explain the importance of the musical instrument, the flute?

The **flutes** are the earliest known musical instruments of the woodwind category. Contrast to normal woodwind gadgets with reeds, a flute is an aero phone or reed less wind device. This musical instrument generates its melodious sound from the flow of air across an opening. A number of flutes dating to about 43,000 to 35,000 years ago have been found in the Swabian Alb region of Germany.

The classification of Hornbostel-Sachs on the musical instruments, groups flutes as edge-blown aero phones.

Flute is the earliest musical instrument used by mankind. Flute made of bamboo is the only musical instrument which is most natural and does not contain any mechanical parts.

The earliest flute ever discovered may be a fragment of the femur of a juvenile cave bear, with two to four holes, found at Divje Babe in Slovenia, dated to about 43,000 years back.

A five-holed flute comprising of a V-shaped mouthpiece made from a vulture wing bone was discovered in 2008 from Hohle Fels cave near Ulm, Germany, dating back to at least 35,000 years past.

A three-holed flute, 18.7 cm long, made of a mammoth tusk, was discovered in 2004, from a cave, near Ulm, in the Southern German Swabian Alb and dated to 30,000 to 37,000 years ago back.

Two flutes prepared from bones of swan excavated in 1994 from the above mentioned cave, near Ulm, in the Southern German Swabian Alb. These are the oldest known musical instruments.



An Indian literature belongs to the period 1500 BCE has made vague indicatory reference to the cross flute. The bamboo flute is one of the oldest and simplest musical instruments in the world.

The production of sound in a flute occurs by a stream of air sent across a hole in this musical instrument generates a vibration of air at the hole.

The air stream across this hole in the flute creates a siphon. This in return excites the air contained in the cylindrical resonant cavity within this musical instrument. The player (*flutist*) changes the pitch of the resonance of the sound produced by opening and closing the holes in the body of the flute, thus changing the effectual length of the resonator and its corresponding resonant frequency. By changing the air pressure, a flute player (a *fluter*) can also change the pitch of a note by making the air in the flute to resonate at a harmonic frequency without opening or closing any holes.

To be louder, a flute must use a larger resonator, a larger air stream, or increased air stream velocity. The volume (louder sound, a larger resonator) of a flute can normally be amplified by making its resonator and tone holes larger.

The air stream must be blown in at the correct angle and at an appropriate velocity, if not the air in the flute will not vibrate properly. In general, the quality or excellence of a flute is known as timbre or "tone colour". This quality differs as the flute can generate harmonics in different magnitudes or intensities. The quality of the tone color can be customized by varying the internal shape of the bore, like the conical taper, or the diameter-to-length ratio.

The most basic structure of a flute may be an open tube which is blustered resembling a bottle. Numerous broad classes of flutes are in use today with lot of modifications. A number of flutes, such as the whistle, gemshorn, flageolet, recorder, tin whistle, tonette, fujara, and ocarina have a duct that directs the air onto the edge (an arrangement that is termed a "fipple"). These are known as **fipple flutes**.

There is another group of division of flute which are **side-blown flute (transverse flutes)**, which are used in Western concert such as, piccolo, fife, dizi, and bansuri; and **end-blown flutes**, such as the ney, xiao, kaval, danso, shakuhachi, Anasazi flute, and quena. The flautist of a side-blown flute utilizes a hole on the side of the pipe of the flute to produce a tone, instead of blowing on an end of the tube.

Flutes may be open at one end or open at both ends. The ocarina, xun, pan pipes, and bosun's whistle are closed-ended flutes. The concert flutes are open-ended flutes. An organ pipe may be either open or closed, depending on the selection of the type of resonance of the sound desired.

Normally traditional flutes have only one pipe or cylinder but there are other types of flutes may have any number of pipes or tubes. Flutes with multiple resonators may be played one resonator at a time.

Two main types of Indian flutes are in use at present. The first type of flute is the Bansuri, has six finger holes and one embouchure hole, and is used predominantly in the Hindustani music of Northern India.

The second type of flute, the Venu (Pullanguzhal), has eight finger holes, and is played predominantly in the Carnatic music of Southern India. Presently, the eight-holed flute with cross-fingering technique is common among many Carnatic flutists. Prior to this, the South Indian flute had only seven finger holes. Krishna's flute is the symbol of Freedom or Pranava. It is this flute that attracted the devoted Gopis, the maidens of Vraja, to meet their beloved Lord on the banks of the sacred river Jumna. The sound produced God-intoxication in all beings and infused life in all. The love of Gopis towards Krishna was a divine love. It was the union of souls. It is no union of sex. It is the aspiration of the Jivathma to merge in Paramathma. It is the blending of the individual soul with the Supreme Soul. Really the Gopis were the sages of Dandaka forest in their previous births. They wished to embrace Lord Rama. They were promised satisfaction in the later Avatara. They got blended into the Paramatma in the Krishna-Avatara.

Krishna instructed Prem through His flute. He has created this world out of the Dhvani Omkara (sound) that proceeds from His flute. He stands on the right large toe which signifies the declaration of Upanishad "Ekam Eva Adwityam Brahma" which means One without a second. Krishna illustrates three curves while standing which implies the 3 Gunas (properties) by which He has created this world. He gazes at Radha and puts the Prakriti in motion. He is the primum mobile. The lotus, on which He stands, for the universe.