



Hari OM!

Kumbhabhisheska and Pranaprathishtapana Program Schedule

July 1st 2014, Tuesday: 6 to 8 PM:

Deepa Pooja by Ladies:

Traditionally we start all auspicious activities with lighting a lamp.

Light symbolizes Knowledge and Ignorance is Darkness. Oil lamp symbolizes our Vasanas or ego. Burning of oil lamp symbolizes burning of our ego. We are requesting God to burn our egos and grant spiritual knowledge.

July 2nd 2014, Wednesday

7:30 AM to 12:00 PM

Anugna: Here we are asking for permission from God to perform the sacred task of Kumbhabhisheska and Prana Prasthishatapane for next three days.

Guru Vandana: We are praying to the Teacher to give his blessings for the occasion.

MahaGanapathi Puja: Ganesha is the remover of obstacles and hence he is worshipped at the beginning of each ceremony to have a successful day of celebrations.

Sankalpa: During this ceremony, the Priest performing the ceremony recites the Global Location of the place, date and times as per Hindu calendar and also states the purpose of the worship.

Punyavachana: It is a cleansing ceremony to purify the place, the articles used for the celebration and people performing the ceremony. Holy water will be sprinkled while chanting the mantras.

Maha Abhaya Ganapathi Homa: **Ganapathi** is remover of all obstacles. **Homa** is a ritual where a small fire is lit by invoking fire God Agni. All offerings are made to this fire. This is considered to be the purest form of offer. Offering is directed to Ganapathi in this ceremony.

Vastu Homa: Vastu Homa is done to remove any bad things from land on which the temple is built and also to get the blessings of mother Earth.

MruthSangrahanam: **Mruth** is mud or earth and **Sangrahanam** means collecting. It is a ritual of worshipping earth and collecting the mud from earth.

Acharya Ritwik Varanam: It is the ritual of confirming the main priest and all the other priests. Also, they will be requested to perform the ceremony for next three days.

Lunch Prasada:

4 to 6 PM

Ganapathi Puja: This is a prayer to Lord Ganapathi at the beginning of the ceremony to remove the obstacles and have a successful day of celebrations.

Punyavachanam: It is a cleansing ceremony to purify the place, the articles used for the celebration and people performing the ceremony. Holy water will be sprinkled while chanting the mantras.

Ankuraarpana: This means sowing the seeds. Five different kinds of seeds will be sowed in the mud that was collected in the **Mruthsangrahana** ceremony. This ceremony has to be done in the evening. These seeds will be watered and protected during the ceremony. They will sprout during the ceremony. Five seeds represent five deities, namely, Bhrama, Indra, Yama, Varuna and Soma. It will be worshipped during the three days of ceremony.

Rakshabandhanam: This is the action of tying sacred thread around the wrist. It will be done by the priest to the other priests. Once this action is done, rest of the ceremony will continue without any interruption.

Yagashala Pravesham: This is a ritual of entering the sacred place where all the ceremonies will take place for next couple of days.

Kalashaadi Sthapanam: Kalasha is a narrow mouth pot containing Holy water mixed with sacred ingredients. It is covered with five Mango leaves and a coconut at the mouth. Kalasha represents Holy Trinity. It is installed and worshipped during the ceremony.

Dwara Puja: This is ritual of worshipping the entrance to the building from all four sides.

Vedika Puja: Altar where Kalasha is kept will be worshipped during this ceremony.

Prathama Kaala Yagashala Puja: Sacred place where all the ceremony will take place for next three days is worshipped for the first time.

Jalaadhivasanam: During this ceremony the statues will be cleansed by immersing them in water while chanting special mantras.

Poornahuthi: This is the concluding Ceremony for that day

Arathi: It is the ritual of showing lighted camphor to God and taking it round in clockwise direction. Camphor stands for Vasanas. By burning it we are offering our vasanas to the Lord. As camphor burns, it leaves nothing. Same way, we are asking God to free our mind of vasanas and be bless us with knowledge.

6 to 8 PM:

Cultural Music Program and Dinner Prasada

July 3rd 2014, Thursday

7:30 AM to 12 Noon

Ganapathi Puja: This is a prayer to Lord Ganapathi at the beginning of the ceremony to remove the obstacles and have a successful day of celebrations.

Punyavachanam: It is a cleansing ceremony to purify the place, the articles used for the celebration and people performing the ceremony. Holy water will be sprinkled while chanting the mantras.

Navagraha Homam: Navagraha represents nine planets in Solar system and are worshipped here. Offering to the Deities is made through Agni, the Fire God and hence the ritual is called Homa.

Sri Sudarshana Homam: Lord Vishnu is holding Sudarshana Chakra in his right hand. It is the weapon that protects righteousness and destroys evil. It is worshipped here and the offering is made through fire.

Radha Krishna Moola Mantra Homam: It is ceremony of invoking the Lord Radha Krishna with special mantras.

Dhaanyadivasanam: It is ceremony of immersing the statue in Paddy.

Dwiteeya Kaala Yagashaala Puja: It is ceremony of worshipping the sacred place for second time.

Shanthy Homa: It is ritual of worshipping for peace with special mantras that are specific to Kumbhabhisheka ceremony.

Dakshinamoorthy Moola Mantra Homa: It is ceremony of invoking the Lord Dakshinamoorthy with special mantras.

Shayanaadhivaasanam: The statues are kept in recline position on a bed during this ceremony.

Vimana Kalasha Sthapanam: This is a Ceremony of installing Kalsasha on top of all Mantapas (housing for the statue) inside the temple.

Poornahuthi: This is the concluding ceremony for that day.

Arathi:

Lunch Prasada:

4 to 9 PM:

Ganapathi Puja: Lord Ganapathi is worshipped to remove all obstacles and make it again another successful day of celebrations.

Triteeya Kaala Yagashala Puja: It is ceremony of worshipping the sacred place for third time.

Disha Homam: This is a special Homa specific to Kumbhabhisheka ceremony.

Hanumath Moola Mantra Homam: It is a ceremony of invoking Hanuman Deity with special mantra.

Navarathna Nyasam and Sthapanam: Navarathna means nine types of gems. These gems come from earth. They are worshipped here. They will be planted between statue of God and the pedestal inside the temple.

Yantra Sthapana: Each God has its own **Chakra** or symbol. Copper sheet with these symbols will be kept under the God's statue while chanting special mantras during this ceremony.

Nayanonmeelanam: Eyes of the Gods' Statues will be opened during this ceremony. People can see the God's Statue after this ceremony.

Moorthy Sthapanam: The Statues of Gods will be installed on the pedestal during this ceremony while chanting specific mantras.

Asthabandhana Sthapanam: This is a ceremony of securing the Gods' statues to the pedestal using material made from eight kinds of herbs. It will be applied around the bottom of the statue and all around the pedestal to secure the statue permanently to the pedestal.

Poornahuthi: This is concluding ceremony for that day.

Aarathi:

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Dinner Prasada:

July 4th 2014, Friday:

5:30 AM to 12 Noon:

Ganapathi Puja: This is a prayer to Lord Ganapathi at the beginning of the ceremony.

Punyavachanam: It is a cleansing ceremony to purify the place, the articles used for the celebration and people performing the ceremony.

Chaturtha Kaala Yagashala Puja: This is a ritual of entering the sacred place of worshipping for the fourth time.

Bimba Shuddi: During this ceremony the Deities are cleaned with special mantras.

Rakshabandhanam to All Moorthies: This is a ceremony of tying of sacred thread around all Deities.

Moorthi Homam: This is ceremony of worshipping all Deities by making offerings through Fire God.

Tatvaarchana: Special chanting specific to Kumbhabhisheka takes place during this time.

Spasrhaahuthi: This is a ritual of taking the offerings from Yagashala to the Gods inside the temple.

Naadi Sandhanam: This is a ritual of taking the Kalasha from Yagashala to the Deities inside the temple

Praana Prathishtta: God is invoked during this ceremony.

Maha Poornahuthi: It is the final concluding ceremony for that day.

Deeparadhana: It is the ritual of offering lighted camphor.

Yaatra Daanam: It is the ceremony of removing offerings from Yagashala to inside the temple.

Kumbha Udvasanam: It is the ceremony of taking the Kalasha out of its place.

Aalya Pradakshinam: It is the ceremony of going round the Temple in clockwise direction holding Kumbha Kalasha.

10 AM to 11 AM

Maha Kumbhabhishekam:

During this ceremony the highest point of the Mantap called Vimana is worshipped. It is bathed in Holy water contained in Vimana Kalasha that was worshipped during last few days of ceremony. Vedas are chanted during this ceremony.

Moorthi Moolasthan Abhisheka: The Gods' Statues inside the temple are bathed in holy water from Kalasha during this ceremony.

Alankaram: Deities inside the temple are decorated during this time.

Archana: Deities are worshipped with flowers while chanting names during this time.

Maha Deeparadhana: Lighted Camphor is offered in clockwise direction during this ceremony.

Swasthi Vachanam: This is the ritual of getting blessings from all Gods while chanting mantras.

Maha Prasadam: Lunch

4 to 8 PM:

Sri Dakshina Moorthi Sahasranam Archana: During this ritual 1001 names of Lord Dakshina Moorthi is chanted and flowers are offered to God.

Deeparadhana: Lighted camphor is offered during this ritual.

Inauguration by Guruji:

Guru Paduka Puja: During this ceremony the **Paduka** which symbolizes the feet of the **Guru** (Teacher) is worshipped. The significance of this ceremony is to pray to the Teacher to grant knowledge and remove ignorance.

Patron Felicitation:

Cultural Program:

Dinner Prasada:



