

MAHAVISHNU ALVARS

108

DIVYA DESAM

MOST HISTORIC TEMPLES



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MAHAVISHNU, ALVARIS

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1st Edition : 22nd - Jan - 2023

Published by :

- KSM

+91 98800 11011

Printed At

Peacock Advertising India Pvt Ltd,

"Peacock House"

www.peacockgroup.in

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*“Vakratunda mahakaaya suryakoti samaprabha
Nirvignam kurume deva sarva kaaryeshu sarvada.”*

INTRODUCTION

Dear Friends,

Its immense pleasure to release this short book on “Mahavishnu, Alvar’s, 108 Divya Desam & Most Historic Temples.”

“ALVARS are one who was immersed completely in Bhakti and deep devotion of Supreme GOD MahaVishnu and 108 Divya Desam {Premium temples} which is revered by Alvar’s during 5th to 10th centuries.

Now a days many people do not read books of too many pages due to not having enough of time and lack of patience, So I tried my best to make this book as short as possible and provide maximum divine information’s.....

We have been observed many Devotees and few Vaishnavism “MAHAVISHNU” followers are not aware much about Alvars their immense contributions, deep devotion, propagating Bhakti movements and 108 Divya Desam Temples rich history.

Alvars revered and sang hundreds of songs in-depth with feeling & devotions towards, 108 Divya Desam’s divine realms of deities of lord Vishnu’s temples, which was spread across the Bharata kande, Jambu Dweepa {Indian Sub-Continent} during 4000 -2500 BCE. Alvars also visited and praised 108 Divya Desam’s temples during medieval period when there were absolutely no communication & transportation facilities.

Before the 7th century Buddhism and Jainism spread all over Indian sub-continent. Hinduism lost its presence in the society, However Alvars, Tamil Saints { Vaishnavism} and Nayanmars {Shaivism, greatest Shiv bhaktas} succeeded to bring back the glory of Hinduism in India.

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“ The Dasaavatar {Ten incarnations} of Maha Vishnu”.



Maha Vishnu also called as Narayana / Hari, who is supreme deity of Hindus, incarnated nine times in the past to destroy evil and restore justice on the earth in different form of avatars at troubled times. Lord Kalki will be the tenth incarnation of Lord Vishnu, when evils, greed, violence and unrighteousness reach highest level on the earth Kalki avatar will descend to earth to restore new golden age.

Quote from the Bhagavad Gita.

“Whenever righteousness wanes and unrighteousness increases, I send myself forth. For the protection of the good and for the destruction of evil, and for the establishment of righteousness, I come into being age after age “.

Matsya, first avatar of MahaVishnu in Satyuga golden age. Vishnu appears as a great fish with a horn to protect earth from massive flood and destructions.

Kurma, second avatar of MahaVishnu in Satyuga golden age. Vishnu appears as a giant tortoise, when the devas and asuras were churning the Ocean of milk in order to get the nectar {amrita}. they were using mount Mandara as the churning shaft, which started to sink then Vishnu took the form of a giant tortoise to bear the weight and supported the churning stick {mountain} on his back.

Varaha, third avatar of MahaVishnu in Satyuga golden age. Vishnu appears as a giant boar avatar, Varaha appeared to defeat very powerful demonic Hiranyaksha, who had taken the Earth and carried it to the bottom of the cosmic ocean. The battle between the giant boar Varaha and Hiranyaksha is believed to have lasted for a thousand years, finally won by Varaha carried the Earth out of the ocean between his tusks and restored it to its place in the universe.

Narasimha, the fourth avatar of MahaVishnu in Satyuga golden age. Vishnu appears as half lion half human when Demon Hiranyakashipu persecuted everyone for their religious beliefs and faith on Vishnu, including his son Prahalad who was staunch Vishnu devotee, when Demon Hiranyakashipu arrogance and atrocity reached peak, Mahavishnu came in the form of Ugra Narashimha avatar and destroyed Hiranyakashipu this was the last avatar of satyuga.

Vamana, Is also a chiranjeevi (immortal) the fifth avatar of MahaVishnu in Treta Yuga. Vishnu appears in the form of Dwarf. Mahabali Asura King devotee of Vishnu and the grandson of Prahalad, with his deep devotion and dedication he defeated Indira and extended his authority over 3 worlds. All Gods appealed to Vishnu for protection from MahaBali. when king MahaBali was performing Yajna lord Vishnu descended as Vamana dwarf brahmin boy with the intention to destroy him. Vamana ask mahabali "three steps of land" then king mahabali agreed, dwarf Vamana changed his

Parasuraman, Is also a chiranjeevi (immortal), the sixth avatar of MahaVishnu In Treta Yuga. appears as Brahmin warrior with axe. Jamadagni the father of Parasuraman a sage was able to feed all of them with the aid of the divine cow Kamadhenu. The king demanded the cow, but Jamadagni refused. Enraged, the king took it by force and destroyed the ashram and left along with the cow. Enraged Parashurama then killed the king at his palace and destroyed his army and believed to be alive today in penance at Mahendragiri. He is also creator of coastal belt of Karnataka and Kerala by throwing his mighty axe. The place the axe landed in the sea got its water displaced and the land which emerged thus came to be known as the coast of Karnataka and whole of Kerala.

Rama, seventh avatar of Mahavishnu, born 5114 BCE {7137 years ago}.. in Dwapar yug. Rama birth date called as Rama Navami which falls on the ninth day of the bright half of Chaitra month usually in the months of March or April. Rama's stepmother Kaikeyi crooked minded woman wanted her son Bharata to be the King of Ayodhya after Dasharatha rule and she made Rama to go self-exile for 14 years. While he was in exile from his own kingdom with his brother Lakshman and wife Sita. One day demon king Ravana of Lanka abducted Sita in the forest, aftermath Rama travelled to Lanka, killed the demon king and saved Sita. Rama and Sita returned Ayodhya and they were crowned. The day of the return to the kingdom of Ayodhya is celebrated as festival of Diwali all over India.

Krishna, eighth avatar of mahavishnu, born on 3228 BCE, { 5251 years ago } in Dwapar Yuga and He returned to His eternal abode of Vaikuntha on 3102 BCE, Sree Krishna lived 126 years. Krishna Janmashtami falls on midnight on the eighth day of Bhadrapada or the 23rd day of Shraavana, which is on late August and early September. Krishna was the eighth son of Devaki / foster son of Yashoda. He is the hero of various legends for qualities such as love, duty, compassion, and playfulness Krishna is also a central character in Mahabharata, Bhagavata Purana, and the Bhagavad Gita. Balarama, the elder brother of Krishna, is regarded generally

as an avatar of Shesha an extension of Ananta, a form of Lord Vishnu. Balarama also is included as the eighth avatar of Vishnu.

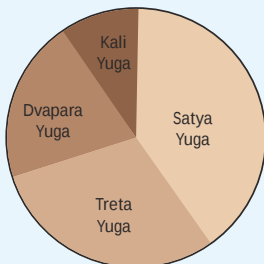
and the Bhagavad Gita. Balarama, the elder brother of Krishna, is regarded generally as an avatar of Shesha an extension of Ananta, a form of Lord Vishnu. Balarama also is included as the eighth avatar of Vishnu.

Buddha / Balarama there is discrepancy who was ninth avatar of Mahavishnu, some Vaishnava sect say in fact 4000 Divya prabandham it's explicitly mentioned that Buddhism and Jainism are separate sects and are not in agreement with Vaishnavism's core philosophy, some other section of Hindus commonly included Buddha as an avatar of Vishnu for his compassionate teacher who preached the path of ahimsa. Some scriptures describe a great white snake that left the mouth of Balarama, in reference to his identity as Ananta-Sesha, a form of Vishnu.

Kalki, next 10th Avatar of Mahavishnu, expected to appear at the end of the Kali yuga, Vishnu Purana mentions that in 2026 Kalki will be born in Shambala. It is believed that Vishnu will appear in his final avatar as Kalki to usher in the end of this phase and the beginning of a new golden age. land that is holding the destiny of mankind will appear riding on a white horse with a blazing sword in his hand.



A DETAILED LOOK AT THE FOUR YUGAS.



Vedic time is cyclical like the four seasons of the year that's Satyuga golden age, Treta Yuga, Silver age, Dvapara Yuga as bronze age and Kaliyuga iron age. the four ages of a chaturyuga rotate without end.

Satyuga, golden age, life span 1,00,000 years, average height of human being 32 feet Mahavishnu incarnates in four forms, i.e., Matsya, Kurma Varaha, and Narsimha. It is believed that the average human lifespan in this era began with 100,000 years and then with a gradual decrease to 10,000 years.

Treta Yuga, Silver age, life span 10,000 years, average height of human being 16 feet Mahavishnu is incarnated as Vamana, Parashurama, and Rama, progressively

Dvapara Yuga The third Yuga known as Bronze, life span 10,000 years, average height of human being 11 feet, humankind was tainted with dark and evil qualities. Two major events Ramayana and Mahabharata took place in the Dvapara Yuga. This era had the birth of Lord Krishna, the eighth Avatar of Lord Vishnu. Like any other avatar, He took this Avatar to establish Dharma and also to teach the language of love.

As per the Puranic sources, Krishna's departure marked the end of the Dvapara Yuga and the beginning of Kali Yuga, 3102 BCE Kali Yuga began

Kali Yuga, Kali Yuga began 5,123 years ago known as the Iron Age, life span 100 years, average height of human being 5.5 feet. spirituality and morality are diminished to shadows of their former selves the world is virtually devoid of peace. All living beings suffer material hardships as they struggle simply to survive, being deeply afflicted by fear. Hinduism has adopted that Gautama Buddha was the ninth Avatar of Lord Vishnu, which also took place in the Kali Yuga

“Alvars{? ? ? ? ?}





“ALVARS” were supreme devotees of “ MahaVishnu “ who is ultimate reality.

Alvars were Tamil saints their pure love, devotion and instrumental in popularising Vaishnavism in the Tamil-speaking regions, they were influential in promoting two great epics Ramayana and Mahabharata in their songs, their hymns 4000 verses of worshipping of Vishnu and his avatars are compiled as Nalayira Divya Prabandham [4000 hymns} containing the 108 Mahavishnu temples revered in their songs are classified as Divya Desam.....

Many modern academics place the lifetime of the Alvars lived between the 5th & 10th century. Orthodoxy posits the number of Alvars as 10, later other references that include Andal and Madhurakavi Alvar, making the number 12. Andal is the only female Alvar among the 12.

1. Poigai Alvar,
2. Bhuthath Alvar,
3. Peyalvar and Andal were born miraculously i.e., they were not given birth.
4. Thirumalisai Alvar son of a sage Bhargava.
5. Nammalvar from a cultivator family.
6. Madurakavi Alvar from a Brahmin family.
7. Kulasekhara a Kshatriya.
8. Perialvar a Brahmin from Sri valliputtur, also called us Vishnuchittar father of Andal
9. Andal -- daughter of Perialvar
10. Thondaradipodi Alvar a Brahmin
11. Thirupanalvar from Tamil Panar community
12. Thirumangai Alvar from kalvar community.

ALVARS SAINTS AND ITS AVATARS IN VISHNU

1. Poigai alvar – Panchajanya {Vishnu's couch}
2. Bhoothe alvar – Kaumodaki {Vishnu's Mace}
3. Pey alvar – Nandaka {Vishnu's sword}
4. Thirumalisai Alvar – Sudharshan Chakra {Vishnu's discuss}
5. Nammalvar – Vishvaksena {Vishni's commander}.
6. Madhurakavi Alvar – Padma { Vishnu's Lotus }.

7. Kulasekhara Alvar – Kaustubha { Vishnu's Jewel}
8. Periyalvar – Garuda.
9. Andal – Incarnation of Bhudevi {goddess of earth}.
10. Thondardippodi Alvar – Vanamalai { Vishnu's garland}.
11. Thiruppan Alvar – Srivatsa {Goddess Lakshmi mark on chest}.
12. Thirumangai Alvar – Sharanga {Vishnu bow}.

BIRTH OF ALVAR'S

The birth of Alvars were already been sketched in mid-Dvapara Yuga due to a heated debate between Vishwakarma (the divine architect of gods) and Agastya (a sage) about the best language Sanskrit or Tamil. Midst of debate, Agastya Maharshi gets furious which makes Agastya Maharshi curses Vishwakarma for Sanskrit to lose its fame, some point of time one of his architectures {Sanskrit} would be destroyed and can never be recovered, as per the Agastya maharishi curse it became true in the present Kali Yuga.

Enraged Vishwakarma too curse Agastya Maharshi in return that his most favourite language (Tamil) will be downtrodden in the future, and will go very remote that people will badly fail to identify its history.



Agastya Maharishi



Vishwakarma

Agastya Maharshi who felt very bad by then for confronting Vishwakarma for a childish reason is in turn blessed by the vision (darshan) of Lord Vishnu after a long penance who promises him that one day Tamil language will regain consciousness and will emerge same as before but with little disparities and disabilities among people in pronunciation of words as Kali Yuga progresses. At the same time Vishnu also promises the Vedas to be translated to Tamil as the result of his curse on Vishwakarma, Agastya Maharshi gets happy and awaits for the time for his boon to become true.

Lord Vishnu says his Amshas {messengers} to take birth and to become a role model and inspire how they suffered to reach the holy feet of Lord to the human beings.

Thus Amshas {messengers} descended to Earth who happily accepted to take birth as different Alvars, aligning with the boon given to Agastya Maharshi and also became a role model for the human beings who came later in the Kali Yuga.

This was Vedic history behind Alvars births

As per the boon given to Agastya Maharshi by Lord Vishnu, the 5th Alvar, Nammalvar {incarnation of Vishvakarma} is credited for converting the Rig Veda to 100 poems called the Thiruviratham, Yajur Veda as Thiruvارشiyam and the most difficult Sama Veda as Thiruvaimozhi in 1000 verses (poems).

The Alvars are considered to have lived between 4200 BCE and 2700 BCE.

First three Alvars namely Poigai Alvar, Bhoothath Alvar and Pey Alvar belong to Dwapara Yuga {even before the birth of Krishna}.

The first 3 Alvars, Poigai Alvar, Bhoothath Alvar & Pey Alvar, were

born each other in sequence of an occasion, when they all three met one another at Thirukovilur in Kanchipuram.

Three alvars went into a very small cave for shelter, they were standing in the cave with very difficulties, they were caught in a lightning storm after few times when the rain and lightning storms became clear to them, there was a fourth person in the cave that was Lord Vishnu. They couldn't get a good look at his face because it was dark, so all three of them started poured out their devotion praying that the lightning would continue to strike and illuminate the face of Vishnu. It was in the course of this prayer that Poigai Alvar, Bhoothath Alvar, and Pey Alvar each spontaneously composed 100 verses in praise of Vishnu.

Pogai alvar born in a temple pond now it's called as Sonnavannam Seitha Perumall Tiruvekkaa Temple.

Bhoothath alvar is considered second in the list of the three principal was found in a liquorice flower in Thirukadalmallai now it's called as Mahabalipuram Pey Alvar was found in the lily flower in the pond of the Adi Kesava Perumal Temple in Mylapore.

Tirumalisai Alvar 4200 BCE The legend of this saint devotees been born at the Jagannatha Perumal temple, Tirumalisai, Namalvar from the early part of Kali Yuga. considered to be the greatest among the twelve Alvars, Madhurakavi alvar is considered to be the sixth in the line of the twelve Alvars. He was the disciple of Nammalvar Andal is the only female poet saint also known as Nachiyar , Kodhai or Goda Devi and also she consider to manifestation of Bhudevi who has come down to earth as Periyalvar's daughter, she was in love with Ranganatha of Sri Ranganam she observe fasting in the month of Margali { Dhanurmasam } finally she married lord at the age of 15.



Andal referred to as "Chudikodutha Sudarkodi" (lady who wore garland first then gave her garland Ranga} meaning the Andal in her childhood unknowingly she use to wore garland to check before it goes to temple. The practice is followed during modern times when the garland of Andal from Srivilliputhur Andal Temple is sent to Tirumala Venkateswara Temple on Garudotsavam.

Srirangam is the only divya desam shrine to have been sung by all the Azhwars (except Madhurakavi Azhwar, who sang only his Guru Nammazhwar).

Retrieving 4000 hymns (Naalayira Divya Prabhandam).

12 Alvars they praised the 108 Divya Desam's divine realms devotional outpourings towards deities Lord Vishnu, their collection of their hymns called as "Naalayira Divya Prabhandam {4000 divine brilliance hymns}.

In Naalayira Divya Prabandham poetry of the Alvars echoes bhakti towards God through love and in the ecstasy of such devotions they sang hundreds of songs which embodied both depth of feeling and the felicity of expressions.

Each alvars have sung or written many Pasuram and prabandhams were long lost, and that they would be impossible to retrieve but Nathamuni – 10th Centuries Vaishnava theologian was conversing with his father about the legend of Prabandhams written by the Alvars.

The verses of the various Alvars were compiled by Nathamuni he heard only ten hymns. He wanted the rest. he got interested in this and had set to the pilgrimage to Kumbakonam Sarangapani Temple, where the main deity is worshipped as Aravamudhan. There, he heard priests singing 10 articular pasurams (hymns) dedicated to Aravamudhan (Sarangapani temple's main deity) by Saint Nammalvar. They also gave information to Nathamuni that, whoever sings these 10 pasurams with dedication, will get contact with Nammalvar himself at Alvarthirunagari, the birth place of the saint himself.

He kept full faith in Nammalvar and started singing the pasurams with dedication under the tamarind tree under which Nammalvar himself sat. He recited 12,000 times, Kanninun Siruthambu, a poem in praise of Nammalvar. Nammalvar appeared and gave the 4000 hymns (Naalayira Divya Prabandham).

Nathamuni was the one who brought back the 4000 hymns. In addition to teaching the hymns to his two nephews at Srirangam, he introduced them into the Srirangam temple service at the Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple, where he was the temple administrator.

4000 hymns { Naalayira Divya Prabandham } are still sung extensively today in 108 Divya desham of Vishnu and Lakshmi temples that is mentioned in the works of the Alvars.

The Thiruppavai (is a set of Tamil devotional religious hymns attributed to the female poet-saint Andal composed 30 religious' hymns at the age of 5, to attain Perumal. It consists of thirty stanzas Pasuram {song praising Perumal} of Thirumal. It is a part of Divya Prabandham, a collection of the works of the twelve Alvars



The Thiruppavai is among the most celebrated of the Divya Prabandham, where the poet Andal entreats her girlfriends to join performing a particular religious pooja with her in pursuit of attaining the love of God and marry him in the month of Marghzi { Dhanurmasam }.

Thiruppavai Pasuram -1

மார்கழித் திங்கள் மதிநிறைந்த நன்னாளால்;
 நீராடப் போதுவீர்! போதுமினோ, நேரிழையீர்!
 சீர்மல்கும் ஆய்ப்பாடிச் செல்வச் சிறுமீர்காள்!
 கூர்வேல் கொடுத்தொழிலன் நந்தகோபன் குமரன், ஏரார்ந்த கண்ணி
 யசோதை இளஞ்சிங்கம்,கார்மேனிச் செங்கண் கதிர்மதியம்
 போல்முகத்தான்நாரா யணனே, நமக்கே பறைதருவான்,பாரோர்
 புகழ்ப் படிந்தேலோ ரெம்பாவாய்

Total 30 pasurams { stanzas }

Thiruppavai in Tamil Pasuram -1 In this month of Marghazhi, On this day filled with the light of moon, Come for bathing, Oh ladies who are richly dressed, And Oh ladies in rich homes of cowherds, For he with the sharp spear, He who kills his enemies without mercy, He who is the son of Nanda gopa, He who is the darling son of Yasodha, Who wore scented flower garlands, He who is a lion cub, He who is pretty in black colour, He who has small red eyes, He who has a face like the well-lit moon, And He, who is our Lord Narayana, Is going to give us protection, So that we bathe and that is our Pavai (Vratham or practice), In a way that the whole world sings about.

Periyalvar whose name also Vishnu Chithar of Srivilliputhur. Once a pandyan king called Vallabha deva had some doubt about Vedic Thathwas and Moksha, he asked big scholoers to clear his doubt in his court one day Lord Vishnu appeared in the dream of Periyaaazhwar and requested him to attend debate in the kings court and explain the vedic interpretation to the king. Finally, Periyalvar succeed in his debate, so he own golden parrot which was announced as prize. later the king took Vishnu Chithar in a procession through the streets of Madurai on the royal elephant. At that time Lord Vishnu appeared before him on Garuda gave perivalvar Darshan with ecstasy love and devotion he sung very famous song called “ THIRU PALANDU “



Pasuram1 Tamil:-பல்லாண்டு பல்லாண்டு பல்லாயி ரத்தாண்டு
பலகோடி நூறாயிரம்
மல்லாண்ட திண்தோள் மணிவண்ணா! உன்
செவ்வடி செவ்விதிருக் காப்பு.

Pasuram1 :- Pallandu, pallandu pallayirathaandu, Pala kodi
noorayiram, Mallanda thin thol manivanna ,unsevadi chevvi
thirukappu.

Meaning of Pasuram 1 :-

Oh Lord who is of the colour of emerald gem, Who with his powerful shoulders won over the wrestlers, May the prettiness of your divine red feet be protected, For many years, many years, for many thousands of years, For several crores of thousand years.

Total 12 Pasuram in this hymn.

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DIVYA DESAM

VISHNU AND LAKSHMI TEMPLES



105 Divya Desam temple are in India.

Mukti Nath is the only Divya Desam is in Nepal.

last two are believed to outside the planet earth, human being cannot visit Tirupparkatal {milky oceans} and Vaikuntam.{ Parama padam}.

Srirangam is famous for Sri Ranganathan temple which is one of the 108 Vaishnava temples and is called Earthy Heaven (Boologa vaikundam)

Ulagalantha perumal temple in Kanchipuram in the only temple complex actually houses four Divya Desam's in its different precincts, namely, Tirukkaravanam, Tirukarakam, Tiruneerakam, and Tiruüarakam.

4000 hymens { Naalayira Divya Prabandham } are still sung extensively even today in 108 Divya Desam of Vishnu and Lakshmi temples during festivals.

In these 108 Divyadesams, can be found in 3 positions towards all four directions as mentioned below: -

- Sleeping Position {KidanthaThirukkolam}– 27 Divyadesams
 - Sitting Position {VeetrirundhaThirukkolam } – 21 Divyadesams
 - Standing Position {NindraThirukkolam}– 60 Divyadesams
-
- Towards East direction – 79 Divyadesams
 - Towards West direction – 19 Divyadesams
 - Towards North direction – 3 Divyadesams
 - Towards South direction – 7 Divyadesams.

S.No	Divyadesam	Thayar (Lakshmi)	Perumal (Vishnu)
1	Srirangam	Ranganayagi	Ranganathar (Periya Perumal)
2	Uraiyur	Kamalavalli Vasalakshmi	Azhagiya Manavala Perumal
3	Thirukarambanur	Poornaavalli	Purushothama Perumal
4	Thiruvellarai	Rakthapankajavalli	Pundarikaksha Perumal
5	Thiruanbil	Soundaryavalli	Sundaramoorthaye Poornaya Perumal
6	Thirupernagar	Indravalli	Appala Ranganatha Perumal
7	Thirukandiyur	Kamalavalli	Kamalanatha, Harasabavimochana Perumal
8	Thirukoodalur	Padmasani	Jagathrakshaga Perumal
9	Thirukavithalam	Ramamanivalli	Gajendraravardha Perumal
10	Thiruppullamboothangudi	Hemabja	Thrudathanvee Ramabadhra Perumal
11	Thiruaadhanur	Ranganayagi	Varshakalathinayaka Perumal
12	Thirukudanthai	Komalavalli	Aparyapthamrutha Perumal
13	Thiruvinnagar	Boodevi	Lavanavarjitha Srinivasa Perumal
14	Thirunaraiyur	Vanjulavalli	Srinivasa Perumal
15	Thiruchera	Saranayagi	Saranatha Perumal
16	Thirunandhipura Vinnagaram	Shenbagavalli	Jagannatha Perumal
17	Thiruvelliyangudi	Maragadhavalli	Srngarasundara Danushbani Ramaya Perumal
18	Thirukannamangai	Abishegavalli	Bhaktavatsala Perumal
19	Thirukannapuram	Kannapura	Sowriraja Perumal
20	Thirukannangudi	Loganayagi	Lokanatha Perumal
21	Thirunagai	Soundaryavalli	Soundararaja Perumal
22	Thiruthanjai Mamanikoil	Rakthapankajavalli	Neelamega Perumal
	Manikundram	Ambujavalli	Maniparvatha Perumal
	Thanjaiyali Nagar	Thanjanayagi	Narasimha Perumal
23	Thiruvazhundur	Rakthapankajavalli	Devadhiraja Perumal
24	Thiruchirupuliyur	Dhayanayagi	Krupasamudra Perumal
25	Thiruthalaichanga Nanmadiyam	Siras sanga	Chandrasabahara Perumal
26	Thiruindalur	Pundareegavalli	Parimalaranganatha Perumal
27	Thirukazhicheerama Vinnagaram	Loganayagi	Lokanatha Thirvikrama Perumal
28	Thirukkavalambadi	Pankajavalli	Gopala Krishna Perumal

29	Thiurimeya Vinnagaram	Amrudhagadavalli	Gadakeli Narthanaya Perumal
30	Thiruvanpurushothamam	Purushothama	Purushothama Perumal
31	Thirusemponsaikoil	Sweda Pushpavalli	Hemaranganatha Perumal
32	Thirumanimadakoil	Pundareegavalli	Sashvatha Deepaya Narayana Perumal
33	Thiruvaigunda Vinnagaram	Vaigundavalli	Vaikuntanatha Perumal
34	Thiruthetriambalam	Rakthapankajavalli	Lakshmiranga Perumal
35	Thirumanikoodam	Boonayagi	Varadharaja Perumal
36	Thiruparthanpalli	Kamala	Parthasarathy roopa, Kamalapathaye Perumal
37	Thiruvali & Thirunagari	Amrudhagadavalli	Kedarapathivaraya Perumal
38	Thiruthevanarthogai	Samudradanaya	Devanayaka Perumal
39	Thiruvellakulam	Padmavathi	Srinivasa Perumal
40	Thiruchitrakoodam	Pundareegavalli	Govindaraja Perumal
41	Thiruhaeendrapuram	Hemabujavalli	Devanatha Perumal
42	Thirukkovalur	Pushpavalli	Thrivikrama Perumal
43	Thirukkachi – Atthigiri	Perundevi	Devathiraja Perumal
44	Ashtabuyagaram	Padmasani	Gajendravarada Perumal
45	Thiruthanka	Maragadhavalli	Deepaparakasa Perumal
46	Thiruvelukkai	Amruthavalli	Sundharayoghanarasimha Perumal
47	Thiruneeragam	Boovalli	Jagadeeswara Perumal
48	Thiruppadagam	Rukmani Sathyabama	Pandavadootha Perumal
49	Nilathingal Thundam	Chandrasoodavalli	Chandrasooda Perumal
50	Thiruooragam	Amudavalli	Thrivikrama Perumal
51	Thiruvehka	Komalavalli	Yathokthakari Perumal
52	Thirukkarakam	Padmamani	Karunagara Perumal
53	Thirukkarvaanam	Kamalavalli	Neelamega Perumal
54	Thirukkalvanur	Sundarabimbavalli	Choranatha Perumal
55	Thiruppavalavannam	Pravalavalli	Pravalavarna Perumal
56	Thiruparamechura Vinnagaram	Vaigundavalli	Vaikundanatha Perumal
57	Thirupputkuzhi	Maragadavalli	Vijayaraghava Perumal
58	Thirunindravur	Sudhavalli	Bhaktavatsala Perumal
59	Thiruvallur	Kanagavalli	Vaidhya Veeraraghava Perumal
60	Thiruvallikeni	Rukmani	Venkatakrishna Perumal
61	Thiruneermalai	Sundaravalli	Jalathivarnaya Perumal

62	Thiruidaventhai	Komalavalli	Lakshmiwaraha Perumal
63	Thirukkadalmallai	Boosthalamangadevi	Sthalasayana Perumal
64	Thirukkadigai	Amruthabalavalli	Yoganarasimha Perumal
65	Thiruvayothi	Seethadevi	Ramachandra Perumal
66	Thirunaimisanyam	Sriharilakshmi	Devaraja Perumal
67	Thirupruthi	Parimalavalli	Paramapurushaya Perumal
68	Thirukkandamenum Kadinagar	Pundareegavalli	Neelamega Perumal
69	Thiruvadariyachramam	Aravindavalli	Badrinarayana Perumal
70	Thirusalakraamam	Sridevi	Srimoorthi Perumal
71	Thiruvadamadurai	Sathyabama	Govardhanagiridhari Perumal
72	Thiruvaipadi	Rukmani Sathyabama	Navamohanakrishna Perumal
73	Thirudwaragai	Lakshmi	Rukmanyadhi Ashtamahishi, Dwarakadeesa Perumal
74	Thirusingavelkundram(Ahobila)	Amruthavalli Senchulakshmi	Lakshminarasimha Perumal
75	Thiruvengadam(Tirupati)	Padmavathi	Srinivasa(Venkateswara) Perumal
76	Thirunavai	Padmavathi	Narayana Perumal
77	Thiruvithuvakodu	Vithuvakoduvali	Sri Abhayapradhaya Perumal
78	Thirukatkarai	Vathsalyavalli	Katkaraswami Perumal
79	Thirumoozhikkalam	Madhuraveni	Sookthinatha Perumal
80	Thiruvallavazh	Vathsalyavalli	Sundaraya Perumal
81	Thirukkadithalam	Karpagavalli	Amruthanarayana Perumal
82	Thiruchengundrur	Rakthapankajavalli	Devathideva Perumal
83	Thiruppuliyur	Hemalatha	Mayashaktiyuthaswamy Perumal
84	Thiruvaranvilai	Padmasani	Vamana Perumal
85	Thiruvanvandoor	Kamalavalli	Kamalanatha Perumal
86	Thiruvananthapuram	Harilakshmi	Ananthapadmanabha Perumal
87	Thiruvattaru	Maragadhavalli	Adhikesava Perumal
88	Thiruvanparisaram	Kamalavalli	Thiruvazhmarbhan Perumal
89	Thirukkurugudi	vamanashetravalli	Vamanakshetrapoornaya Perumal
90	Thirucheeravaramangai	Chireevaramangaivalli	Thothadhrinatha Perumal
91	Thiruvaigundam (Navathirupathi)	Boonayagi, Vaigundavalli	Vaikuntanatha Perumal

92	Thiruvargunamangai (navathirupathi)	Varagunavalli	Vijayasana Perumal
93	Thiruppuliangudi (Navathirupathi)	Boonayagi	Boomipalaya Vairinedharchidha Gopaya Perumal
94	Thirutholaivillimangalam(Navathirupathi)	Visalakrishnakshidevi	Aravindhalochana Perumal
95	Thirukkulandai(Navathirupathi)	Baligavalli Padmavathi	Srinivasa Perumal
96	Thirukkolor(Navathirupathi)	Kolurvalli	Nikshepavithaya Perumal
97	Thirupperai (Navathirupathi)	Kundalakarnadevi	Dheerga Magarakundaladharaya Perumal
98	Thirukkurugur (Navathirupathi)	Aadhinathavalli	Aadhinatha Perumal
99	Thiruvillipputhur	Kodhadevi	Vadapathrasayee Perumal
100	Thiruthangal	Rakthapankajavalli	Narayana Perumal
101	Thirukkoodal	Madhuravalli	Sangamasundharaya Perumal
102	Thirumaliruncholai	Sundaravalli	Chorasundara Perumal
103	Thirumogur	Mohavalli	Kalamega Perumal
104	Thirukkoshtiyur	Mahalakshmi	Uruga Mrudusayanaya Perumal
105	Thiruppullani	Kalyanavalli, Padmasani	Kalyana Jagannatha Perumal
106	Thirumeyyam	Ujjeevana	Sathyagirinatha Perumal
107	Thiruparkadal	Sridevi	Venkatesa Perumal
108	Thirupparamapadham	Mahalakshmya	Paramapadhanathaya Perumal

108

DIVYA DESAM

LOCATION WISE



108 DIVYA DESAM LOCATION-WISE.

Tamil Nadu 84 Divya Desam temples

Kerala 11 Temples

Andhra Pradesh 2 Temples.

Gujarat 1 Temple,

Uttar Pradesh has 4 Temples,

Uttrakhand has 3 Temples.

Nepal 1 temple.

Outside Earthly Realms are 2 divya desam.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thiruvarangam (Sri Rangam) - Sri Ranganathaswamy Temple
02. Thirukkozhi (Uraiyur) - Sri Azhagiya Manavala Perumal Temple
03. Thirukkarambanoor - Sri Purushothaman Perumal Temple
04. Thiruvellarai - Sri Pundarikashan Perumal Temple
05. Thiru Anbil - Sri Vadivazhagiya Nambi Perumal Temple
06. Thirupper Nagar - Sri Appakkudathan Perumal Temple

THANJAVUR & KUMBAKONAM DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thiru Thanjaimaamani Koil - Sri Neelamega Perumal Temple
02. Thirukkandiyur - Sri Hara Saabha Vimocchana Perumal Temple
03. Thirukkoodaloor - Sri Aaduthurai Perumal Temple
04. Thirukkavithalam (Kabisthalam) - Sri Gajendra Varadha Perumal Temple
05. Thiruppullam Boothankudi - Sri Valvil Ramar Perumal Temple
06. Thiru Aadhanoor - Sri Aandu Alakkum Ayan Perumal Temple
07. Thirukkudanthai - Sri Saarangapani Perumal Temple
08. Thiru Vinnagar - Sri Oppiliappa Perumal Temple

09. Thirunarayoor (Naachchiyaar koil) - Sri Thirunarayoor Nambi
Perumal Temple

10. Thiruccherai - Sri Saranathan Perumal Temple

11. Thirukkannamangai - Sri Bhaktavatsala Perumal Temple

12. Thirunandhipura Vinnagaram (Nathan Koil) - Sri Jaganatha
Perumal Temple

13. Thiruvelliyankudi - Sri Kola Valvilli Ramar Perumal Temple

MAYILADUTURAI DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thiru Indhaloor - Sri Parimala Ranganatha Perumal Temple

02. Thiruvazhunthoor - Sri Devaadi Raja Perumal Temple

03. Thiru Sirupuliyur - Sri Arulmaakadal Perumal Temple

04. Thirukkannapuram - Sri Sowrirajan Neelamega Perumal
Temple

05. Thiru Naagai - Sri Soundaryarajan Neelamega Perumal Temple

06. Thirukkannankudi - Sri Loganatha Perumal Temple

07. Thiru Thalaicchanga Naanmathiyam - Sri Naan Madhiya
Perumal Temple

SIRKAZHI DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Kaazhicheeraama Vinnagaram - Thadalar Seerkazhi
Thirivikaraman Perumal Temple

02. Thiruvellakkulam (Annan Kovil) - Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple

03. Thiru Devanaar Thogai - Sri Deiva Naayaga Perumal Temple

04. Thiruvaali Thirunagari - Sri Lakshmi Narashima Perumal
Temple

05. Thiru Kavalampaadi - Sri Gopala Krishna Perumal Temple

06. Thiru Manikkoodam - Sri Varadharaja Perumal Temple

07. Thiru Paarthanpalli - Sri Thamaraiyal Kelve Perumal Temple

08. Thiru Manimaada Kovil - Sri Narayana Perumal Temple

09. Thiru Arimeya Vinnagaram - Sri Kuda Maadu Koothan
Perumal Temple
10. Thiru Thetri Aambalam - Sri Seganmaal Ranganatha Perumal
Temple
11. Thiru Sempon Sei Kovil - Sri Per Arulaalan Perumal Temple
12. Thiru Vann Purushothamam - Sri Purushothama Perumal
Temple
13. Thiru VaiKunda Vinnagaram - Sri Vaigundha Nathan Perumal
Temple

CUDDALORE DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thiruchitrakootam (Chidambaram) - Sri Govindaraja Perumal
Temple
02. Thiruvaheendrapuram (Cuddalore) - Sri Deyva Nayaga
Perumal Temple
03. Thirukkiviloor - Sri Thiruvikrama Perumal Temple

KANCHIPURAM DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thirukkachchi - Sri Varadharaja Perumal Temple
02. Ashtabhuyakaram - Sri Aadhikesava Perumal Temple
03. Thiru Vekka - Sri Yathothakaari Temple
04. Thiru Velukkai - Sri Azhagiya Singar Perumal Temple
05. Thiruthanka - Sri Deepa Prakasar Perumal Temple
06. ThirukKalvanoor - Sri Aadhi Varaha Perumal Temple
07. Thiru Ooragam - Sri Ulagalantha Perumal Temple
08. Thiru Neeragam - Sri Jagadeeshwarar Temple
09. Thiru Kaaragam - Sri Karunakara Perumal Temple
10. Thirukkaar Vaanam - Sri Thirukkaar vaanar Temple

11. Thiruparameshwara Vinnagaram - Sri Vaikunda Perumal Temple
12. Thiru Pavala Vannan - Sri Pavala Vannar Temple
13. Thiru Nilathingal Thundam - Sri Nilathingal Thundathan Perumal Temple
14. Thiru Paadagam - Sri Pandava Thoodhar Temple
15. Thiruputkuzhi - Sri Vijayaraghava Perumal Temple

CHENNAI DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thiruvallikkeni - Sri Parthasarathy Temple
02. Thiruneermalai - Sri Neervanna Perumal Temple
03. Thiruvédanthai - Sri Nithya Kalyana Perumal Temple
04. Thiru Kadalmalai (Mahabalipuram) - Sri Sthala Sayana Perumal Temple
05. Thiru Nindravoor (Thirunindravur) - Sri Bhatavatsala Perumal Temple
06. Thiruevvuloor (Tiruvallur) - Sri Veeraraghava Perumal Temple
07. Thirukkatikai (Sholingur) - Sri Yoga Narasimha Swamy Temple

MADURAI DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thirukkoodal - Sri Koodal Azhagar Perumal Temple
02. Thiru Moghur - Sri Kaalamegha Perumal Temple
03. Thirumaalirunsolai (Alagar Kovil) - Sri Kallazhagar Perumal Temple
04. Thirukkotiyoor - Sri Uruga Mellanayaan Perumal Temple
05. Thirumeyyam - Sri Sathyagiri Natha Perumal Temple
06. Thiruppullanni (Ramanathapuram) - Sri Kalyana Jagannatha Perumal Temple
07. Thiruthankaal (Sivakasi) - Sri Nindra Narayana Perumal Temple
08. Thiruvilliputtur (Sri Villiputhoor) - Sri Vadabhatra Saayi Perumal Temple

TIRUNELVELI DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thiruvaikuntham (Sri Vaikundam) - Sri Vaikundanatha Perumal Temple
02. Thiruvargarunamangai - Sri Vijayaasana Perumal Temple
03. Thiruppullingudu - Sri Kaaichina Vendha Perumal Temple
04. Thirukkulanthai - Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple
05. Thiruttholai Villimangalam (Twin Thirupathis) - Sri Aravindha Lochana Perumal Temple
06. Thirupperai - Sri Magara NedungKuzhai Kaathar Perumal Temple
07. Thirukkolor - Sri Vaitha Maanitha Perumal Temple
08. Thirukkurugur (Alwar Thirunagiri) - Sri Aadhinatha Swamy Temple
09. Thiruvaramangai Vaanamaamalai (Nanguneri) - Sri Thothatrinatha Perumal Temple
10. Thirukkurungudi - Sri Nindra Nambi Perumal Temple
11. Thiruvanparisaaram (Nagercoil) - Sri Kuralappa Perumal Temple
12. Thiru Vattaaru (Marthandam) - Sri Aadhikesava Perumal Temple

KERALA DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES.

01. Thiruvananthapuram - Sri Anantha Padmanabhaswamy Temple
02. Thirupuliyoor (Chengannur) - Sri Maayapiran Perumal Temple
03. Thirucchenkundroor (Chengannur) - Sri Imayavarappa Perumal Temple
04. Thiruvaaran Vilai (Aranmula Temple) - Sri Parthasarathy Perumal Temple
05. Thiruvanvandoor (Chengannur) - Sri Paambanaiyappa Perumal Temple

06. Thiruvallvaazh (Thiruvalla) - Sri Kolapira Perumal Temple
07. Thirukkadithaanam (Changanassery) - Sri Athpudha Narayana Perumal Temple
08. Thirukkaatkara (Near Ernakulam, Edapally) - Sri Kaatkara Appa Perumal Temple
09. Thirumoozhikkalam (Near Cochin Int Airport) - Sri Moozhikkalathan Perumal Temple
10. Thiruvithuvakkodu (Near Thrissur, Pattambi) - Sri Uyyavantha Perumal Temple
11. Thiru Naavaay (Near Kuttippuram) - Sri Naavaay Mugundha Perumal Temple

ANDHRA PRADESH DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES.

01. Thirupathi (Tirumala, Andhra Pradesh) - Sri Srinivasa Perumal Temple
02. Thiru Singavel Kundram (Ahobilam, Andhra Pradesh) - Sri Nava Narasimhar Temple

GUJARAT- 1 , UTTAR PRADESH- 04 , UTTARANCHAL-03 TEMPLES.

01. Thiru Dwaraka (Dwaraka, Gujarat) - Sri Kalyana Narayana Perumal Temple
01. Thiru Ayodhi (Uttar Pradesh) - Sri Ramar Temple
02. Thiru Naimisaranyam (Uttar Pradesh) - Sri Devaraja Perumal Temple
03. Thiruvaaipadi (Aayarpadi) - Sri Navamohana Krishna Perumal Temple
04. Thiru Vadamathura (Govardhanesan) - Sri Govardhana Nesa Perumal Temple

01. Thirukkandam (Devaprayag) - Sri Neelamega Perumal Temple
02. Thiruppirudhi (Joshimutt) - Sri Paramapurusha Perumal Temple
03. Thiruvadhari Ashramam (Badrinath) - Sri Badri Narayana Perumal Temple

NEPAL DIVYA DESAM TEMPLES

01. Thiru Salagramam (Mukthinath, Nepal) - Sri Moorthy Perumal Temple

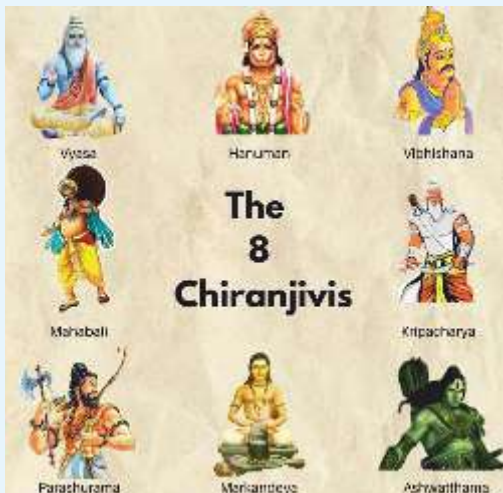
CELESTIAL ABODES

01. ThirupPaarkadal (Vyugam) - Celestial Abode
02. ThirupParamapadham (Parathuvam) - Celestial Abode



THE EIGHT CHIRANJEEVI'S

1. Ved Vyasa :- The sage who composed the Mahabharata.
2. Hanuman :- courage, devotion, strength, celibacy and righteous conduct.
3. Parashurama :- The sixth avatar required to save mankind during the end times.
4. Vibhishana :- The brother of Ravana. got boon of longevity is to remain on the earth.
5. Ashwatthama :- The son of Drona. He is immortal.
6. Mahabali :- The ruler of the asuras, he is still revered in Kerala during Onam.
7. Kripa :- The royal guru of the princes in the Mahabharata. lone survivors war.
8. Markandeya :- Markandeya is an ancient rishi born in the clan of Bhritu.



10 FAMOUS ANCIENT SHIVA TEMPLES

1. Brihadeshwara Temple.Thanjavur.
2. Thillai Nataraja Temple, Chidambaram.
3. Ekambareswarar Temple, Kanchipuram.
4. Arunachaleshwarar Temple.Tiruvannamalai.
5. Jambukeswarar Temple.Thiruvanaikaval.
6. Shore Temple.Mahabalipuram.
7. Kanchi Kailasanathar Temple.Kanchipuram.
8. Ramalingaswami temple. Kumbakonam.
9. Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple. Ariyalur
10. Kapaleeshwarar Temple, Mylapore

12 JYOTIRLINGAS



Jyotirlingas are devotional representation of Lord Shiva. In Sanskrit compound of Jyoti's 'radiance' and linga.

According to Shiva puran, there was once an argument between Vishnu and Brahma with each claiming to be the supreme power. In order to put them to test, Shiva pierced the three worlds into an enormous pillar of light called the jyotirlinga.

Following are the 12 very important temples Jyotirlinga of lord Shiva

1. Somnath Jyotirlinga in Gujarat is first jyotirlinga which is about 1800 km from Bangalore, which was attacked 17 times and looted by Muslim rulers they even destroyed sanctum.
2. Mallikarjuna swamy Jyotirlinga in Srisailem is the Second jyotirlinga, which is about 500 km from Bangalore it considered to be one of the 18 maha Shakthi peeta Bramaramika devi.
3. Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga in Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, which is about 1400 km from Bangalore, third jyotirlinga, one of the 18 maha Shaktipeeta of Mahakali devi
4. Omkareshwar Jyotirlinga in Khandwa, Madhya Pradesh, which is about 1250 km from Bangalore.
5. Baidyanath Jyotirlinga in Deogarh, Jharkhand which is about 1600 km from Bangalore, also one of the 18 maha Shakti peeta of Mata Jayadurga.
6. Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga in Maharashtra which is about 950 km from Bangalore,
7. Ramanathaswamy Jyotirlinga in Rameshwaram, Tamil Nadu which is about 600 km from Bangalore.

8. Nageshwar Jyotirlinga in Dwarka, Gujarat very near Dwarka temple and which is about 1900 km from Bangalore.
9. Kashi Vishwanath Jyotirlinga in Varanasi, which is about 1800 km from Bangalore, also one of the 18 maha shakti peeta of Vishalakshi devi.
10. Trimbakeshwar Jyotirlinga in Nasik, Maharashtra which is about 1000 km from Bangalore.
11. Kedarnath Jyotirlinga in Rudraprayag, Uttarakhand which is about 2000 km from Bangalore.
12. Ghrishneshwar Jyotirlinga in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, which is about 950 km from Bangalore.

ASHTADASA {18} MAHA SHAKTHI PEETHAM

What is Shakti Peeta ?

Wherever Sati's {first wife of Shiva} body parts fell on the earth each places called us "Shakti peeta".

Various Puranas, Srimad Devi Bhagavatam there are 51 Shakti peeta but Adi Shankara's in his Stotram identify and mentions 18 locations known as the Maha Shakti Peetas details are given below.

According to legend, Sati mother goddess Shakti was also known as Dakshayani. She considered the first wife of Shiva, the other being Parvati, who was Sati's reincarnation after her death.

Sati daughter Daksha Prajapati, who is also son of Lord Brahma.

Sati marries Shiva against her father's wishes so Daksha performed a yajna with a desire to take revenge on Lord Shiva, for yajna {fire sacrifice} he invited everyone in the universe except Lord Shiva and

According to shiva purana Sati jump herself in the Agnikunda to protest against humiliation of lord shiva and uphold the honour of her husband, enraged at the insult and death of his spouse, Shiva gets very angry and he plucked his hair and thrashed it on the ground then both Veerabhadra and Bhadrakali were born from it.

Veerabhadra shiv avatar went and destroyed Daksha's yajna and cut off daksha head. after Sati's death grief-stricken Shiva picked up her deep sacred mortal self remains and performed Tandava {celestial dance of destruction} others God could not see the agony of shiva frightened they requested mahaVishnu to intervene to stop this destruction. As a recourse, Vishnu used the Sudarshan Chakra on Sati's corpse and cut into several pieces and various parts of Sati's body to fall at several spots across the world.

Three Shakti Peetha are regarded as the most sacred most important aspects of the Mother Goddess.

1. Kamakhya devi Creation (Kamarupa Devi), regarded as living goddess.
2. Sarvamangala Devi/Mangalagauri for Nourishment.
3. Mahakali Devi of Ujjain for Annihilation



Name Of Shakti	Part of the Body Fallen	Temple Place - distance from Bangalore
Kamakshi Devi	Navel	Kanchi (Tamilnadu) –275 km from Bangalore
Chamundeshwari Devi	Hair	Mysore (Karnataka) -- 161 km
Jogulamba Devi	Upper Teeth	Alampur (Telengana) – 385 km
Bhramarambaika Devi	Neck	Srisaillam (Andhra Pradesh) – 500 km
Mahalakshmi Devi	Left eye	Kolhapur (Maharashtra) – 610 km
EkaveenikaDevi	Right Hand	Nanded (Maharashtra) – 800 km
Mahakalai Devi	Upper Lip	Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh) --1400
Puruhuthika Devi	Left Hand	Pithapuram (Andhra Pradesh)—870 km
Baidyanath Jayadurga Shakti Peeth	Heart	Deogarh in Jharkhand—1600 km
Manikyamba Devi	Left Cheeck	Draksharamam (Andhra Pradesh) -850km
Kamakya Devi	Vulva	Gawhati (Assam) – 2900 km
Alopi sankari devi	Fingers	Prayaga (Uttar Pradesh)—1730 km
Jwalamhuki Devi	Head	Jwala (Himachal Pradesh)-2500 km
Sarvamangala Devi	Breast	Gaya (Bihar) – 2100 km
Vishalakshi Devi	Wrist	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)1800 km
Shrunkala Devi	Stomach	Praddyumnam (West Bengal)-1800
Sharada shakthi peeta	Right hand	In Pakistan occupied Kashmir – 2500 km
Sankari Devi	Thigh Part	Trincomalee (Sri Lanka) – 1600 km

TIME LINE OF GREATEST EVENTS IN THE HISTORY

- ✱ The founding of Sri Vaishnavism is traditionally attributed to Nathamuni of the 10th century.
- ✱ Ramanuja, also called Ramanujacharya 1017 AD of the 11th century Cheluvanarayana swamy temple of Melkote was built by Ramanujacharya in 12th Century.
- ✱ Based on astronomical events of the Ramayana took place 7,000 years ago. The Ramayana was composed in Sanskrit, by the poet Valmiki.
- ✱ Based on astronomical events of the Mahabharata took place 5,000 years ago Mahabharat was originally written by Veda Vyasa in Sanskrit.

- ✱ The Bhagavad Gita written by Veda Vyasa, it is an influential religious text its dialogue between Prince Arjuna and Krishna and the Dharam sastras in the year 200 BCE {2400 years ago}
- ✱ Shankaracharya, great philosopher born nearly 700 AD in Kerala Kaladi village, and believed to be died in the year 750 AD @ Kedarnath.
- ✱ The Srirangam Temple was first built by the Chola ruler Dharmavarman which occupies an area of 156 acres one of the largest functioning Hindu temple in India with Rajagopuram 239 ft highest in the world.
- ✱ The Mahabharat war was fought between Pandvas and Kaurvas for only 18 days.
- ✱ Vishnu Sahasranamam was written by great sage Vyasa its essence of Mahabharata, Bhishma given upadesa padas.
- ✱ The Gayatri mantra is considered one of the most powerful mantras in the universe.
- ✱ Brahma: presiding deity creation.
- ✱ Vishnu: presiding deity of goodness & preservation.
- ✱ Shiva: presiding deity of destruction.
- ✱ In the year 1361 Prathivathi Bhayankaram Ayyan". Born in Kanchipuram, composed the popular Venkateshwara Suprabhatham is the hymn praising glory of Lord Vishnu for requesting to protect from evil force. a translation /an interpretation of the hymns by the singer M S Subbulakshmi.

- ✱ Char Dham means 4 highly sacred pilgrimage place. Once in a life time visiting these pilgrimage site helps us to achieve moksha. 4 Dham's are defined by Jagadguru Adi are Badrinath, Dwarka, Puri Jaganath & Rameswaram.

- 1.Dham of Satyuga- Badrinath, Uttarakhand.
- 2.Dham of Tretayuga -Rameswaram.
- 3.Dham of Dwaparayuga – Dwaraka.
- 4.Dham of Kaliyuga - Jagannatha Puri, Odisha.

- ✱ Chota Char dham are Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath all are in Devabhoomi Uttarakhand.

FEW MIRACLES OF HINDUISM & TEMPLES

- ✱ *Rama sethu mentioned in Ramayana, Ram Sethu is the bridge that Lord Rama made to reach the island kingdom of Ravana in Lanka. The bridge has now gone underwater but is still visible.*
- ✱ *Dwarka is one of the seven oldest cities in the world. Dwarka was the dwelling place of Lord Krishna, which was later destroyed by the sea. After thousands of years, people have found samples and establishments which date back to the 3000 BC.*
- ✱ *Amarnath Temple: Shiva explained the secret of life and eternity to Goddess Parvati. Shiva Linga which is made up of ice. The worshippers believe that the lingam grows and shrinks according to the phases of the moon.*
- ✱ *Vimanas mentioned in the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, Vimanas were flying palaces and chariots which were flown by the Gods. In the past decade, archaeologists have found many evidences which suggest the truth in the existence of 'Vimanas.'*
- ✱ *Kal Bhairav Nath is known as 'Kotwal of Varanasi' is considered to be the fiercest form of Lord Shiva and there is a belief that death is also afraid of him.*

- ✧ *Ramanuja, also called Ramanujacharya 1017 AD of the 11th century, mortal {body} kept inside the Sri Ranganatha swamy Temple in Tiruchirappalli, where his mummified brilliantly preserved for centuries, sandalwood paste and saffron for 885 years as of now.*
- ✧ *Kailash temple build in 8th century in cave 16 of Ellora Caves in Aurangabad, Maharashtra, Kailasanatha temple is the largest monolithic, it is one of the exceptional and mysterious temples of India owing to its mind-boggling carvings, massive size, and amazing architecture. It was built in 18 years removing 4,00,000 tonnes of rock.*
- ✧ *Jwala Devi Temple: The temple is located in Kangra in Himachal Pradesh. The temple has a set of flames which is always burning. goddess Dakshayani's body tongue fell here.*

SHRI MAHALAKSHMI ASHTAKAM

is a Sanskrit prayer praising Goddess Lakshmi. great stotram composed by the head of Devas, Lord Indra. Chanting Mahalakshmi Ashtakam thrice a day with devotion brings prosperity, success and bring auspiciousness.



*Namastestu Mahamaye , Shree Pithe Sura Poojite
Shanka Chakra Gadha Haste , Maha Lakshmi Namooostute-1*

*Namastestu Garudarudhe, Kolasura Bhayankari
Sarva Papa Hare Devi, Maha Lakshmi Namooostute -2*

*Sarvajne Sarva Varade, Sarva Dushta Bhayankari
Sarva Duhkha Hare Devi, Maha Lakshmi Namooostute-3*

*Siddhi Buddhi Prade Devi, Bhakti Mukti Pradayini
Mantra Moorte Sada Devi, Maha Lakshmi Namooostute-3*

*Adyanta Rahite Devi, Adi Shakti Maheshwari
Yogaje Yoga Sambhute, Maha Lakshmi Namooostute-4*

*Sthula Sukshme Maha Raudre, Maha Shakti Mahodari
Maha Papa Hare Devi, Maha Lakshmi Namooostute-5*

*Padmasana Sthithe Devi, Parabrahma Swaroopini
Parameshi Jagan Mata, Maha Lakshmi Namooostute-6*

*Shwetambara Dhare Devi, Nanalankara Shobhite
Jagasthithe Jaganmata, Maha Lakshmi Namooostute-7*

*Maha Lakshmyashtakam Stotram, Yah Patheth Bhakti Man Narah
Sarva Siddhi Mavapnoti, Rajyam Prapnoti Sarvada-8*

*Eka Kalam Pathennityam, Maha Papa Vinashanam
Dwikalam Yah Pathennityam, Dhana Dhanya Samanvitah.
Trikalam Yah Pathennityam , Maha Shatru Vinashanam*

Maha Lakshmi Bhavennityam, Prasanna Varada Shubha.

VISHNU SAHASRANAMAM

Sahasranamam masterpiece from Sage Vyasa it is the powerful ancient, divine Sanskrit script part of Mahabharata. Sahasranamam in Sanskrit means 1000 names, which contains a list of 1,000 names of MahaVishnu has a total of 108 shlokas

Once Goddess Parvathi asked Lord Shiva she want to recite Vishnu Sahasranamam but its contain 108 shlokas how can I recite easily recited and equal to Sahasranama.

Then Lord Shiva told to Goddess Parvathi that chanting the Lord Rama stotram 3 times is equivalent to reciting the entire Vishnu sahasranamam.

*Sri Rama Rama Rameti Rame Raame Manorama;
Sahasranama Tattulyam Rama Nama Varanane.”*

Sloka is equal to the entire Vishnu Sahasranamam.



Shaanta-Aakaaram Bhujaga-Shayanam Padma-Naabham Sura-lisham
Vishva-Aadhaaram Gagana-Sadrsham Megha-Varnna Shubha-Anggam |
Laksmii-Kaantam Kamala-Nayanam Yogibhir-Dhyaana-Gamyam
Vande Vissnnum Bhava-Bhaya-Haram Sarva-Loka-Eka-Naatham ||

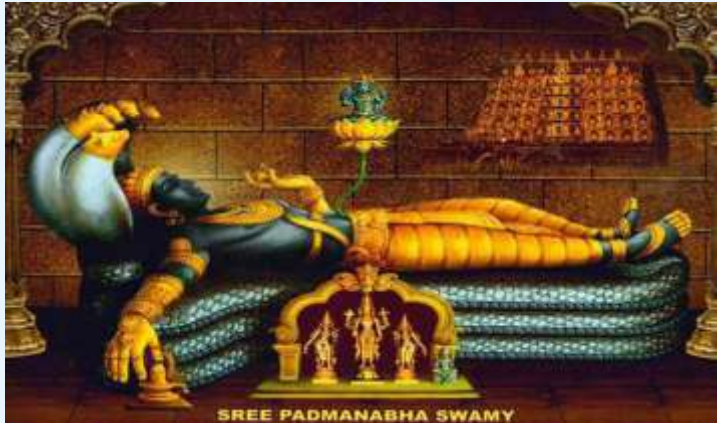
Meaning:

Salutations to Sri Vishnu, Who has a Serene Appearance, Who Rests on a Serpent (Adishesha), Who has a Lotus on His Navel and Who is the Lord of the Devas,

Who Sustains the Universe, Who is Boundless and Infinite like the Sky, Whose Colour is like the Cloud (Bluish) and Who has a Beautiful and Auspicious Body,

Who is the Husband of Devi Lakshmi, Whose Eyes are like Lotus and Who is Attainable to the Yogis by Meditation,

Salutations to That Vishnu Who Removes the Fear of Worldly Existence and Who is the Lord of All the Lokas.



QUOTE FROM MAHABHARATA

“Sorrow comes after happiness, and happiness after sorrow; One does not always suffer sorrow, nor always enjoy happiness.”

– Vyasa.



QUOTE FROM RAMAYANA

"Grief destroys one's courage. It destroys one's learning. It destroys one's everything. There is no enemy greater than grief".





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MAHAVISHNU ALVARS

108

DIVYA DESAM

MOST HISTORIC TEMPLES

LOCATIONS



