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SABARIMALA PRATHISHTA DINAM

(Brahmasree Akkeeraman Kalidasan Bhattathirippad -
 Tantri, SASS Kerala State President)



INTRODUCTION

It's well acknowledged that the importance given to the strictly observed tantric rituals is what makes Sabarimala Temple unique among Hindu Temples of India. The specially designed code for Ayyappa Darshan that include 41days Mandala Vratha Deeksha and Brahmacharya deeply move the devotees to get prepared for the Darsan of Lord Ayyappa in Yoga Nidra. The devotee will get the benefits of Darsan only when this special code for Darsan is strictly followed. Apart from the divine blessings, Sabarimala darsan will also help to imbibe the spirit of purity and character. So, I request the workers of Sabarimala Ayyappa Seva Samajam and every devotee to take great care to retain this special code of Ayyappa Darsan intact. Consecration in Sabarimala was in Hastha Nakshatra (Atham) in Edavam in the year 1126 and thereafter the ritual Kalasam was observed every year opening the temple exclusively for that. The present gold covered flag post was consecrated / Dhawaja Prathishta on 25th June 2017 replacing the old one. After that, the ritual Aarattu ulsavam was strictly observed on every year on Uthra Nakshatra day of Meenam month (which falls to be the birth day of Lord Ayyappa). In this current year 2023, Prathista Dinam falls on 30th May.

HISTORY

Rishi Parasurama consecrated 221 temples (108 Siva temples, 108 Durga temples and 5 Sashta temples) in Kerala for the complete protection of Kerala. Sabarimala Dharma Sashta temple is one among them. Subsequently, Prince Manikandan (lived as son of Raja in Pandalam dynasty, Raja Rajasekharamannan), who had taken Avatar as the son of Shiva & Vishnu - harihara puthra, merged with the Dharma Sashta at Sabarimala, after completing His purpose of the Avatar - eradication of Adharma (by killing the demoness Mahishi) and reinstating Dharma. Later, as per the instructions of

Ayyappa Himself, King Rajasekhara laid the foundation stone of the Sabarimala Temple.

However, in May 1950 some anti-Hindu miscreants burnt the temple and broken the idol into pieces. The present temple was constructed under the direct supervision of Shri Chithira Thirunal Balarama Varma, the then ruler of Travancore State. The present Panchaloha idol was installed by thantri Kandar Sankararu of Thazhaman Illam, on 18th May, 1951 (4th Edavam 1126, at 7.45 A.M). It was on an Atham (Hastha day). Every year, this day, Atham in Edavam month of Malayalam year (Kollavarsham) is celebrated as the idol installation day/ 'Pradishta dinam' at Sabarimala and various special poojas are performed to preserve and increase the Chaithanyam (spiritual energy) of the deity.

This year this day comes on Tuesday, the 30th May, 2023 (16th Edavam 1198). The temple opens at 5.00 pm on 29th, for one day and closes at 10.00 pm on 30th, after special poojas, udayasthamana pooja, padi pooja etc. The present Ayyappa idol was sculptured in Chengannur. It is 18 inch height. However, the same old Thiruvabharanam (ornaments of Lord) which is usually kept safe at Pandalam palace is still used to adorn Swamy Ayyappa.

SASS considers this day as an auspicious day, and celebrates with special poojas and programmes at Ayyappa Yogams and local temples. Further, this day has been dedicated for voluntary offerings (samarpan) by Ayyappa Sevaks towards Ayyappa Dharma Prachar Nidhi meant for organizational activities ie. Propagation of Ayyappa Dharma.

SABARIMALA TEMPLE RITES AND RITUALS CONNECTED WITH DAILY WORSHIP - PART 1.

(Extracts from "Sacred Complex of the Sabarimala
Ayyappa Temple" by Shri. P. R. G. Mathur,
Anthropologist)



There are 18 pujas including three main pujas for the Udayasthamana puja, as per Thanthri Mohanaru of Sabarimala. The usual daily pujas are Usha puja, Uccha puja and Athazha puja. The Usha puja and Athazha puja are generally performed by the Melsanthi at most temples but the Thanthri performs the Usha puja at Sabarimala. The Udayasthamana puja is performed by the Thanthri. But in the absence of the Thanthri, the Melsanthi also

performs the Udayasthamana puja. For each puja the Moola Mantra “Om Ghroom Namaha Paraya Gopthre Namaha” is recited by the priest. The Udayasthamana puja is not performed during the Mandala Puja and Makara Vilakku festivals, which last for 62 days. But during the 10 day Annual Utsavam and eight day Vishu Utsavam, Udayasthamana puja is performed every day. The Thanthri is assisted by the Melsanthi and the Parikarmikal (assistant priests) for the performance of rituals and ceremonies. The Thanthri and Melsanthi can normally touch the idol. But the Thanthri may authorize a senior assistant priest (Parikarmi) to touch the idol for cleaning and adorning it with flower garlands. The Nivedyam (sanctified food offering) is prepared at the Thidappally (holy cooking place of a temple) by the Parikarmikal (assistant priests).

After the Nirmalyam (removal of the previous day’s flower decorations of a deity), Ganapati Homam (Vedic oblation with fire) and Usha puja are performed. Ashtabhishekam (sprinkling with water or ablution by pouring flowers, ghee, milk etc. on the head of the idol) is performed in honour of Ayyappa immediately after the Nirmalyam. This Abhishekam includes Jalabhishekam (sprinkling with water or ablution by pouring water on the head of the idol), Vibhoothi Abhishekam (ablution with holy ashes), Paalabhishekam (sprinkling with milk or ablution by pouring milk on the head of the idol), Honey Abhishekam (pouring of honey), Panchamruth-abhishekam (sprinkling a mixture of five sweet ingredients or consecration by pouring a mixture of five sweet ingredients on the head of the idol), Karikk-abhishekam (sprinkling coconut water or consecration by pouring coconut water on the head of the idol), Kalabh-abhishekam (ablution with sandal paste) and Panineer-abhishekam (sprinkling rose water or ablution by pouring rose water on the head of the idol). The Lord Ayyappa is then decorated with blue garments and flower garlands. All these Abhishekams including Neyyabhishekam are performed by the Thanthri and then he goes to the Mukamandapam to perform the Ashtadravya Ganapati Homam.

The Padi Puja (puja of the holy 18 steps) in Sabarimala is performed by the Thanthri assisted by the Melsanthi. There is no Padi Puja during the days of the Mandala and Makara Vilakku festivals. But during the monthly Pujas (on the first five days of every Malayalam month) Padi Puja is performed by the Thanthri from 07:00 p.m. to 09:00 p.m. Flowers like Thechi (Chrysanthemum), Thamara (Lotus), and Tulsi are used for the Padi Puja. It takes about two hours. Each of the eighteen steps represents an important forest deity. A separate Puja is performed reciting the prescribed mantra for each forest deity. The Pathinettampadi were covered with Panchaloha on 15 November, 1985 by Pathrakkada Madhavan Thampi of Chennai. The first Padi Puja after covering

the Pathinettampadi with Panchaloha was performed by the Senior Thanthri Kantararu Maheswararu. Prior to this a Puja was performed in honour of the Giridevathas (forest deities). Today the invocation is performed for the blessings of the Maladaivams (hill gods). The Padi Puja was performed once in a year in the past. There are different beliefs about the Pathinettampadi.

The main offering or Nivedyam for the Usha Puja is Usha Payasam or Idicchu Pizhinja payasam. It is prepared with raw rice, coconut milk and jaggery. Aravana Payasam and Vella Nivedyam (cooked rice) are the main offerings for the Uccha Puja. For the Athazha Puja, Appam and Paanakam are offered. Paanakam is prepared with jaggery, lemon, inchi (ginger) and pepper.

Pushp-abhishekam (sprinkling with flowers or consecration by offering flowers on the head of the idol) is performed normally at night. A minimum of five baskets of flowers are needed to perform the Pushpabhishekam.

Neyyabhishekam is performed from 05:30 am to 7:00 am and after that the Usha Puja is performed from 07:30 am to 08:00 a.m. during the monthly Puja. Again Neyyabhishekam will start and this goes up to 11:30 a.m. But during the Mandala Puja the temple opens at 04:00 am. After the Nirmalya Puja the Neyyabhishekam begins at 05:00 a.m. and lasts up to 12:00 p.m. Edakka (special type drum) is beaten by a Marar (drummer by heredity) singing Sopana-sangeetham for the Usha Puja, the Udayasthamana Puja, the Athazha Puja and also the Deeparadhana. For the Deeparadhana, Edakka is beaten by the Marar singing 'Samanthamalahari Ragam.' For the Athazha Puja Edakka is beaten with 'Andhari Ragam', Nadaswaram is played for the Palliyunarthal (waking up) and for three Pujas and the Deeparadhana and also for the Kalasabhishekam including Sahasra Kalasam.

There is a special procedure for each Sabarimala Puja. Puja Vaishyam Thookal is performed for the Peetha Puja, the Moorthi Kalpana, the Moorthi Avahanam, the Moorthi Puja and the Nivedya Puja, especially for Ganapathi and Nagaraja. Gandushadhiarkyam, Prasanna Puja, Avaboothi Arkyam, Pushpanjalis, Brahmarppanam, the lighting of camphor and sprinkling of Theertham (holy water) are some of the important rites connected with Sabarimala worship, which begins at 04:00 am and lasts up to 01:00 p.m. during the Mandala Puja. However, in other seasons it is only after performing these rituals that the Ghee Abhishekam begins, which lasts up to 11:00 a.m. Then the Ulkazhakom (Parikarmikal) clean the Nilavilakku and the idol using Bhasmam and it increases the tejas of the idol. After that the Usha Puja for Brahmarakshasu is performed every day near the Homakundam (fire-pit) by the Melsanthi, who offer Palpayasam. This Puja is called Vaishnava Puja.

.....To be continued)

HINDU SAMRAJYA DINAM



The 348th anniversary of the accession of Hindu King Chhatrapati Shivaji to the throne is 02 June 2023. In 1674, the lion's roar of Hindu pride rang out in the month of Jyeshtha on the day of Troyodashi in Shuklapaksha. Hindu Empire Day is an auspicious reminder. The great day when Hindu self-esteem rose to the sky, defying the insolence of the Mughals. Chhatrapati Shivaji's heroic journey to establish a great empire from nothing is no small inspiration to any patriot.

Shivaji's Hindu empire was not a religious concept. On the contrary, it was a national model proclaiming an eternal supreme truth. That true message was that a culture appointed to ward off darkness by proving the light of the soul is indestructible. That sound from the high hill of Raigarh broke through the horizons and changed the world.

Shivaji built the Hindu empire on the foundation of dharma, achieved through common people, farmers and workers. He declared that good governance is based on the elements of transparency, participation, accountability and rule of law. Shivaji's rule was exemplary, who excluded his own relatives from the centers of power throughout his reign. Shivaji was more than just a statesman, he was a statesman who knew the pulse of the state spirit. He had a clear sense of purpose. He established the identity of the nation through the establishment of the Hindu Empire. That is why he did not establish an empire in the name of his own clan like the Maurya Empire and the Gupta Empire.

In Shivaji's views the only goal was the rise of the nation. His Hindu empire was a challenge to the invading powers. Chhatrapati Shivaji's reign is recognized as a model of governance throughout the world.

Shivaji and the Hindu empire he founded had a major role in giving confidence to a nation that had gone into self-oblivion. In a sense, the beginning of Hindu renaissance in the modern era is from Shivaji.

MAHARANA PRATAP

Pratap Singh I, popularly known as Maharana Pratap, was a brave Hindu Rajput King of “Mewar” in the present state of Rajasthan, from the Sisodia dynasty.

Pratap was born to Rana Udai Singh II of Mewar and Rani Jaiwan\ta Bai in 1540. After the death of Udai Singh in 1572, Pratap ascended the throne as Maharana Pratap, the 54th ruler of Mewar.



In stark contrast to other Rajput rulers who accommodated and formed alliances with the various Muslim dynasties in the subcontinent, brave Rana always fought without any submission. By the time Pratap ascended to the throne, Mewar was going through a long standing conflict with the Mughals which started with the defeat of his grandfather Rana Sanga in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527 and continued with the defeat of his father Udai Singh II.

Battle of Haldighati

The bloody Siege of Chittorgarh in 1567-1568 had led to the loss of the fertile eastern belt of Mewar to the Mughals. However, the rest of the wooded and hilly kingdom in the Aravalli range was still under the control of Maharana Pratap. Akbar was intent on securing a stable route to Gujarat through Mewar, he sent a number of envoys, including one by Raja Man Singh I of Ajmer, entreating him to become a vassal (subordinate King) like many other rulers in Rajputana. When Pratap refused to personally submit to Akbar and several attempts to diplomatically settle the issue failed, war became inevitable.

The forces of Rana Pratap and Mughal Rajput General Man Singh met on 18 June 1576 beyond a narrow mountain pass at Haldighati near Gogunda, modern day Rajsamand in Rajasthan. This came to be known as the Battle of Haldighati. Military strength of Pratap was just one fourth of Man Singh. After a fierce battle, Pratap found himself wounded, he managed to retreat to the hills.

Haldighati was a futile victory for the Mughals, as they were unable to kill or capture Pratap, or any of his close family members in Udaipur. Subsequently, Akbar himself led a sustained campaign against the Rana and soon, Gogunda, Udaipur, and Kumbhalgarh were all under Mughal control.

Reconquest and Revival of Mewar

Mughal pressure on Mewar relaxed after 1579 following rebellions in Bengal and Bihar and Mirza Hakim’s incursion into the Punjab. In 1582, Pratap Singh attacked and occupied the Mughal post at Dewair (or Dewar) in the Battle of Dewair. This led to the automatic liquidation of all 36 Mughal military outposts in Mewar. He

took refuge in the Chappan area and started attacking the Mughal strongholds. By 1583 he had successfully captured western Mewar. He then made Chavand his capital and constructed a Chamunda Mata temple there. In 1584 too Mewar army defeated Mughals and forced them to retreat. In 1585, Akbar moved to Lahore and remained there for the next twelve years without any major Mughal expedition to Mewar. Taking advantage of the situation, Pratap recovered most of Mewar (except its former capital), Chittorgarh and Mandalgarh regions by defeating Mughal forces there.

The Maharana was able to live in peace for a short time and started establishing order in Mewar. The citizens who had migrated out of Mewar started returning during this time. There was good monsoon which helped to revive the agriculture of Mewar. With passion for Art, he had given shelter to many poets, artists, writers and artisans, developed the ‘Chavand School of Arts’. The economy also started getting better and trade in the area started increasing. The Rana was able to capture the territories west of Chittor but could not fulfill his dream of capturing Chittor itself. Reportedly, Pratap died of injuries sustained in a hunting accident, at Chavand on 19 January 1597 at the age of 56. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Amar Singh I. On his death bed, Pratap told his son never to submit to the Mughals and to win Chittor back.

Historian Satish Chandra & Bandyopadhyay noted: “Rana Pratap’s defiance of the mighty Mughal empire, almost alone and unaided by the other Rajput states, constitute a glorious saga of Rajput valour and the spirit of self sacrifice for cherished principles. Rana Pratap’s methods of guerrilla warfare was later elaborated further by Malik Ambar, (the Deccani General, who served as the Peshwa / Prime Minister of the Ahmadnagar Sultanate in the Deccan region and pioneer of guerilla warfare). Rana was an inspiration to many - Emperor Shivaji to anti-British revolutionaries in Bengal.

In 2007, a statue of Maharana Pratap was unveiled by former President Pratibha Patil in the Parliament of India. Famous films: “Maharana Pratap: The First Freedom Fighter”, “Rana Pratap and the bonding with his warhorse Chetak” and many other films and TV serials came up giving inspiration to many even now, worldwide.

BHAGAWAT GITA

(Chapter 2 – SANKHYA YOGA) Slokas: (21-25)



वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययम् ।
कथं स पुरुषः पार्थ कं घातयति हन्ति कम् ॥ 21॥

vedāvināśhinam nityam ya enam ajam avyayam

katham sa puruṣaḥ pārtha kaṁ ghātayati hanti kam

Meaning: O Parth, how can one who knows the soul to be imperishable, eternal, unborn, and immutable kill anyone or cause anyone to kill?

वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय
नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि ।
तथा शरीराणि विहाय जीर्णा
न्यन्यानि संयाति नवानि देही ॥ 22॥

vāsānsi jīrṇāni yathā vihāya

navāni grīhṇāti naro 'parāṇi

tathā śharīrāṇi vihāya jīrṇānya

nyāni sanyāti navāni dehī

Meaning: As a person sheds worn-out garments and wears new ones, likewise, at the time of death, the soul casts off its worn-out body and enters a new one.

नैनं छिन्दन्ति शस्त्राणि नैनं दहति पावकः ।
न चैनं क्लेदयन्त्यापो न शोषयति मारुतः ॥ 23॥

nainam chhindanti śhastrāṇi nainam dahati pāvakaḥ

na chainam kledayantyāpo na śhoṣhayati mārutaḥ

Meaning: Weapons cannot shred the soul, nor can fire burn it. Water cannot wet it, nor can the wind dry it.

अच्छेद्योऽयमदाह्योऽयमक्लेद्योऽशोष्य एव च ।
नित्यः सर्वगतः स्थाणुरचलोऽयं सनातनः ॥ 24॥

achchhedyo 'yam adāhyo 'yam akledyo 'śhoṣhya eva cha

nityaḥ sarva-gataḥ sthāṇur achalo 'yam sanātanaḥ

Meaning: The soul is unbreakable and incombustible; it can neither be dampened nor dried. It is everlasting, in all places, unalterable, immutable, and primordial.

अव्यक्तोऽयमचिन्त्योऽयमविकार्योऽयमुच्यते ।
तस्मादेवं विदित्वैनं नानुशोचितुमर्हसि ॥ 25॥

avyakto 'yam achintyo 'yam avikāryo 'yam uchyate

tasmādevam viditvainaṁ nānuśhochitum arhasi

Meaning: The soul is spoken of as invisible, inconceivable, and unchangeable. Knowing this, you should not grieve for the body.

(To be continued)

Subhashitham – 41

निन्दन्तु नीतिनिपुणा यदि वा स्तुवन्तु ।
लक्ष्मीः समाविशतु गच्छतु वा यथेष्टम् ॥
अधैव वा मरणमस्तु युगान्तरे वा ।
न्याय्यात्पथः प्रविचलन्ति पदं न धीराः ॥ (भर्तृहरि)

Nindantu Nitinipuna yati va sthuvanthu /
Lakshmi: Samavishatu Gachhatu va Yatheshtam//
Adhaiva va maranamastu yugantare va /
Nyayatpathah Pravichalanti padam na dhirah //
(Bhartrihari)

Meaning: one day the pundits will applaud, the next day they will criticize; money being fickle will come and go at will; death may come today or after a thousand years, but those who are determined and brave will not deviate from the righteous path.

QUIZ – 26

(Note: Questions are related to Sanatana Dharma and mainly based on matters published in our Ayyappa Vani. Answers will be published in the next Ayyappa Vani. Any body can send answers in whatsapp to No.9447211722, within 20 days. Names & addresses of persons who answer to all questions correctly will be published in the next Ayyappa Vani)

Questions:

1. The Maharshi who established Sabarimala Shree Dharma Shasta Temple?
2. Name of Rana Pratap's trusted war horse?
3. Who are the seven immortals / 'Chiranjeevis'?
4. What are the seven sacred rivers of Bharath?
5. Who is called 'Saptashwan'?
6. Who are the 'Ashtadik Palakars'?
7. What is 'Navadwarapuram'? What are the navadwaras?
8. What are Dasopanishats?
9. When the present flagpole in the Sabarimala temple was erected? Whose deity is on top of the flagpole?
10. Where is the new Parliament building of India located, which was inaugurated on 28 May 2023?

Answers of Quiz-25

1. Chardhams & Deities: Badrinath - Badrinarayanan, Rameswaram - Shiva, Dwaraka - Sreekrishna, Puri-Jagannathan.
2. Devi Mahatmyam is part of Matkandeya Puranam
3. Conch of Krishna - Panchajanyam & Arjuna - Devadattham
4. Salasar Balaji is Lord Hanuman, the deity at the Salasar Balaji Dham Mandir in Rajasthan.
5. Devi Saraswathy is worshipped as goddess of Knowledge.
6. Gollapudi Ayyappa temple situated in Gollapudi village, 7 km from Vijayawada railway station. The idol was consecrated by Swami Vimochananda, in 1975.
7. It was Veer Savarkar, who was sentenced for 50 years of rigorous imprisonment in the notorious Cellular jail Kaalapani - in Andamans.

8. Guru of Adi Shankaracharya was Govind Bhagawatpada. Shankara met Govinda Bhagavatpada at Omkareshwar (MP) in a cave on the bank's of Narmada river.
9. Swami Ayyappa in the Sabarimala Temple is that of a 'Naishtika Brahmachari' (eternal celibate), sitting in 'Patta Yogasanam', a yogic posture showing 'Chinmudra'.
10. 'Yogams – Kalaris' started by Swami Ayyappan still working are : Ambalappuzha Yogam, Aalangat Yogam, Muhamma Yogam, Cheerappanchira Yogam and Manarkad Yogam – all in the present Pathanamthitta, Kottayam, Allappuzha districts.

Names of persons who gave correct answers to all questions:

Nil

SHRADHANJALI

SHRI. N. G. RAVINDRAN

Sabarimala Ayyappa Seva Samajam Kerala State Joint General Secretary Shri. N. G. Ravindran, aged 63, left us on May 16 and attained moksham. He was a hard worker, who dedicated his life to Ayyappa Seva since inception through various tasks of the Samajam and also as in charge of the Ayyappa Seva Kendram attached to the Koonamkara 'Sabari Saranashram Trust' near Erumeli. Brought up in Seethathode village in Pathanamthitta district. Shri. Ravindran was active in various Hindu movements in southern Kerala and especially in Sabarimala Karma Samiti activities. He had served as RSS Kannur District Pracharak and later as Sabarigiri Vibhag Karya Vahak. He was engaged in the service activities for the tribal communities in Sabarimala Poonkavanam, through Sabari Saranasram, as a Trustee.



He used to travel a lot for organizational work despite minor physical ailments. A week before his death, he was in the hospital due to physical illness and after returning home, he suddenly died due to cardiac arrest. He is survived by his wife Smt. Radha and son Shri. Omnath (R.S.S. Karyakarta).

Sabarimala Ayyappa Seva Samajam pays homage to the departed soul by praying for Moksham.

SHRI. P. PAPANASAM

Sabarimala Ayyappa Seva Samajam, South Tamil Nadu State Secretary Shri. P. Papanasam, 49 years old, left this world on 17th May 2023 and joined Vishnupadam. He was a resident of Thoothukudi, Tamil Nadu, engaged in Real Estate Business. Death came due to Cerebral Haemorrhage and he is survived by his wife



Smt. P. Thirumalai and son Shri. P. Packiya Sudhan.

Sabarimala Ayyappa Seva Samajam pays homage to the departed soul by praying for Moksham!

NEWS

- Today, May 29, 2023 Uthram - the auspicious day of Swami Ayyappan's divine birth star. Also, tomorrow is the Sabarimala Prathishta Dinam. On the instructions of SASS, Ayyappa devotees from all over the world perform Uthram Puja in their own homes and nearby temples with deep devotion bhajan, neerajanam etc.**
- Sabarimala Ayyappa Seva Samajan's Ayyappa Seva Kendra at Vizhikithode (near Erumeli) provided Annadanam to the Ayyappas who visited during the Idavamasa puja, as usual. Besides, Kottayam district workers also distributed drinking water through the center established in front of Erumeli Shasta temple.**
- SASS Dakshina Kshethra Karyakarthas meet at 'Pangavu Shiva Temple' Hall on Bharathapuzha bank near Shornur on 30th May for detailed discussions on the concluding programs of Harivarasanam Centenary Celebrations.**
- SASS Paschim Maharashtra participates in the annual "Sant Dhyaneswar Maharaj Paduka Palkhi Yatra". Around 50 SASS workers are participating in this yatra which will start from Alanti near Pune on 11th June 2023 and conclude at Vitobha Temple in Pandharpur on 14th.**
- SASS Uttar Tamil Nadu organises a grand public programme with Mass Chanting of Harivarasanam, Ayyappa Sangamam and Guruswamy Vandanam on 11th June 2023 at Vellore, as the combined Harivarasanam Centenary Celebration programme of 7 districts.**

OPENING / CLOSING dates of Sabarimala Temple during the next 27 days.

For special Pratishtha Day Pooja, temple opens today 29th May at 5 pm and closes tomorrow at 10 pm.

Further, the temple will be opened on June 15th at 5:00 pm and closed on June 20th at 10:00 pm for 'Mithunam Month Puja'.

Disclaimer : The opinion expressed in this publication are of the authors only and do not purport to reflect the opinions or views of SASS or its members.

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