

Path to Dharma

தர்ம நெறி ஒம் டீர்ம தாடீய



News Letter 1 செய்தி மடல்



கேதத்திர(வயல்)விநாயகர் ஆலயம்,
ஸ்ரீ முகக் கோஸ்வரம், சீலாயம், இலங்கை.

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

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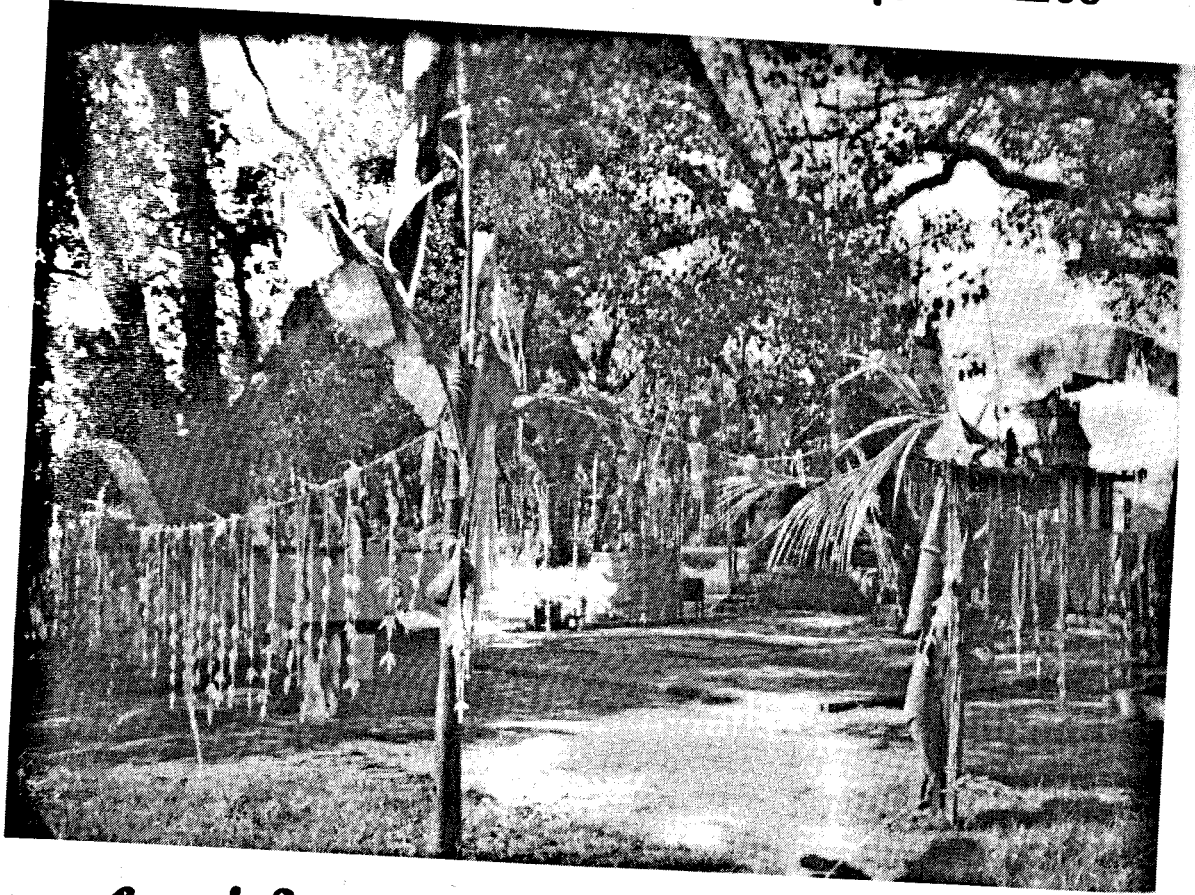
வீரம் மாரி



News Letter

1

செய்தி மடல்



கேதூர(வயல்)வீநாயகர் ஆலயம்,
ஸ்ரீ முன்னேஸ்வரம், சீலாயம், இலங்கை.

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News Letter - 1 -செய்தி மடல்



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

கேதர(வயல்)விநாயகர் ஆலயம், ஸ்ரீ முக்தேசுவரம், சீலாவம், இலங்கை.

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Lord Ganesha is the lord of beginnings, as per the Hindu mythology. Shri Ganesha is the remover of obstacles. Hindu God Ganesha represents wisdom, intellect and knowledge. God Ganesha is the most worshipped God of the Hindu religion. People worship Ganesha before starting any work to ensure hassle-free work. Apart from this, Ganesha is also adored by people, to bless them with right direction and stability of mind. Lord Ganesha.

The most commonly chanted prayers of Ganesha, is;

AUM

Gamma am twa Ganpatigum havae mahe

Kavim kaveenaa mupantashra vastamam

Jyestharaajam brahmanaam brahmanaspatha

Ananah shrunvan moothibhi seedh asadhanam -(Rig Veda 2.23. I)

Meaning: The Lord of spiritual faith, son of Lord Shiva, is the wisest among the wise. The Lord Ganesha has no comparison. He is the senior Lord of the Vedic mantras, who listens to the devotee's prayers. I invite Lord Ganesha to visit to this site with prosperous things and be seated here.

Gajaananam Bhoota Ganaadhi Sevitam

Kapitta Jamboophaala Saara Bhakshitam

Umaasutam Shoka Vinaasha Kaaranam

Namaami Vighneswara Paada Pankajam"

Meaning : Lord Vinayaka (Ganesha) is the Supreme Being with an elephant head. Ganesha is always attended by the group of his followers (Ganas). He likes to eat wood-apple and rose-apple fruits. Ganesha is the son of Goddess Uma (Parvati). Ganesha is the destroyer of all misery and pain. We salute to the lotus feet God.

Shuklaambara Dharam Vishnum,

Shashi Varnam Chatur Bhujam,

Prasanna Vadanam Dhyayet,

Sarva Vighna Upashanthaye.

Meaning: Lord Ganesha always dressed in white represents purity. He is with gray complexion like that of ash glowing with spiritual splendor. The Lord with bright countenance has four arms. I meditate on the God who can destroy all obstacles whether material or spiritual.

***"Aum Parvati Putaaye, Hara Hara Hara Mahadev
Gajaananam Bhoota Ganaadhi Sevitam
Kapitta Jamboophaala Saara Bhakshitam
Umaasutam Shoka Vinaasha Kaaranam
Namaami Vighneswara Paada Pankajam"***

Meaning: Lord Ganesha is the Supreme Being with an elephant head. Ganesha is always attended by the group of his followers (Ganas). He loves to eat wood-apple and rose-apple fruits (Kapitta, Jamboophala). Ganpati is the son of Goddess Uma (Parvati). Ganesha is the destroyer of all misery and pain. We salute to the lotus feet God.

***"Vakratunda Mahakaaya, Suryakoti Samaprabha
Nirvighnam Kuru Mey Deva, Sarva Kaaryeshu Sarvada"***

Meaning: Lord Ganesha has a curved trunk with a powerful body. He has the brilliance of a million suns. May the Lord, remove all the problems from the actions I aim to achieve.

***"Ekadantam Mahaakaayan, Taptakaajinchanasannibhamh
Lambodaram Vishaalaaxam, Vandeaham Gananaayakamh"***

Meaning: Obeisance to Lord Ganesha, the one tusked, huge-bodied, big-bellied, and large-eyed God, whose complexion is like that of molten gold. I surrender myself to such great lord.

***"Ekadanta Mahakaya Surya koti samaprabha,
Nirbighnam kurume deva sarbakaryeshu sarbada"***

Oh, Lord Ganesh, with curved trunk and massive body, the one whose splendor is equal to illions of suns, please bless me so that I do not face any obstacles in my endeavors.

***"Srikantho Mathulo Yasya, Jananee Sarva Mangalaa
Janakaha Sankaro Devaha, Tam Vande' Kunjaraananam"***

Meaning: The lord, for whom Lord Vishnu is the Uncle, whose mother is the divine auspicious one, Parvati and whose father is Lord Shiva. I offer salutations to Sri Ganesha, the Omkara.

***"Prasanna Vinaayakam Devam, Perivana Pura Samsthitham
Sarva Vigna Haram Nithyam, Vandhe Sri Kunjaraananam"***

Meaning: The Lord Sri Prasanna Vinaayaka, who lives in his Temple of Pearland; one who removes all obstacles of all his devotees at all times; one who has the Omkara face of the elephant. I pray to the divine Ganesha.

***"Agajaanana Padmaarkam, Gajaananam Aharnisham
Anekadantham Bhaktaanaam, Ekadantam Upasmahey"***

Meaning: Lord Ganesha, the elephant faced is like sun to the lotus face of Mother Parvati. The single tusked Ganesha is the giver of boons. I salute the great lord to grant us a boon.

Vinayaka (Ganapathi)

Gayathri refers to a unique Vedic meter used in hymns (manthras) to invoke and concentrate consciousness on the Deity. The three gayathri hymns below are intoned during religious rituals (pujas & yajnas). They may also be recited as authoritative japa repeated many times as 108 or a desired number of times, while gently regulating the breath according to systematic rhythms given by one's guru to establish a deep inner connection with Lord Vinayaka (Ganesha).

Aum ekadantaya vidmahe vakratundaya dhimahi tanno dantih prachodayat (- Ganapati Upanishad)

<i>Aum ekadantaya vidmahe</i>	-We devote our thought to the one-tusked Lord.
<i>vakratundaya dhimahi</i>	-We meditate upon Him who has a curved trunk.
<i>tanno dantih prachodayat</i>	-May the tusked One guide us on the right path.

Aum tatpurushaya vidmahevakratundaya dhimahi tanno dantih prachodaya (- Narayana Upanishad)

<i>Aum tatpurushaya vidmahe</i>	-We devote our thought to that supreme person.
<i>vakratundaya dhimahi</i>	-We meditate upon Him who has a curved trunk.
<i>tanno dantih prachodayat</i>	-May the tusked One guide us on the right path.

Aum tat karataya vidmahehasti mukhaya dhimahi tanno dantih prachodayat (- Maitrayani Samhita 2.6-9)

<i>Aum tat karataya vidmahe</i>	-We devote our thoughts to the mysterious Lord.
<i>hasti mukhaya dhimahi</i>	-We meditate on His elephant face.
<i>tanno dantih prachodayat</i>	-May the tusked One guide us on the right path.

Unique Manthras (hymns) of Ganesha

These manthras (hymns) of Ganesha are siddhi mantras . Each one of these manthra contains particular powers of Lord Ganesha. When these manthras (hymns) of Ganesha are chanted with the prescribed pranayama (rhythmic breathing) and sincere devotion, they will yield the expected results which were aimed at. Normally, Ganesha mantras will ward off all evil and sanctify the devotee with abundance, prudence and success.

These siddhi manthras (hymns) of Ganesha are so mystically inclined and erudite of the seven chakras below the muladhara. The effect of these manthras close off the regions of the mind one by one. This results in free consciousness from deep depression, confusion, jealousy, rage, lingering anger fear etc. These mantras are chanted for the spiritual benefit of the devotees. The recital of these mantra begins with the pranayama . The repetition of the recital mantra is at least one full mala, (108 times). When this is done at a fixed hour and place regularly for 48 days, it becomes an upasana, which means intense meditation, that will yield siddhis, or spiritual powers.

Gayatri refers to a special Vedic mantras for invoking and focusing realization on Lord Ganesha. The three gayatris below are intoned during pujas yajnas and japa in connection with the Deity.

Aum Gam Ganapathaye namaha

This is a mantra from Ganapati Upanishad.

Aum Sri Ganeshaya namaha

Aum Vakrathundaya hum (This is a mantra from the Ganesha Purana.)

Aum Kshipra Prasadaya namaha

Kshipra means instantaneous. If some danger or negative energy is coming your way and you don't know how to get rid of that trouble, with true devotion, practice this mantra for quick blessing and purification of one's aura.

Aum shrim hrim klim glaum gam ganapataye vara varada sarva janamme vashamanaya svaha

There are several bija (seed) mantras in this mantra . Among other things, it signals, "Shower Your blessings, O Lord. I offer my ego as an oblation."

Aum Sumukhaya namaha

By meditating by this mantra, pleasing manners and a beauty comes onto the devotee and he will be always very beautiful in soul, in spirit.

Aum Ekadantaya namaha

Ekadanta means one tusk of the face of Lord Ganesha. This shows that God broke the duality and made you to have a one-pointed mind. Whoever has that oneness of mind and single-minded devotion will achieve the whole lot.

Aum Kapilaya namaha

Kapila (red) means that the devotee is able to provide color therapy. He could be talented to create colors around himself and around others. As per the mantra you create, so will you create the colours.

Aum Gajakarnikaya namaha

The ears of Ganesha, are like that of elephant with constant fanning, which means that the true devotee can sit anywhere and tune this cosmic television (the body) with seven channels (chakras) and all 72,000 nadis, to any loka and be able to hear ancestors, angels, the voice of God or the voice of prophets. The inner ear could develop through the meditation of this mantra. The large Elephant head of an elephant symbolizes wisdom, understanding, and a discriminating intellect that one must possess to attain perfection in life.

Aum Lambodaraya namaha

The devotee feels that he is in this universe and all the universes are within him. Like the seed contains the miniature of the entire tree in it, the whole universe is in the sound of creation, which is Aum, and that Aum consciousness in the devotee and it makes him feels that he is the universe.

Aum Vikataya namaha

This shows that this world as a dream. When you are in that high consciousness, this whole world looks like a dream. All of us have taken a role to play in this life. We have to play our role in life as guru or student, wife or husband , ruler or citizens, all consistent with the role we have taken.

Aum Vighna nashanaya namaha

This mantra shows that the Lord Ganesha removes all impediment in your life and in the deeds. The meditation of this mantra, will remove all obstacles and uncreative energy in your physical and astral bodies are released.

Aum Vinayakaya namaha

Vinayaka means something under control. By meditating this mantra the devotees can overcome all the problems.

Aum Dhumraketuve namaha

Halley's Comet is called Dhumraketu in the Vedas. Whenever Halley's Comet appears, there will be fear and terror. By meditating this mantra the devotees can overcome this state of fear and terror.

Aum Ganadhyakshaya namaha

A group healing takes place by meditating this mantra. Group therapy, group healing or a whole country needing healing. A true devotee can bring an entire group to his mind's arena and can control their behaviour.

Aum Bhalachandraya namaha

Bhala refers to the axis of the forehead Chandra is the crescent moon. Thus Bhalachandra is that point from where the nectar drips.

Aum Gajananaya Namaha

Gaja means the elephant. Hence it refers to the God with elephant head. The large head of an elephant symbolizes wisdom, understanding, and a discriminating intellect that one must possess to attain perfection in life.

Aum Vakrathundaya Namaha

In Sanskrit Vakra is curved hence the God is with a curved trunk (or broken tusk). When Basmasuran was killed by Siva & Vishnu (Vishnu in the form of Mohini), Duraasadan, Basmasuran's son was angry and upset. He did tapas & got boons from Siva that he should never die and that all the devas should be under his control, etc. As usual Siva gave him the varam & there was total chaos for some time. All the Devas ran into hiding & even Brahma & Vishnu ran out of their Brahma Logam & Vaikundam. All of them rushed to Kasi which was ruled by Viswanathar. On hearing of this Duraasadan came to Kasi. All the Gods and Devas rushed away to Kedaram, because the time was not yet right to kill Duraasadan. Soon, on the prayers of the Devas, an avataram of Lord Ganesha came out of Uma Devi's face. (with five faces, 10 hands, Jada magudam with moon). Uma Devi named him Vakradhundar and gave him her Simha Vahanam (lion). There ensued a heavy fight between Vakradhundar & Duraasadan. Finally Ganesha took a huge form (Viswa roopam) & placed his feet on Duraasadan's head. Since Ganesha is the form of Gnanam, all evil thoughts & the effects of his evil deeds rushed out of Duraasadan. Lord Ganesha gave him the job of destroying all evil in Kasi. He remains under Vakradhundar's feet doing his duty.

Aum Soorppa Karnaya Namaha

The God is seen with , large and auspicious ears

Aum Herambhaya Namaha

The God controls and heroic like a buffalo

Aum Skandha Poorvajahya Namaha

The elder brother of Skanda according puranic evidences.

Lord Ganesha

Ganesha is first worshiped before beginning any religious, spiritual or worldly activity. He is the Supreme Being to remove obstacles and ensures success in human endeavors. In Hindu mythology, Lord Ganesha is the first son of Lord Siva and the Divine Mother Parvati. As explained below, the portrayal of Lord Ganesha as the blend of human and animal parts symbolizes the ideals of perfection as conceived by Hindu sages and illustrates some philosophical concepts of profound spiritual significance.

The wide mouth of Lord Ganesha represents the natural human desire to take pleasure in life in the world and the large ears signify that a perfect person is the one who possesses a great capacity to listen to others and assimilate ideas. The large Elephant head of an elephant symbolizes wisdom, understanding, and a discriminating intellect that one must possess to attain perfection in life.

The trunk of the Lord Ganesha can uproot huge trees and yet lift a needle off the ground. Likewise, the human mind must be strong enough to face the ups and downs of the external world and yet delicate enough to explore the subtle realms of the inner world. The two tusks on either side protruding from the mouth denote the two aspects of the human personality, wisdom and

emotion and the right tusk represents wisdom while the left tusk represents emotion. The broken left tusk conveys the idea that one must conquer emotions with wisdom to attain perfection. Eyes of the elephant are said to possess natural deceptiveness that allows them to perceive objects to be bigger than what they really are. Thus the elephant eyes symbolize the idea that even if an individual gets "bigger and bigger" in wealth and wisdom, he should perceive others to be bigger than Him; that is, surrender one's pride and attain humility.

The left side of the body of the Lord Ganesha symbolizes emotion and the right side symbolizes reason and knowledge. The right foot dangling over the left foot illustrates that in order to live a successful life one should utilize knowledge and reason to overcome emotions. The four arms indicate that the Lord is omnipresent and omnipotent. An axe in the upper left hand and a lotus in the upper right hand signify that in order to attain spiritual perfection, one should cut worldly attachments and conquer emotions. This enables one to live in the world without being affected by earthly temptations, just as a lotus remains in water but is not affected by it. The lower right hand is shown in a blessing pose, which signifies that Ganesha always blesses His devotees. The human body possesses a human heart, which is a symbol of kindness and compassion toward all. Ganesha's body is usually portrayed wearing red and yellow clothes. Yellow symbolizes purity, peace and truthfulness. Red symbolizes the activity in the world. These are the qualities of a perfect person who performs all duties in the world, with purity, peace, and truthfulness. The big belly signifies that a perfect individual must have a large capacity to face all pleasant and unpleasant experiences of the world. A tray of 'Laddus' near the lord denotes that He bestows wealth and prosperity upon His devotees. A mouse sitting near the feet of Ganesha and gazing at the tray of Laddus: a mouse symbolizes the ego that can nibble all that is good and noble in a person. A mouse sitting near the feet of Ganesha indicates that a perfect person is one who has conquered his (or her) ego. A mouse gazing at the Laddus, but not consuming them, denotes that a purified or controlled ego can live in the world without being affected by the worldly temptations. The mouse is also the vehicle of Ganesha, signifying that one must control ego in order for wisdom to shine forth.

Ganesh Chaturthi

Ganesh Chaturthi is a festival which commences on the fourth day of the bright half of the month of Purattaasi, (August or September). The day commemorates certain events connected with Ganesha. It is the day on which he materialised as Mayureshwara, to kill the demon Sindhu, who had acquired extraordinary powers through the worship of Surya. Mayureshwara is also one of the Ashtavinayakas, this is also the birth that Siva has chosen to celebrate in Kailasa. The puja is performed once in the morning and again in the evening. Ganesha is offered special leaves and flowers, twenty one of each and white durva grass. The idol is formally installed on the first day and given life in the presence of Brahma, Vishnu and Siva, and the Vedas. Touching the idol with blades of durva grass, he is brought to life step by step and made to go through 15 of the 16 rites of passage that each Hindu goes through in his lifetime. (The sixteenth one, which is for death, is omitted). The Ganesha mantra is chanted, followed by a Ganesha prayer, rice grains are placed on the head of the idol, which is moved, symbolically unseating him.

