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Different forms and names of Ganesha Gajamukham



Gajamukham Ganapathy is the one who has a divine face and he grants Divine prapti.

Gajamukham also means elephant and Mukam means face. Gajamukham is the one with an elephant face. It is believed the elephant possesses all the divine qualities and its face has Lakshmi's grace.

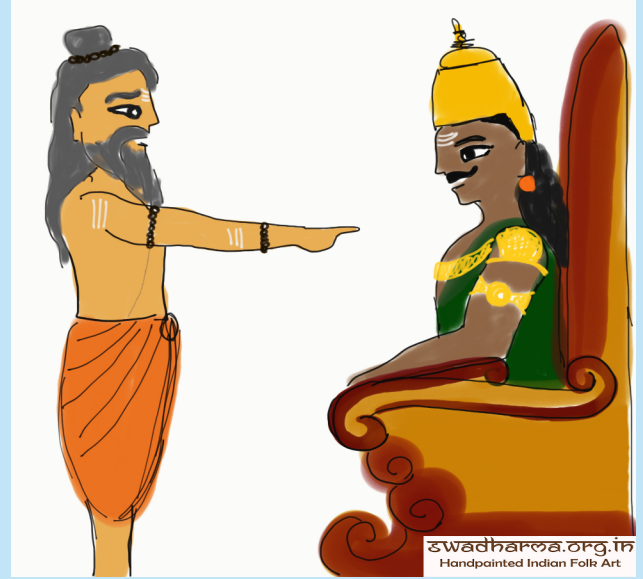
Kshetra Varalaru series: "Shakti Peetams - Madurai Meenakshi", by Smt. Indumathi



Bala charanam

Today we are going to see about Madurai Meenakshi temple which is also a Shakthi Peetam. Meenakshi means Devi who has beautiful eyes extending till Her ears like a fish. She was born with 3 breasts, to king Parvatha Rajan. He was worried about this. To alleviate his fear, the Lord appears in his dream and tells him that when She desires to marry a man, Her 3rd breast will disappear. This makes the king happy and he raises his daughter to be a warrior teaching Her horse riding, sword fighting, etc. As per the divine will, She meets Sundareshwar and marries him.

Know your Mythology: "Yama: From God to Mortal", by Thulasinathan Kandasamy



Once upon a time, in the age of sages and kings, there lived a great ascetic named Mandavya. His devotion and penance were renowned throughout the land, and he spent his days in deep meditation, seeking the truths of the universe. But fate, as often happens, can be strange, even for the most righteous.

One day, in a twist of misfortune, Mandavya was wrongfully accused of theft. Having found him near a band of thieves and a garland of jewels on him, the king's soldiers arrested him without a second thought.

Cultural Connect: "Upanishad for the Day"

Mandukya Upanishad:

The Mandukya Upanishad is the shortest of all the 108 Upanishads we know so far, and is embedded within the Atharva Veda. Being in prose form, it consists of twelve short verses, and is associated with a Rig Vedic school of scholars. It breaks down the concept of the syllable Aum; adds turya as a pure consciousness state to the other three states of consciousness; and stresses that Aum is Brahman, or the all encompassing ultimate reality; and that Brahman is this self or atman. The Mandukya Upanishad also serves as a reference for the timeline and the philosophical relationship between Hinduism and Buddhism.

One of its profound verses is as follows:

**dvā suparṇā sayujā sakhāyā samānaṃ vṛkṣaṃ
pariṣvasjāte |**

**tayoranyaḥ pippalaṃ svādvattyanaśnannanyo
abhicākaṣīti ||**

English Translation:

Two birds, inseparable companions, perch on the same tree

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Different forms and names of Ganesha Gajamukham



Gajamukham Ganapathy is the one who has a divine face and he grants Divine prapti. Gajamukham also means elephant and Mukham means face. Gajamukham is the one with an elephant face. It is believed the elephant possesses all the divine qualities and its face has Lakshmi's grace. Gajamukham grants establishment of prana. Only when Prana is established properly, a yogin can progress in tapas with effort.

Dhanti Mukham Ganapathy has five faces that show that he controls all the five actions of the universe. Dhanti Mukhan is the embodiment of Pranava or Omkara.

Sri Mahaganapathy is the lord of Prithvi Tatva, and he is also called lord of Omkar Preetam. The Muladhara chakra in our body is called

Omkara Preetam. Sri Mahaganapathy is the lord of Muladhara chakra. Sri Sadashiva is considered as chief of all Ishwara swaroopas and abides in Sri Mahaganapathy. Abhaya hastham of Ganapathy has the power to protect everything. In Vaishnava tradition, he is called Vishvaksenar or Thumbikai Alwar.

In paramapadam or Vaikuntam, Sri Mahaganapathy serves as the heart of Sriman Narayana. As Senai Mudaliar, Lord Ganapathy has a golden stick in his hand. He grants divine visions to lower divinities, celestials, Maharshis, and siddha purushas.

Vignaraja:

The other form of Ganapathy is Vignaraja. He is the one who removes obstacles and grants success. We make Vignaraja in Turmeric and worship him. Vignaraja removes obstacles in Tapas and grants yoga Siddhi.

Ekadanta:

Sri Mahaganapathy's broken tusk indicates the fourth state of consciousness.

Sri Mahaganapathy grants Jnana Drishti or divine vision that allows experience of other worlds and dimensions which are beyond the natural limitations of time and space. The single tusk in Ganapathy's hand indicates this truth. The puranas say that Shree Mahaganapathy wrote Mahabharata with a single tusk to Vyasa Maharshi, it means he wrote it in the Turiya state. Ekadhanta grants us the state of Turiya, the fourth state of consciousness.

Humble Gratitude to Agasthiar, Siddha Amarakavi and secrets behind
divine worship.

Balambika Charanam.

Image courtesy:

[https://vulimiridevotion.blogspot.com/2011/03/
meaning-of-ganesha-shloka.html](https://vulimiridevotion.blogspot.com/2011/03/meaning-of-ganesha-shloka.html)

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karma demands justice for every act, great or small." Mandavya, outraged, asked, "How could you punish a child for an act done in ignorance? Your judgement is unjust!" In his fury, Mandavya cursed Yama: "For this unfairness, you shall be born as a mortal on earth, stripped of your divinity."

Thus, the god of justice, Yama, was bound to human birth to experience life among mortals. He was born as Vidura, the son of the great sage Vyasa and a humble maidservant in the court of Hastinapura. Vidura carried the essence of Dharma within him. He became the half-brother of the princes Dhritarashtra and Pandu. Unlike his royal siblings, Vidura's strength did not lie in physical power or the pursuit of thrones. Instead, he was the embodiment of wisdom, fairness, and righteousness. He guided the kingdom with his unmatched intellect, always standing on the side of truth, no matter the cost.

Throughout the Mahabharata, Vidura was the voice of reason, a counsellor to kings, and a protector of dharma. In him, the divine justice of Yama shone through, reminding the world that righteousness prevails, even in the most complex and tumultuous of times.

Vidura's life, shaped by the curse of Mandavya, reminds us that even gods must face the consequences of their actions, and through human experience, true justice is understood.

Image courtesy:

<https://swadharmastories.wordpress.com/>

2019/06/13/mandavya-rishi/

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during Nayakkar's time.

There are many special events celebrated every month of the year in the temple. The grand event is Meenakshi Thirukalyanam, meaning the marriage between Meenakshi and Sundareshwarar in the Tamil month of Chithirai every year. Lakhs of people visit the temple to participate in the festivities. Vasanthotsavam will be celebrated in the month of Vaikasi, Oonjal utsavan in Aani, Navarathri in the month of Purattasi and Aarudra Darshanam in the month of Margazhi are celebrated.

We all know that Meenakshi holds a parrot in Her hand and it is believed that it tells our prayers and wishes in Her ears. We all know that parrots repeat whatever it hears. So instead of asking for personal boons, it is good ask for Lokakshemam.

Image courtesy:

<https://templesofsouthindia.wordpress.com/2014/03/18/madurai-meenakshi-temple/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meenakshi_Temple

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English Translation:

Two birds, inseparable companions, perch on the same tree,
one eats the fruit, the other looks on. The first bird is our
individual self feeding on the pleasures and pains of this world;
The other is the universal Self, silently witnessing all.'