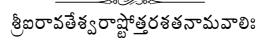
### shrIairAvateshvarAShTottarashatanAmavAliH



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# శ్రీఐరావతేశ్వరాష్ట్రోత్తరశతనామవారిః



- ఓం శ్రీగణేశాయ నమః।
- ఓం గౌర్షీప్రాణవల్లభాయ నమః ١
- ఓం దేవ్వై కథితచరితాయ నమః।
- ఓం హాలాహలగృహీతాయ నమః।
- ఓం లోకశజ్కరాయ నమః ١
- ఓం కావేరీతీరవాసినే నమః ।
- ఓం బ్రహ్మణా సుపూజితాయ నమః।
- ఓం బ్రహ్మణో వరదాయినే నమః।
- ఓం బ్రహ్మకుణ్ణపురస్థితాయ నమః ١
- ఓం బ్రహ్మణా స్త్రుతాయ నమః ।
- ఓం కెలాసనాథాయ నమః।
- ఓం దిశాం పతయే నమః।
- ఓం సృష్టిస్థితివినాశానాం కర్తే నమః ।
- ఓం గజ్గాధరాయ నమః ।
- ఓం సోమాయ నమః ।
- ఓం రుద్రాయ నమః।
- ఓం అమితతేజసే నమః।
- ఓం పశూనాం పతయే నమః।
- ఓం పార్వతీపతయే నమః ।
- ఓం అన్హకారయే నమః।
- ఓం నాగాజినధరాయ నమః । ౨ం
- ఓం పురుషాయ నమః।
- ఓం మహేశాయ నమః।
- ఓం పుష్టానాం పతయే నమః।
- ఓం సామ్బాయ నమః।
- ఓం గురవే నమః ١

- ఓం కైవల్యపదదాయినే నమః।
- ఓం భవాయ నమః ।
- ఓం శర్వాయ నమః ।
- ఓం సదసస్పతయే నమః ।
- ఓం శమ్బవే నమః।
- ఓం గిరిశన్మాయ నమః।
- ఓం నీలగ్రీవాయ నమః ١
- ఓం కపరినే నమః ।
- ఓం వరిష్టాయ నమః।
- ఓం మహీయసే నమః।
- ఓం విశ్వమ్బరాయ నమః ।
- ఓం విశ్వాయ నమః।
- ఓం జగతాం పతయే నమః।
- ఓం సచ్చిదానన్లరూపాయ నమః।
- ఓం సమస్తవ్యస్థరూపిణే నమః । ೪೦
- ఓం సోమవిభూషాయ నమః।
- ఓం విరూపాక్షాయ నమః।
- ఓం సమ<u>స</u>్తమునివన్గ్యాయ నమః ١
- ఓం దేవదేవాయ నమః।
- ఓం మహాదేవాయ నమః ।
- ఓం భర్గాయ నమః ।
- ఓం మాయాతీతాయ నమః ١
- ఓం కర్పూరధవలాజ్లాయ నమః।
- ఓం మేరుకోదణ్షధారిణే నమః।
- ఓం కుబేరబన్గవే నమః ١
- ఓం కుమారజనకాయ నమః ।
- ఓం భూతిభూషితగాత్రాయ నమః।
- ఓం త్రినేత్రాయ నమః ।
- ఓం భవరోగవినాశాయ నమః।
- ఓం భక్తాభీష్టప్రదాయినే నమః ।
- ఓం పఞ్చాస్యాయ నమః।
- ఓం ఇన్ట్రదోషనివృ<u>త్తి</u>దాయ నమః ।

### శ్రీఐరావతేశ్వరాష్ట<u>ోత</u>్తరశతనామవారిః

- ఓం ఇన్గ్రేణ అమృతాభిషిక్తాయ నమః ।
- ఓం సుధాకూపజలాభిషిక్తాయ నమః ١
- ఓం రమ్బయా సుపూజితాయ నమః । ౬౦
- ఓం రమ్బారిజ్ధితగాత్రాయ నమః।
- ఓం ఇన్ద్రేణ స్త్రుతాయ నమః ।
- ఓం కారణకారణాయ నమః ।
- ఓం పినాకపాణయే నమః ।
- ఓం దేవేశాయ నమః।
- ఓం గిరీన్స్ట్రశాయినే నమ్క 1
- ఓం అనన్నమూర్తయే నమః ।
- ఓం శివయా సమేతాయ నమః ।
- ఓం ప్రపత్చువిస్తారవిశేషశూన్యాయ నమః ١
- ఓం త్రయీమయేశాయ నమః ।
- ఓం సర్వప్రధానాయ నమః ١
- ఓం సతాం మతాయ నమః।
- ఓం మృత్యుజ్ఞాయాయ నమః।
- ఓం త్రిపురాన్హకాయ నమః।
- ఓం జటాభారవిభూషితాయ నమః ।
- ఓం అఖిలలోకసాక్షిణే నమః ١
- ఓం సుసూక్మరూపాయ నమః।
- ఓం దిగమ్బరాయ నమః ।
- ఓం జూలపాణయే నమః।
- ఓం సురవన్ధితాయ నమః । ౮౦
- ఓం విష్ణుసుపూజితాయ నమః।
- ఓం అఖిలలోకవన్గ్యాయ నమః।
- ఓం కల్యాణరూపాయ నమః ।
- ఓం సదాశివాయ నమః।
- ఓం సర్వజ్ఞమూర్తయే నమః ।
- ఓం సకలాగమాయ నమః।
- ఓం భీమాయ నమః।
- ఓం నిత్యాయ నమః ।
- ఓం కృపాలవే నమః।

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ఓం భక్తపరాయణాయ నమః ١
ఓం సమస్వార్తిహరాయ నమః ١
ఓం రమ్బాశాపవిమోచకాయ నమః।
ఓం ఐరావతదోషనివృత్తికరాయ నమః ١
ఓం గజోత్తమవరదాయినే నమః ।
ఓం పఞ్చమునిభి: ప్రశస్త్రవెభవాయ నమః ١
ఓం పఞ్చమూర్తిస్వరూపాయ నమః ١
ఓం పఞ్చామృతాభిషేకసుప్రీతాయ నమః ١
ఓం పఞ్చపుష్పసుపూజితాయ నమః।
ఓం పఞ్భాక్షరజపసిద్ధిప్రదాయకాయ నమః ١
ఓం పఞ్చపాతకనాశకాయ నమః । ೧೦೦
ఓం భక్తరక్షణదీక్షితాయ నమః ١
ఓం దర్శనాదేవ భుక్తిముక్తిదాయ నమః।
ఓం పఞ్చానామ్నా ప్రసిద్ధవైభవాయ నమః।
ఓం పారిజాతవనేశాయ నమః।
ಓಂ ಬ್ರವ್ಡಾ ಕಾಯ ನಮಃ ।
ఓం ఇన్నపురీశాయ నమః ।
ఓం పుష్పవనేశాయ నమః ١
ఓం శ్రీఅలజ్కౌరవల్లీసమేత శ్రీఐరావతేశ్వరాయ నమః । ౧ం౮
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### From Sri Niyama Kshetra Mahatmyam

Sri Nemam – Nemam nemam or shrI nemam is located on the southern side of the Cauvery belt in thirukaatupaLLi,
Tanjore district, Tamil Nadu. Conforming to the traditions of Tamil Nadu's township pattern,
a Shiva temple by name airAvateshwara, facing the east and a Vaishnav temple, facing the west is found in this place. Pleased with the staunch devotion, stupendous rituals and persistent meditation of the people, the Lord voluntarily desired to go over to this holy place and shower

His grace; and living there gives a sense of pride and happiness; His grace is carefully protected by the kshetra.

kAshI and rAmeshvaram are considered to be important kshetra-s in Bharat. People however claim that the aura in, and the importance of, this kshetra are much higher than those two. One could feel innately in this place, the divine grace of the Lord spread all over India. The kshetra enjoys the following powers:

- Proximity to the river Cauvery;
- brahmateertha, sudhA kUpam (well), baaNa kUpam and similar teerthas' capacity to purify the soul;
- The demised person's holy ash when buried, becomes a Linga to attain the realization of Shiva:
- The Lord clears the sins and sorrow of the devotee who utters His names and/or the pancAkShara mantra and purifies his body, intellect and the soul:
- The Lord's consort shrI alankAravalli, makes everyone realize that she occupies a special place in their hearts as a mother, relative and lovable divine power to attain enlightenment by the personification of Her kindness.
- She, the alankaari, manifests as the mother at every moment as alankAravalli, that Her divine grace is all-pervasive and omnipresent across the kshetra.

Recognized by the purAnAs as one among the few important kshetras, its history can be found in brahmOttara kANDA of brahmANDapurANa. shrI airAvatham iyer — kumAra swaminAtha iyer compiled its history from palm leaves and protected it in handwritten grantha lipi. His grandson, and owner of mAtangi publications, Shri S Shridharan, has now taken the responsibility of publishing this book.

Around shrI nemam, there are plenty of shivasthalAs which worship airAvateeswara as their presiding deity, some of which are: aayirathaLi, arikulakesareeshwaram, nirupakesareeshwaram, chandramalliishwaram, attupaLLi, etc. The Cauvery floods, the fight amongst the rulers closer to the place and the invasion of Malik Kafur had damaged thousands of temples, reducing this area from a mammoth town to a tiny village. With the Lord's grace, it would get back its original size and glory.

The purANAs would vouchsafe the fact that this kshetra existed in brAhma kalpa before the present svetavarAhakalpa. During the krutayuga, at the time when tirupArkadal (milk ocean) was churned to get the amrutA, a portion of this amrutA got spilled over in this place out of which a pArijAta tree sprouted to become a pArijAta vanA for the Lord to reside there; and the place to be called as pArijAta vanam, brahmapuri, indirapuri, puShpavanam,

airAvateshwaram and nemam. Elders would say that as the people were living with lot of self-restraint and discipline, the place came to be called as nemam. History would also state that these elders were able to reach the abode of the Lord for the reason that Shri ala NkAravalli voluntarily guided them to achieve the feat of bliss and enlightenment.

When a devotee of shrI alankAravalli raised his left hand to deliver his blessings to a Chozha king, the king got angry that an inappropriate protocol was observed; the devotee explained to the king that the right hand which worships the Lord had immense illumination and keerthi (fame, glory) which a human cannot bear.

The grace of shrI alankAravalli is matchless that both children and the Heavens would celebrate it with joy and happiness. Closer to nemam, there is a place called Pazhamaarneri. A resident by name mahAdeva dikShitar was a pundit and intellectual but was not very popular. He was praying to shrI alankAravalli to bless him with a child. On Her command, he went to Madurai to worship Goddess meenAkshi. At that time, Madurai was ruled by a famous king thirumalai nAyakan. He had a minister by name neelkantha dikShitar who did not honour the visitor. On learning that mahAdeva was sent by shrI alankAravalli, he rushed to pay his respects to mahAdeva and extended him a warm hospitality. This story was informed to

us by Shri Mahaperiyavaa and it is mentioned in deivathin kural, volume 4.

There is yet another story on shrI alankAravalli. You will find two deities with the same name here. Several thousand years back, either because of floods in cauvery or Malik Kafur's atrocities, the idol of shrI alankArvalli got buried in the sands. The villagers searched for it most meticulously but failed; heartbroken, they made an identical idol and started worshipping it. It so happened the original idol that got buried surfaced itself one fine day, that the villagers raised another kOShTa and installed the deity there. It seemed to be yet another inscrutable and divine play of Hers to demonstrate that both of Them were one and the same.

The crematorium in nemam is located near brahmateertham. Instead of dissolving the ash of the dead, it is buried near this teertham. The purAnA-s seek to explain that this act is much sacred and holier than dissolving the ash in Ganga.

Devotees would have the darshan of the Lord airAvateshwara from outside the temple with the illumination gained from the glittering lamp in the sannidhi. In order not to obstruct the darshan, nandikeshvar sits in a deep pit. During the times of hot summer when the river bed gets dried up, it has been noticed that if you fill up this pit with the water sinking nandikeshvar,

## శ్రీఐరావతేశ్వరాష్ట్రోత్తరశతనామవారిః

you do get rains to your surprise and awe.

Inasmuch the Lord can be worshipped from outside, there is a small dvaara on the wall of the sanctum sanctorum through which you can happily have the darshan of shrI alankAravalli.

On the southern side of the temple, Lord dakShinAmoorthy grants siddhi to those who have been initiated into different mantras.

Then, you will find Lord Vishnu in His divine posture. The amudha koopam is located on the southern side; the brahma teertham and the baNa teertham are located outside the temple. Since the practice of conducting rituals near these teerthas are not in vogue, they have become pathetically dilapidated. Whence the way of living of our people changes to seeking His blessings, these teerthas, would naturally get back their purity and sanctity.

There are seven kshetras around tiruvaiyaru called saptasthAna kshetras. Including nemam, the other six are: thirukAttupaLLi, thiruchennampooNDi, thirukaanoor, vAnavarAngudi, thiruchadaiyaLandai and chendalai.

With their deep insights and experience our elders have proved that when we worship the Lord with love, unflinching faith and care, He manifests himself as our Father, Mother, Friend and Teacher (guru) as well to enhance the value of our life.

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Thyagarajan, PSA Easwaran

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