**LIST OF HOMAMS**





**1**.**Maha Ganapathy Homam**: To get the blessings of Lord Ganesh, it is performed in the beginning of all Hindu ceremonies and new ventures. Lord Ganesh is the god for success and wisdom. He will give troubles for those who ignores him. He is always remembered in every new endeavour, whether it is secular or religious. This homam is performed in order to get good benefits, to remove the obstacle and welfare of the family.

**2.Lakshminarayana Homam**: Lord Vishnu, the supreme god is known by different names in ancient Vedic texts and Narayana is one among them. Goddess Lakshmi is said to be the consort of Vishnu who helps for getting all types of wealth in life. It is believed that Lakshmi Narayana is a manifestation of Vishnu and blesses the devotees to acquire more wealth and prosperity in life. Lakshmi Narayana homam will bring major changes in life by removing various types of obstacles.

**3**.**Mahalakshmi Homam**: Mahalakshmi is considered as a powerful goddess who plays a key role in accumulating more wealth to lead an affluent life. She is also considered as the consort of Lord Vishnu and helps to attain financial stability. According to ancient Vedic contexts, performing homam on her will bring happiness and prosperity in a home. This homam provides methods for overcoming financial problems and debts to a wider extent. It also fulfills the desires of devotees to gain material prosperity in life by addressing exact needs.

**4**.**Lakshmigubera Homam**: Lakshmi and Kubera both are wealth gods who help to live a wealthy life by reducing financial problems. It is believed that performing Lakshmi Kubera homam will lead to all major benefits.

This homam is considered as a powerful one as it helps to acquire more wealth to live an affluent life. Lakshmi is the consort of Lord Vishnu. She along with Lord Kubera distributes money to devotees when they offer prayers to her.

**5**.**Sudarsana Homam:** It is performed to get rid of evil spirits and troubles from enemies. Sudarshana Homam is a Hindu ritual involving fire. Participating in Sudarshana Homam helps a person destroy negativity, gives him victory over the enemies, and protects against the evil eye. The homam grants purification and helps in restoring energies and health. It also promotes success and provides deep levels of purification.

**6.Narasimha Homam:** Narasimha Homam ensures happiness and peace. Lord Narasimha is the fourth avatar of Maha Vishnu. He manifested on Narasimha Jayanthi day that falls in the month of Vaishaka, on shukla paksha chaturdasi, after Akshaya Tritiya favoured by Swathi nakshatra siddha yoga. Since the incarnation appeared in the evening, rituals and other ceremonies are performed during sundown. This day signifies the triumph of good over evil. Lord Narasimha is an all pervading god of spiritual knowledge, wealth, valour, strength and has great compassion towards his devotees. Lord Maha Vishnu is the protector of the Universe and bestows positive energies that shield devotees against evil and negative forces. By doing this homam, one will get protected from evil forces and enemies.

**7**. **Saraswathi Homam**: It is performed in order to obtain good education and courage. Saraswathi Devi is the partner of Lord Brahma, the universe creator, and is the god of knowledge and arts. Only with the help of Saraswathi Devi's knowledge, Lord Brahma created the world and its beings. Other names of Saraswathi Devi is also known as Kalaivani, and Vagdevi.

Goddess Saraswati helps to improve their academic rank and stand with students to get good marks and knowledge and to boost their career life. This saraswathi homam is performed by the working professionals like teachers, professors, researchers or spiritual people who are into the world of Knowledge.

This Saraswathi Homam is performed within 3 months before any exams . Date is fixed according to one’s star the yoga and thithi of that special date for doing homam.

**8.** **Swayamvara Parvathi Homam**: **Swayamvara Parvathi Homam enables you to find your perfect life partner, eliminate the obstacles that postpone your marriage and strengthen the relationship between you and your spouse. Swayamvara Parvathi Homam is performed to invoke the divine grace and blessings of Parvathi Devi for ensuring marital happiness in everyone's life**

**9.** **Putra Kamesti Homam**: Putrakameshti is a special [Yajna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajna%22%20%5Co%20%22Yajna) performed in Hinduism for the sake of having a male child/son. It is a [kaamya-karma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaamya-karma%22%20%5Co%20%22Kaamya-karma).

In the ancient Indian epic [Ramayana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ramayana), upon the recommendation of Sage [Vashishta](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vashishta%22%20%5Co%20%22Vashishta), King [Dasharatha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dasharatha%22%20%5Co%20%22Dasharatha) of Ayodhya performed the Putrakameshti [Yajna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajna%22%20%5Co%20%22Yajna) under the supervision of Rishishringa Muni, who was an expert in [Yajurveda](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajurveda%22%20%5Co%20%22Yajurveda), which has the guidelines for this prayer. After its successful completion, the Lord of Fire, Agnidev appeared and gave a bowl of sweet to the King of Ayodhya, which was provided to his three queens in order to promulgate his sons [Sri Rama](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sri_Rama), [Lakshmana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lakshmana%22%20%5Co%20%22Lakshmana), [Bharata](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bharata_%28Ramayana%29%22%20%5Co%20%22Bharata%20%28Ramayana%29) and [Shatrughna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shatrughna%22%20%5Co%20%22Shatrughna).

**10**. **Dhanvantri Homam**: Sri Dhanvantari is considered to be the lord of Medicine and Health. Dhanvantari Homam or Puja is dedicated to the Lord Dhanvantari Moorthy who is believed to be the incarnation of Lord Vishnu. Lord Dhanvantari Homam is very beneficial one among any other homam since it is accepted to be the best solution for getting relief from any sorts of severe health problems to lead a long and healthy life.

**11. Pushkara homam** :

Connecting to the eternity and the external world are the major sources of happiness. However happy we might be in our personal life, still being connected to eternity takes us to heights of happiness and leaps of peacefulness. But how do we connect to eternity? Pushkara Yagam is the answer.  Pushkara Yagam is the way to connect to eternity and the divine. When our happiness is eternal, it means it is permanent through life. Which is better? The temporary or the permanent happiness? By default our choice is permanent-and the solution is through a Pushkara yagam. Yagam is the ancient Sanskrit name of homa. Pushkara is the eternal happiness. When you approach the Supreme Being through a Pushkara homa, we are sure to embellish permanent happiness.

**12. Nigumbala /Maha pratyangira devi Homam**: **Nikumabala Homam is performed separately for an individual or a family, other than the Amavasya Days.It can be performed on the Birthday of a person or nakshtram day or thithi also. Since it’s done as an individual homam, it is very very powerful vedic ritual indeed to nullify and remove any type of hurdles and obstacles that occurs in one’s life due to Evil Eye,Black Magic..etc . It is a proven fact that thousands and thousands of devotees got benefited, after performing this very powerful homa . It will pave the way for a peaceful and prosperous life.**

**13. Bhairava homam** : To overcome enemies
and to avoid enemies court vengeance and conspiracies against us, to avoid problems through enemies, to neutralize evil effects & to nullify jealousy of others on our field
to get all success. Kala Bhairava Homam will relieve us from debts and pave way for abundant income and improve our financial status among society and will help in the welfare of our family.

**14.Navagraha Homam**: It is performed to pacify the Nine Planets and avoid the evil effects of planets. This is also done in all the new buildings and new houses. Navagraha Homam is a powerful ritual devoted to the nine planets of the Solar System. It is performed to gratify the planets who are the sole reason behind all the contentment and misfortunes taking place in a person’s life.

The term, Navagraha itself denotes the nine celestial bodies which have been the center to all the astrological calculations in Indian Astrology. The nine planets namely the Sun, Moon, Mars, Mercury, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn and the two shadow planets Rahu and Ketu constitute the significant and most noteworthy[Navagrahas](https://www.myoksha.com/navagraha-temples-in-tamilnadu/).

This Homam is important because these nine “grahas” play a remarkable role in a person’s horoscope. They control his/her desires, karmas and their outcomes. The homam helps in reducing the negative effects (dasha) of the planets thus improving the positive energies related to a person. Hence, the Navagraha Homam delights the [nine planets](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Navagraha) playing a vital role in deciding and directing a person’s lifetime.

**15.Ayush Homam**: This is performed on every birth day of a family member for healthy and long life. The first birth anniversary of every child is celebrated with Ayush Homam and lot of people are fed on that day. The term Ayush represents age and anyone who wants to live a healthy life can focus on performing certain rituals. Ayush homam is primarily meant for increasing the life span of a person by reducing health disorders.

It plays a key role in improving life standards by minimizing health ailments to a wider extent. The main objective of Ayuush homam is to get blessings from AyurDevata, the God of life. By performing this homam, one can be able to ensure a healthy and long living life.

**16.Agnihotra**: Done by the married people. During the Bhopal Poison gas tragedy nearly 3000 people died. But two people who performed Agnihotra escaped from the evil effects of poisonous gas. It was widely reported in the news papers. Agnihotra is a simple healing fire from the ancient science of Ayurveda.
Agnihotra is the antidote for all the problems we have created for ourselves and for the whole of Nature.

**17.Kushmanda homam** : This homa is a Prayaschitha Homa performed to get rid of the sins done by a person. Prayaschita means atonement. Goddess Kushmanda. Ku means 'a little', Usma means 'energy' and Anda means 'the cosmic egg or the universe'. Goddess in this form is very happy with a smile. She dwells in the abode of the Sun God because her hue and magnificence is as brilliant as the sun itself.

Maa Kushmanda represents **Anahata Chakara.** The devotees of Maa Kushmanda get all kinds of blessings. They can be improved in their health and wealth. She removes all the Hurdles and Troubles from the Life of their Devotees. Mata brings and establishes harmony in your life.

Goddess Kushmanda is Mother of Sun. She creates the entire universe and solar system. Devotees must worship her in order to get success in her creation. Devotees, who has malefic Sun in their birth chart should worship Kushmanda Devi.

Performing Homa to her brings all success in life. Cleanses all Karmic Dosha and bestows with clear mind to attain salvation.

**18.Samidhadhanam**: Every Brahmin bachelor is supposed to do it every day with peepal or palasa sticks and ghee in the fire. It is a very short ceremony with positive mantras. They praise the Gods as the greatest, brightest, most intelligent, strongest, boldest etc and pray for the same qualities.

**19.Aupasanam**: Done by the married people every day in the morning and the evening. They start doing it after the birth of the first baby. **upasana** is a [yajna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajna%22%20%5Co%20%22Yajna) performed daily by [Hindus](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hindu) who have been initiated during [marriage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marriage).

[Hindu marriage](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marriage_in_Hinduism) is conducted with offerings made in the fire. Aupasana, which must be performed every day, is commenced in this fire and it must be preserved throughout one's life. The seven pakayajnas rites including [upanayana](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Upanayana%22%20%5Co%20%22Upanayana) and [shraaddha](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shraaddha%22%20%5Co%20%22Shraaddha), must be conducted in the aupasana fire. The son lights his aupasana fire during his marriage from his father's aupasana fire. The son's fire, like his father's, must be maintained throughout his life. Thus, without any break, the sacred fire is kept burning in the family generation after generation.

All rites in which the aupasana fire is used and pertain to an individual and his family are "Grhyakarmas". The seven pakayajnas also belong to this category. They are related exclusively to the family and are not very elaborate. Even so they are conducive to the good of the world outside also. [Grhyasutras](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grhyasutras%22%20%5Co%20%22Grhyasutras) deal with such rites. They belong to the [Smritis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Smritis%22%20%5Co%20%22Smritis)and are called "Smarta-karmas".

**20.Mahamrutyunjaya homam** : This is performed by repeating the Mrtyunjaya (Conquering death) mantra from the Rudram of Yajur Veda. A very short mantra repeated by Hindus very often. (Beginning Om Trayamabakam Yajaa mahe…..)

**21.Vasthu homam**: This homam is done during “Grihapravesha”. Due to building of a house, 3 types of doshas (sins) come up.

Digging the earth – because of this many worms die.

Cutting of wood – Nature is getting affected. Because Trees are also living beings in the lower end of the life spectrum.

Breaking of stones – There is possibility of evil spirits in the stones. If this Homam is done, it will lead to prosperity in the house, and would lead to good health and peace.

The foundation of Vastu is traditionally described to the mythical sage Mamuni Mayan. The **Vastu Purusha Mandala** is an indispensable part of Vastu Shastra and constitutes the mathematical and diagrammatic basis for generating design. It is the metaphysical plan of a building that incorporates the course of the heavenly bodies and supernatural forces. Purusha refers to energy, power, soul or cosmic man. Mandala is the generic name for any plan or chart which symbolically represents the cosmos.

**22. Purushasukta homam:** Done with the recitation of Purushasukta from the Rik Veda. Purusha Sukta Homam is performed for the purpose of getting rid of the complications during pregnancy or for removing the obstacles in progeny. If there is a delay in progeny and when some complication arises, this puja is performed for getting rid of the negativity. Purusha Sukta Puja is performed for healthy and intelligent chidren. This pooja is conducted by your name on your behalf, to beget a child. Those who are expecting, shall also perform this pooja for healthy & intelligent child.

**23.Sri Sukta homam:** Sri Suktam is a Vedic hymn in praise of Goddess. The Sri Suktha Homam is a very powerful homam performed for ushering prosperity and wealth. Sri Suktha Homa can be conducted for those who are seeking wealth and prosperity in life. It is strongly recommended for those facing financial difficulties and wish to earn wealth in abundance. It is believed to bestow immense benefits to the performer of this homa.

**24.Bhagavadgita homam :**

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Gita, a part of Maha Bharata, is considered as an essence of all philosophies. Having been told itself from the Divine mouth of Lord Krishna, its benefits, especially spiritual and divine, cannot be told in a single paragraph and the same can be only felt by the Yajman (the person, who sponsors the Yagya).**Bhagavad Gita Yajna** is performed to get the **essence of Bhagavad Gita.**

**Bhagavad Gita Yagya** is an offering to fire accompanied by the reciting of the verses from the Bhagavad Gita. The Gita as given by the supreme Lord Krishna representing supreme Narayana to Arjuna as Nara encompasses the real meaning of all the Upanishads.

**25.Punyahavachanam:** Punyahavachanam is performed after the 10-day ‘impure’ postnatal period, this usually involves the cleansing the house and purifying it by performing ganapathy puja and kalasha puja and the mantras are chanted to invoke the power in water and the purified water is sprinkled on the baby, mother, father and everyone in the house and prokshanam is done in all parts of the house.

**26.Agnimukam**: Agnimukham is not a homam in the strict sense. It is a preparation for the Homam. Agni Mukham is the preparation of the sacred Homa fire using wood and other articles used for performing homa.

 **27.Sri vidya navavarana homam:** **The Srividya Navavarana Pooja** is called Tantraraj or king of the tantras and Sriyantra is called Yantraraj or the king of the yantras. The fact that the four corners of Sriyantra are guarded by Ganesha, Surya, Vishnu and Shiva is a testimony of how great this Sriyantra is.

It is a detailed ritualistic Pooja which takes about three hours. It involves invoking with beeja mantras, the 64 vatikas, invoking over a hundred Kalas of Agni, Surya, Chandra, Vahni, Brahma, Vishnu, Eswara, Rudra, Sadasiva etc, then another 100+ invocations to the three Manava gurus and several divya gurus,Devi Lalita Tripurasundari’s four Astras (weapons) and her Parivara (retinue) Devis. Then Chatushathyupachara (64 services) pooja,  then bathing the Sriyantra/Devi with Panchamrut (mixture of water, milk, curds, ghee and honey) reciting Durga Sooktam, Sri Sooktam, Purusha Sooktam and Rudra Sooktam. It ends with 108 times recital of her Maha Shodasi Mantra – called Mantraraj of king of the mantras.

 **28.Agnistoma** : [Agni](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Agni)ṣṭoma literally means ‘praise of [Agni](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Agni)’.

The system of sacrifices ([yajñas](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Yaj%C3%B1as%22%20%5Co%20%22Yaj%C3%B1as) and yāgas) forms the link between men and god. Men propitiate gods through them and gods respond by bestowing upon men by fulfilling their desires. This is the doctrine propounded in the scriptures like the Bhagavadgitā.

[Somayāga](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Somay%C4%81ga) is [a](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/A) general name for those sacrifices in which libations of the [soma](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Soma) juice are offered in the duly consecrated fire. Agniṣṭoma is a typical [Somayāga](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Somay%C4%81ga%22%20%5Co%20%22Somay%C4%81ga), forming the prakṛti or model for other [Soma](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Soma) sacrifices. It is such an integral part of another well-known sacrifice, Jyoti- ṣṭoma, that these two are often identified same. Literally the word ‘Agniṣṭoma’ means ‘praise of [Agni](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Agni)’ and the rite derives its name from the hymns called [stoma](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Stoma) (a group of three ṛks) which are chanted in the praise of [Agni](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Agni) towards the end of the rite.

**29.Jyotistoma**: Jyotiṣṭoma is one of the several types of [Vedic sacrifices](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Vedic_Sacrifices). It belongs to the [Soma](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Soma) group. Its standard form is termed as [agniṣṭoma](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Agni%E1%B9%A3%E1%B9%ADoma%22%20%5Co%20%22Agni%E1%B9%A3%E1%B9%ADoma).

[Stoma](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Stoma) means praise. It is a form of chanting the stotras in which the verses are increased by repetition to a certain number. So a [stoma](http://www.hindupedia.com/en/Stoma) is known by a number.

**30.Mahavrata yaga**:  A grand music festival with different instruments is associated with the Mahavrata Yaga. In this yaga (fire ceremony) the Udgata is seated in a chair, the Hotha in a swing and the Adhwaryu on a plank. Hotha prays to god while swinging. The wives of the performers of the Yaga sing along with the Udgata with a variety of instruments.

**31.Avahanthihomam**: The Avahanti Fire Lab (Homa) is a fire meditation explained in the Taittriya Upanishad. It is performed to receive all dimensions of wealth and the intelligence to create and sustain the wealth; the higher purpose of wealth creation being using it for the collective benefit. Avahanti means to hit, strike, or throw down. The purpose of this homa is to strike down ignorance; to hit unawareness; to annihilate obliviousness.

The focus of the homa is intelligence (medha), which is the prime wealth everyone should possess. All knowledge flows from one’s Guru, and therefore prayers for the wellbeing of the Guru are an extremely important part of the Avahanti Homa. The prayers enable us to become better disciples and imbibe the Guru’s ways.

**32.Rudram Homam**

Rudra homam is a powerful homam or fire ritual for cleansing the system of all deep-rooted disorders. The homam is performed to invoke the grace of Rudra, one of the many energies of Shiva. Science of Homam is a Vedic ritual which helps us connect to the fire element, one of the five major elements in Nature.

**33.Maha Rudram**: For eradication of sins and for attaining higher spiritual realm. To reach high level in the society and to attain health,wealth and peace of mind.

**34.Ati Rudram** : Routine chanting of Sri Rudram is called “Roopam” and consists of chanting the Namakam once followed by chanting the Chamakam once.

Eleven recitations of Namakam followed by one recitation of Chamakam are called “Ekadasa Rudram”.

Eleven rounds of Ekadasa Rudram chanting constitute a “Laghu Rudram”.

Eleven rounds of Laghu Rudram chanting constitutes a “Maha Rudram”, and

Eleven rounds of MahaRudram chanting constitute an “Ati Rudram”.

**35.Atirathram**: Atirathram is very popular because of its performance every year in Kerala. Foreigners showed a great interest in it and recorded everything for the benefit of future generations. It was held at Panjal village in Thrissur district. The “Athiratram ritual literally means “building of the fire place and performed overnight” and usually held to propagate universal peace and harmony. It was documented about 40 years ago by US based Indologist Frits Stall (Emeritus Professor of Philosophy and South Asian Studies at the University of California at Berkley). Now he is no more. He recorded everything for the benefit of the posterity in 1975.

**36.Aswamedham**: Kshatriya rulers (kings) only did this in ancient India. A horse will be sent to different countries as the representative of the king. Whoever challenges it will have to go to war with the king. If they are defeated or pay tributes to the emperor they will be left untouched.

**37.Purushamedham** : It is the sacrifice of a man in the ancient times. But in the later times, they did it only with the dummies made up of flour, without sacrificing a man. Every ancient culture had some sort of sacrifice like this.

**38.Rajasuyam**: Kings do it to re establish their sovereignty. During the epic period Yudhistra/Dharma did it. During Sangam age, a Choza king did it.

**39.Somayagam**: The Somayajña is a [yajña](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajna%22%20%5Cl%20%22Types%22%20%5Co%20%22Yajna) (ritual) performed for appeasing the celestial entities in Hinduism. It is primarily performed to promote the wellbeing of all humanity. The ritual is based on methods prescribed in the [Vedas](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vedas). [Soma](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soma_%28drink%29#Vedic_Soma) is used as the main oblation in this [yajna](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yajna%22%20%5Co%20%22Yajna), hence the name Somayajña. The Soma plant, the king of medicinal herbs, is said to be relished by the celestials.

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