shrIairAvateshvarAShTottarashatanAmavAliH

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ஸ்ரீஐராவதேர்வராஷ்டோத்தரருதநாமவாலி:

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ஸ்ரீஐராவதேர்வராஷ்டோத்தரரதநாமவாலி:



- ஓ ஸ்ரீக³ணேஶாய நம: **I**
- ஓ கௌ³ரீப்ராணவல்லபா⁴ய நம: **l**
- ஓ தே 3 வ்யை கதி 2 தசரிதாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ ஹாலாஹலக் 3 ரு 2 ஹீதாய நம: 1
- ஓ லோகரங்கராய நம: 1
- ஓ காவேரீதீரவாஸிநே நம: 1
- ஓ ப் 3 ரஹ்மணு ஸுபூஜிதாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ ப் 3 ரஹ்மணே வரதா 3 யிநே நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ ப் 3 ரஹ்மகுண்ட 3 புரஸ்தி 2 தாய நம: $\mathbf I$
- ஓ ப் 3 ரஹ்மணு ஸ்துதாய நம: \mathbf{I}
- ஓ கைலாஸநாதா 2 ய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ தி³ஶாம் பதயே நம: **l**
- ஓ ஸ்ரு'ஷ்டிஸ்தி 2 திவிநாஶாநாம் கர்த்ரே நம: \mathbf{I}
- ஓ க³ங்கா³த⁴ராய நம: **l**
- ஓ ஸோமாய நம: 1
- ஓ ருத்³ராய நம: **l**
- ஓ அமிததேஜஸே நம: 1
- ஓ பஶூநாம் பதயே நம: 🕽
- ஓ பார்வதீபதயே நம: 🕽
- ஓ அந்தகாரயே நம: 🛭
- ஓ நாகா³ஜிநத⁴ராய நம: 1 20
- ஓ புருஷாய நம: 1
- ஓ மஹேஶாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ புஷ்டாநாம் பதயே நம: 🛭
- ஓ ஸாம்பா³ய நம: **l**
- ஓ கு 3 ரவே நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$

- ஓ கைவல்யபத 3 தா 3 யிநே நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ ப⁴வாய நம: 1
- ஓ ருப்வாய நம: 🕽
- മ്ല സ്വ \mathbf{g} സെത്ര്വ്വത്ത് നൂവം: \mathbf{I}
- ஓ ரம்ப⁴வே நம: \
- ஓ கி 3 ரிஶந்தாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ நீலக்³ரீவாய நம: **l**
- ஓ கபர்தி³நே நம: l
- ஓ வரிஷ்டா²ய நம: **l**
- ஓ மஹீயஸே நம: 1
- ஓ விர்வம்ப⁴ராய நம: ▮
- ஓ விர்வாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ ஜக³தாம் பதயே நம: **l**
- ஓ ஸச்சிதா 3 நந்த 3 ருபாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ ஸமஸ்தவ்யஸ்தரூபிணே நம: 1 40
- ஓ ஸோமவிபூ⁴ஷாய நம: ।
- ஓ விரூபாக்ஷாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ ஸமஸ்தமுநிவந்த் 3 யாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ தே 3 வதே 3 வாய நம: I
- ஓ மஹாதே³வாய நம: **l**
- ஓ ப⁴ர்கா³ய நம: **l**
- ஓ மாயாதீதாய நம: 🛭
- ஓ கர்பூரத⁴வளாங்கா³ய நம: **l**
- ஓ மேருகோத 3 ண்ட 3 தா 4 ரிணே நம: I
- ஓ குபே³ரப³ந்த⁴வே நம: **I**
- ஓ குமாரஜநகாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ பூ⁴திபூ⁴ஷிதகா³த்ராய நம: **l**
- ஓ த்ரிநேத்ராய நம: 🕽
- ஓ ப⁴வரோக³விநாஶாய நம: ****
- ஓ ப⁴க்தாபீ⁴ஷ்டப்ரதா³யிநே நம: **l**
- ஓ பஞ்சாஸ்யாய நம: 🛭
- ஓ இந்த் 3 ரதோ 3 ஷநிவ்ரு 3 த்திதா 3 ய நம: 1

- ஓ இந்த்³ரேண அம்ரு'தாபி⁴ஷிக்தாய நம: I
- ஓ ஸுதா⁴கூபஜலாபி⁴ஷிக்தாய நம: Ⅰ
- ஓ ரம்ப⁴யா ஸுபூஜிதாய நம: 1 60
- ஓ ரம்பா⁴லிங்கி³தகா³த்ராய நம: **l**
- ஓ இந்த்³ரேண ஸ்துதாய நம: l
- ஓ காரணகாரணுய நம: 🕽
- ஓ பிநாகபாணயே நம: 1
- ஓ தே 3 வேஶாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ கி 3 ரீந்த் 3 ரஶாயிநே நம: \mathbf{I}
- ஓ அநந்தமுர்தயே நம: 🕽
- ஓ மிவயா ஸமேதாய நம: 🛭
- ஓ ப்ரபஞ்சவிஸ்தாரவிரேஷரூந்யாய நம: 1
- ஓ த்ரயீமயேராய நம: 🕽
- ஓ ஸர்வப்ரதா⁴நாய நம: **l**
- ஓ ஸதாம் மதாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ ம்ரு'த்யுஞ்ஜயாய நம: ا
- ஓ த்ரிபுராந்தகாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ ஜடாபா⁴ரவிபூ⁴ஷிதாய நம: Ⅰ
- ஓ அகி 2 லலோகஸாகூதிணே நம:
- ஓ ஸுஸூக்ஷமருபாய நம: I
- ஓ தி 3 க 3 ம்ப 3 ராய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ ஶூலபாணயே நம: 1
- ஓ ஸுரவந்தி 3 தாய நம: 180
- ஓ விஷ்ணுஸுபூஜிதாய நம: 1
- ஓ அகி 2 லலோகவந்த் 3 யாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ கல்யாணருபாய நம: 🛭
- ஓ ஸதா 3 மிவாய நம: 1
- ஓ ஸர்வஜ்குமூர்தயே நம: 1
- ஓ ஸகலாக 3 மாய நம: $oldsymbol{\mathsf{I}}$
- ஓ பீ⁴மாய நம: 1
- ஓ நித்யாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ க்ரு'பாலவே நம: 🕽

- ஓ ப⁴க்தபராயணுய நம: Ӏ
- ஓ ஸமஸ்தார்திஹராய நம: 1
- ஓ ரம்பா⁴ஶாபவிமோசகாய நம: ו
- ஓ ஐராவததோ³ஷநிவ்ரு'த்திகராய நம: **l**
- ஓ க 3 ஜோத்தமவரதா 3 யிநே நம: I
- ஓ பஞ்சமுநிபி:⁴ ப்ரஶஸ்தவைப⁴வாய நம: Ⅰ
- ஓ பஞ்சமுர்திஸ்வருபாய நம: 🕽
- ஓ பஞ்சாம்ரு'தாபி⁴ஷேகஸுப்ரீதாய நம: Ⅰ
- ஓ பஞ்சபுஷ்பஸுபூஜிதாய நம: 1
- ஓ பஞ்சாக்ஷரஜபஸித் 3 தி 4 ப்ரதா 3 யகாய நம: 1
- ஓ பஞ்சபாதகநாரகாய நம: 1 100
- ஓ ப⁴க்தரக்ஷணதீ³க்ஷிதாய நம: **l**
- ஓ த³ர்ஶநாதே³வ பு⁴க்திமுக்திதா³ய நம: **l**
- ஓ பஞ்சாநாம்நா ப்ரஸித் 3 த 4 வைப 4 வாய நம: 1
- ஓ பாரிஜாதவநேஶாய நம: 1
- ஓ ப்³ரஹ்மேஶாய நம: **l**
- ஓ இந்த்³ரபுரீஶாய நம: **l**
- ஓ புஷ்பவநேராய நம: 🕽
- ஓ ஸ்ரீஅலங்காரவல்லீஸமேத ஸ்ரீஐராவதேர்வராய நம: 1 108

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,

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.

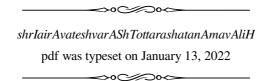
Then, you will find Lord Vishnu in His divine posture. The amudha koopam is located on the southern side; the brahma teertham and the baNa teertham are located outside the temple. Since the practice of conducting rituals near these teerthas are not in vogue, they have become pathetically dilapidated. 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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Please send corrections to sanskrit@cheerful.com