

śrí skanda-jyōthi vidhāna pancha upachāra pūjā

(A traditional daily worship ceremony performed in the home shrine to beseech the blessings, grace, and protection of Bhagavan Sri Skanda)



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Dedicated with love to

The Fragrant Divine Lotus Feet of my beloved SatGuru - Bhagavan Sri Skanda &
All His Beloved Children of Light

Pūjā pictorials courtesy of

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Adopted from

Shashthee (Subrahmanya) Vrata Pūjā.

(By Srimat Meekashi Balu)

&

Sri Chakra – Instructional Pūjā Manual.

(By Sri Caitanyānandā)



Page 1 of 34

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To read about how this pūjā manual came to fruition and how Bhagavan's grace taught a devotee how to perform Skanda Pūjā, please visit:

www.skandagurunatha.org/satsang/darshan-puja-how-to-perform-skanda-puja.asp

TABLE OF CONTENTS	Page #
How to do pūjā?	4
Typical steps of a pūjā	8
Guide to pronunciation	11
Nakshatrās (for Sankalpam)	12
A - pūrvānga pūjā	
(Preliminary Pūjā)	
ganëshā invocation	13
guru invocation	13
āchamanyam	13
prānāyāmaha	14
āsana pūjā	14
ghantā pūjā	14
dípa pūjā	15
 kalasa pūjā 	15
1 0	

|| B - pradhāna pūjā ||

mahā ganapathi pūjā

(Main Pūjā - Śrí Skanda-Jyōthi Vidhāna Pancha Upachāra Pūjā)

16

•	sankalpaha / sankalpam	22
•	dhvānam / āvāhanam	24



Page 2 of 34



|| samasta pancha upachāra pūjā ||

(Honouring the Lord via the 5 following gestures...)

•	1 - pushpam	25
•	2 - dhūpam	26
•	3 - dípam	26
•	4 - naivëdyam	27
•	5 - karpūra nírājanam	28
•	pradakshina namaskāram /	29
	arghya pradhānam /	
	samarpanam	

References 33



Page 3 of 34

How to do pūjā?



By Satguru Sivaya Subramuniyaswami

From "Loving Ganesha" - Adapted for the worship of Lord Murugan

Love and joy come to Hindu families who worship Lord Murugan in their home through the traditional ceremony known as puja. By means of such sacred rites and the divine energies invoked, each family makes their house a sacred sanctuary, a refuge from the concerns and worries of the world. Pujas can be as simple as lighting a lamp and offering a flower at the Lord's holy feet; or they can be elaborate and detailed, with many chants and offerings. The indispensable part of any puja is devotion. Without love in the heart, outer performance is of little value. But with true devotion, even simple gestures are sacred ritual. In this chapter we present a simple puja that anyone desirous of invoking our loving Murugan can perform. Tamil, Sanskrit and English are given here, but the latter can easily be translated into your own native language. All family members should understand the meaning of the rites. Sanskrit should not become a barrier to

performing Murugan puja. After all, He understands all dialects. One need not be initiated to perform this puja invoking our Loving Murugan. All that is required is that the celebrant belief in the laws of karma and reincarnation, which are the cornerstones of Hindu ethical and philosophical doctrine. Murugan worship is enjoyed by all, Hindus and non-Hindus alike. Home puja is performed at least once a day, usually in the early morning. It is traditional to not partake of food at least three hours before puja, so puja is usually done prior to meals.

The Sanctity of the Home Shrine

All Hindus attend puja at their local temple at least once a week and maintain a sacred shrine at home, which esoterically functions as an extension of the temple. The shrine room is meticulously cared for and not used for purposes other than worship, prayer, scriptural study and meditation. Here puja, home liturgy, is performed daily, generally by the head of the house. All members of the family attend.

Creating a home shrine is not difficult. The altar should be close to the floor, since most of the puja is performed while seated, or when there are small children in the home it is often higher, out of their reach. For a Murugan shrine, an image, or *murti*, of Lord Murugan is placed at the center of the altar. A metal or stone image is best, but if not available there are two traditional alternatives:

- 1) a framed picture, preferably with a sheet of copper on the back, or
- 2) A *kumbha*, which is a symbol of Murugan made by placing a coconut on a brass pot of water with five mango leaves inserted between the coconut and the pot. The coconut should be husked but still have the fibers on the top.

Bathing the God's image, or *murti*, is part of the puja. For this, special arrangements may need to be made. Most simply, the *murti* may be placed in a deep tray to catch the water. After the bath, the tray is removed and the *murti* dried off, then dressed and decorated. More elaborately, a drain may be set up so the water flows into a pot at the side of the altar. This blessed water is later served by the *pujari*, who places a small spoonful in each devotee's right palm.



Page 4 of 34



Puja implements for the shrine are kept on a large and ideally metal tray. On it are arranged ghee lamps, bells, cups, spoons and small pots to hold the various sacraments. Available from Indian shops, these are dedicated articles, never used for purposes other than puja. The necessary items are:

- 1. two water cups and a small spoon for offering water;
- 2. a brass vessel of unbroken, uncooked rice mixed with enough turmeric to turn the rice yellow;
- 3. a tray or basket of freshly picked flowers (without stems) or loose flower petals;
- 4. a standing oil lamp, *dipastambha*, which remains lit throughout the puja; ideally kept lit through the day.
- 5. a *dipa* (lamp with cotton string wick) for waving light before the Deity;
- 6. a small metal bell. *ghanta*:
- 7. incense burner and a few sticks of incense, agarbhatti;
- 8. a container of holy ash, *vibhuti*;
- 9. a small vessel of sandalwood paste, *chandana*;
- 10. a small container of red powder, kunkuma;
- 11. *naivedya*, fresh fruit and/or a covered dish of freshly cooked food (most often rice) to offer the Deity;
- 12. a camphor (*karpura*) burner for passing the sacred flame before the God at the height of the puja.
- 13. Additional items may include: small Indian pots for bathing the *murti*, colorful clothing for dressing the *murti*, garlands and additional oil lamps to light and decorate the room, and a CD or tape player.

Before entering the shrine room, all attending the ceremony bathe, dress in clean clothes and bring a small offering of flowers or fruit (prepared before bathing). It is traditional for women during their monthly period to refrain from attending puja, entering the shrine or temple or approaching swamis or other holy men. Also during this time women do not help in puja preparation, such as picking flowers or making *prasada* for the Deity. At this time of retreat, ladies are allowed to rest and perform private *sadhanas*, such as hatha yoga, japa, *pranayama*, meditation and reading the holy texts.

This same rule applies to men or women with injuries that are in the process of healing; minor scratches are excepted. Cuts and injuries that bleed, internal bleeding and operations create psychic openings in the *pranic* aura that render the worshiper vulnerable to intrusion from lower astral Naraka denizens, who may enter or draw out energy and do damage with that energy. The custom protects the temple from *asuric* intrusion.

The period of retreat extends until the bleeding stops and there is no more danger of infection. A minor cut or scratch may reach this point within a few hours. A deeper cut will generally take two or three days to knit to the point that no restriction is required. A severe wound may take ten days or longer. A major operation, such as heart surgery, caesarean section or appendicitis, might require several weeks or even longer, until the person feels whole again. This means that you do not go to a Hindu temple to get healed from injuries such as these, though loved ones can go to pray on your behalf.

During festivals and special pujas it is customary to decorate the offering tray, altar and shrine.

Instructions for Puja

In performing the puja, preparation is of utmost importance -- gathering flowers, cleaning the altar and puja tray, making ready the oil lamps and preparing the fruit and/or cooked food offering. It is common to chant the 108 or 1,008 holy names of our loving Murugan or to softly sing devotional songs while performing these tasks. This quiets the mind of the devotees and brings their awareness close to Him. Indeed, all this preparation is an integral part of worship.

Before beginning the puja, check the altar to make sure all necessary articles are there -- for having to get a missing item later would disrupt the flow of puja. Hold the attitude that, as *pujari*, you are a servant of the Gods, a channel for the spiritual energies. Only thoughts of God are on your mind as you perform puja, thus allowing the outpouring of Divine blessings.



Page 5 of 34



All items are arranged the same way for each puja so they can be reached automatically when needed, with those most frequently used closest to hand. Tradition provides a caution: you should never perform puja during or shortly after experiencing anger, deep emotional upset or crying, but it would be all right to attend. Puja is a yoga, or link, between this and inner worlds. Therefore, you must be at your best in mood and emotion to assist in making this connection. Before performing puja you should be freshly dressed, clean and undistracted by daily concerns. Having bathed beforehand, enter the shrine room and prostrate, this being the only time you prostrate until the conclusion of the puja.

The form of prostration differs for men and women. Men perform "eight-limbed obeisance," *ashtanga pranama*, a fully prone pose in which hands, chest, forehead, knees and feet touch the ground. Women perform "five-limbed obeisance," *panchanga pranama*, a kneeling pose in which hands, head and legs touch the ground (with ankles crossed, right over the left). Another term for prostration is *pranipata*, "falling down in obeisance."

When everything is ready, take your seat in a cross-legged posture (never kneeling) in front of and to the left of the altar (or on the Deity's right), facing the Deity but turned slightly to the right. Close your eyes, sit quietly for a moment and tune your nerve system to God Murugan and the sacred puja you are about to perform. If others are attending your puja, be careful not to sit directly in front of the Deity, thereby blocking their view of the altar. Generally one remains seated throughout the ritual, though in some shrines it may be more comfortable to stand during the *arati* or throughout the puja. When small children are in the home, the shrine room is locked so they do not disturb the contents. If a lockable room is not available, the altar is raised so as to be out of reach, and the puja is performed standing up. Those attending will usually sit during most of the ceremony, then stand during the main *arati*. However, this again may be left to individual discretion in consideration of the height of the shrine.

During the ritual, you will be making many offerings to the God. All offerings are made with the right hand, never the left, though there are occasions when both hands are used and the left hand is held under the right hand, as if supporting it. When done correctly, this makes a beautiful gesture of sincere offering.

The offering of food is an important part of puja. Traditionally a simple dish of cooked rice is prepared especially for the Deity, with cooking utensils reserved for this purpose alone. If cooked food is not offered, then freshly cut fruit may be substituted. Keep the offering covered until the point in the puja when the *pranas* (life energies) of the food are offered to the Deity. Keeping the food covered helps to preserve purity and contain the *pranas*, which the Gods and devas can see and absorb and enjoy and reflect back into the auras of devotees to cleanse them. After the puja, the food offerings -- along with holy ash (*vibhuti*), sacred water (*tirtha*), sandalwood paste (*chandana*), red powder (*kunkuma*) and flowers (*pushpa*) -- are passed out and enjoyed as *prasadam*.

A recording of sacred chanting from the *Vedas* is played softly before the puja. At the high point, as the *arati* is presented, loud drums and *nagasvaras* resound. As the sacraments are passed out by the *pujari*, the divine *ragas* are heard softly played on the vina as everyone enjoys quiet meditation, internalizing their worship.

After the sacraments are passed out, ask everyone present to chant Aum three times and then to sit quietly and internalize worship on God within them. Externalized worship traditionally is followed by internalized worship in the Siddhanta tradition. This is because all the *pranas* invoked during the puja must be transferred into the devotees. This is accomplished by japa yoga, which quiets the external mind and brings one into a state of meditation, awareness aware of itself without distraction. This simple practice of mentally chanting Aum many, many times followed by a period of meditation and self-reflection alone makes devotees strong enough to face the external world with enhanced willpower, true confidence and a heart filled with love, realizing that we are truly one world, one family.

Visualize Ganesha sitting on the *muladhara* chakra, Murugan on the *manipura* and Siva on the *sahasrara* chakra. This chakra bhakti makes worshipers strong and prepares them inwardly to face with confidence the karmas of the day. Encourage everyone to sit quietly for a while to enjoy the shakti of the *sannidhya*, the everpresent feeling of the Divine, that the God, Gods, inner-plane gurus and devas suffuse in the shrine room. For during the puja, you and all attending had lost physical,



Page 6 of 34



emotional and intellectual consciousness, having been so intently focused upon the God you were devotionally invoking. Now everyone should be encouraged by you to turn awareness within to the true Self. While holding within your mind the image of the God you have been worshiping, become conscious of the God Consciousness of the energy of all your bodies, of the movement of the breath, of the light that lights your thoughts, of the divine energy that pervades the universe, and of the high-pitched "eee" sound that is heard ringing in the head like a million temple bells. Intuit these five as coming directly from God within. When you have experienced all these at the same time, you have attained the five-fold God consciousness.

Internalizing worship in this way gives you and all members of the family strength to face the outside world, its daily challenges and, yes, school tests. Internalizing worship is the core of the Sanatana Dharma. It is the root, stem and blossom of the highest chakra, the 1,000-petalled lotus. It is the force that gives the strength to resist temptation, to turn others from their bad ways and to face up to and live through birth karmas, *prarabdha* karmas, that are brought with you in this life. It gives the courage to resist making new, especially unwanted, karmas to be faced at a later date. It gives the willpower needed in this Kali Yuga to survive. It gives the love which provokes the understanding to overlook and forgive, then forget. Finally, internalized worship gives the peace of mind, the *shanti*, in which all saints, sages, mahatmas and great seers dwell, in their jnana of how things work in their universe of which we are a vital part.

There are few restrictions on the performance of the puja to Loving Murugan. He understands life as it is. Fathers, mothers, children, grandparents, widows, divorcees and divorces all may perform His worship in home shrines where no *yantra* has ceremoniously been installed through the traditional *balasthapana* ceremony. He knows the world and all its worldliness. He enjoys the worship of His devotees. Although Himself a *shakahari*, that is, a vegetarian, He gladly accepts even the worship of devotees who include meat, fish, fowl, eggs or bugs in their diet at home. He is literate in every language of the world at any given time, but loves those unknowing of languages no less than those who are multilingual. Even though He is a virgin, He welcomes the worship of those who have enjoyed the specious pleasures of promiscuity. He, our loving Murugan, is the God of humans and all sentient beings. But beware, He will guide them slowly in inscrutable ways. The "druggies" will become drugless, the *mansahari*, meat eaters, will become "veggies" and none will ever know what happened. He will prick their conscience so that guilt comes up and lift their soul to heights sublime. Therefore, even if you do not know Tamil or

Sanskrit, His favorite languages among all His other favorite languages, you may perform this worship to Him in English or in any other language it would be easily translated into, and He will hear. Yes, He will hear.

End Notes:

- This pūjā instructional manual was made for devotees who desire to worship Bhagavan Sri Skanda according to traditional Hindu rites. It is not meant to be an elaborate vedic pūjā, but rather a simple one that devotees may perform in their home daily with love for Lord Murugan. May you peruse all that is contained in this pūjā manual and obtain Sri Skanda's grace in full measure
- With regards to pronunciation, again, ideally, it helps to learn everything from a competent enlightened guru. Learning Sanskrit is like learning an entirely new language, however, pratice and constant reevaluation of one's chanting will eventually perfect the pronunciation. Absolute faith in God will lead you to a (physical) Guru who will help you in your sadhana or God himself will come & instruct you such is the experience of one devotee:

www.skandagurunatha.org/satsang/darshan-puja-how-to-perform-skandapuja.asp

- This is an atmartha pūjā performed in the home for the benefit of one's self and family. Any mistakes/shortcomings performed in the pūjā are accounted for at the end of this pūjā manual arghya pradhānam. In this step of the pūjā, one offers apologies & requests pardon for any shortcomings of one's pūjā to the Lord. Learn the pūjā and then teach it to your children (if you have any). They will benefit for the rest of their lives with an open channel to Lord Ganesha & Lord Murugan, who will bless them everyday.
- To read about Divine experiences with Bhagavan Sri Skanda, visit:
 www.skandagurunatha.org/satsang



Page 7 of 34

Typical steps of a pūjā

|| A - pūrvānga pūjā ||

(Preliminary Pūjā - steps involved before the main pūjā where Lord Ganesha and Guru is worshipped along with the items to be used for pūjā)

|| ganëshā invocation ||

(Invocation of Lord Ganapathi to successfully complete the pūjā)

|| guru invocation ||

(Invocation of Guru)

|| āchamanyam ||

(Purification rites for pūjā - mind, body, and soul)

|| prānāyāmaha ||

(Control of breath and mind - to allow concentration on pūjā via purification of lungs by inhaling fresh air and exhaling impure air from one nostril to another)

|| āsana pūjā ||

(Sanctifying the pūjā location of the pūjāri & offering oblations to Bhuma dëví - Mother Earth)

|| ghantā pūjā ||

(Invocation of the celestial beings aka Dëvās to the pūjā via the bell/ghanta)

|| dípa pūjā ||

(Invocation of the divine light - Goddess Jyoti - to dispel darkness)

|| kalasa pūjā ||

(Invocation of divine sacred waters into the kalasam)

|| mahā ganapathi pūjā ||

(Pūjā to Lord Ganesha)



Page 8 of 34

|| B - pradhāna pūjā ||

(Main Pūjā - Śrí Skanda Jyōthi Vidhāna Rāja Upachāra Pūjā)

|| 0 - sankalpaha / sankalpam ||

(Declaration of pūjā - location, time, participant, and purpose)

|| 1 - dhyānam ||

(Meditating - on the Lord)

|| 2 - āvāhanam ||

(Offering invitation via mudrās / elaborate hand gestures - to the Lord)

■ || prāna pratishthā mantrāhā ||

(Invoking life into the Deity)

■ || kara nyāsam ||

(Establishment of Divinity in the Hands)

■ || anga nyāsam ||

(Establishment of Divinity in the Body)

■ || dhyānam ||

(Meditation of Divinity within Self)

|| samasta upachāra pūjā ||

(Honouring the Lord via the following big/grand gestures...)

|| 3 - āsanam ||

(Offering a seat - to the Lord)

|| 4 - pādyam ||

(Offering water to wash the feet - of the Lord)

|| 5 - arghyam ||

(Offering water to wash the hands - of the Lord)

|| 6 - āchamaníyam ||

(Offering water to drink - to the Lord)

|| 7 - madhuparkam ||

(Giving honey - to the Lord)

| 8 - snānam / mahābhishëkam |

(Giving a bath - to the Lord)

|| 9 - vastram ||

(Offering clothes - to the Lord)

|| 10 - yajñōpavítam / upavítam ||

(Offering Holy Thread - to the Lord)

|| 11 - ābaranām ||

(Offering Jewellry - to the Lord)

|| 12 - vibhūthim ||

(Offering vibhūthi - to the Lord)

| 13 - vilëpanam / gandham |

(Offering fragrant sandalwood paste - to the Lord)

|| 14 - akshatham ||

(Offering akshatās (tumeric rice) - to the Lord)

|| 15 - pushpamālām / pushpam ||

(Offering flower-gardland/flowers - to the Lord)

|| 16 - ashthōtharam ||

(Chanting the Holy 108 Names - of the Lord)



Page 9 of 34

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|| C - uttarānga pūjā ||

(Last part of the pūjā where the Lord is honoured by showing dhūpam, deepam, and naivedyam)

|| 17 - dhūpam ||

(Offering incense fragrance - to the Lord)

|| 18 - dípam ||

(Offering light - to the Lord)

|| 19 - naivëdyam ||

(Offering food - to the Lord)

|| **20 - phalam** ||

(Offering fruits - to the Lord)

|| 21 - dakshinam ||

(Offering money - to the Lord)

|| 22 - tāmbūlam ||

(Offering betel nut & leaf (mint) - to the Lord)

|| 23 - karpūra nírājanam ||

(Offering ārathi - to the Lord)

|| 24 - mantra pushpam ||

(The flower of Vedic Chants aka Offering incantations & flowers - to the Lord)

|| 25 - prārthanām / upachārāh ||

(Offering prayers via singing sacred hymns - to the Lord - to invoke His grace & auspiciousness)

|| 26 - mangala ārathi ||

(Offering camphor lamp/light with song of praise - to the Lord - to invoke His grace & auspiciousness)

|| 27 & 28 - pradakshina namaskāram ||

(Circumbulating around & prostrating to - the Lord)

|| 29 & 30 - arghya pradhānam & upāyana dhānam ||

(arghya pradhānam = Offering apologies & requesting pardon for any shortcomings of your pūjā - from the Lord

&

upāyana dhānam = Honoring Guru/Priest/Devotee present at the pūjā (as the Lord Himself)

|| 31 - kshamāpanam ||

(Asking for forgiveness - from the Lord)

|| **32 - samarpanam** ||

(Dedicating the fruits of your pūjā - to the Lord)



Page 10 of 34



In pancha upachāra pūjā, 5 services are offered to God. This type of pūjā is ideal for the beginner and those with a minimal time commitment. The services consist of:

- 1 pushpam / ashthōtharam
- 2 dhūpam
- 3 dípam
- 4 naivëdvam
- 5 karpūra nírājanam

Guide to pronunciation

From "Sri Suktam with Samputita Sri Suktam." (Karunamayi, Sri Sri Sri Vijayesari Devi. <u>Sri Suktam with Samputita Sri Suktam</u>. Banglaore: Sri Matrudevi Viswashanthi Ashram Trust, 2004.)

This guide is based on American pronunciation of words, and is therefore not a perfect representation of Sanskrit sounds.

Sanskrit Vowels

	1 * 1		
9	like a	1n	nan

- ā like a in father
- ë like ay in may
- i like i in pin
- i like ee in sweet
- **ō** like **o** in rose
- u like u in put
- ū like oo in food
- ha pronounce as a faint echoing of the previous vowel; e.g. ah: would be pronounced "aha"; ih: would be pronounced "ihi"; uh: would be pronounced "uhu"; etc.
- ai like ai in aisle
- au like ow in cow

Sanskrit Consonants

- **b** like **b** in **b**ird
- **bh** like **b h** in jo**b** hunt
- ch like pinch
- d like d in dove
- **dh** like **d h** in good heart
- g like good
- gh like g h in log hut
- h like h in hot
- j like j in job
- jh like dgeh in hedgehog jñ like ng v in sing vour
- k like k in kite
- **kh** like **ck h** in black hat
- l like l in love
- m like m in mother
- ñ like n in pinch
- p like p in soap
- ph like ph in up hill
- r rolled like a Spanish or Italian "r"
- s like s in sun
- **ś** sometimes like **s** in **s**un, sometimes like "sya" sound
- t like rt in heart
- th like t h in fat hat
- v like v in love, sometimes like w in world
- y like y in yes

*t, th, d, dh, and n should be pronounced with the tongue placed against the protruding slightly beyond the upper teeth.



Page 11 of 34



Nakshatrās (for Sankalpam):

1100113110001003	(101 Sankaipani).	
Rāsi	Tamil	Sanskrit
	nakshatram (pādam)	nakshatram (pādam)
1. mesha	ashwini (1,2,3,4)	ashwini (1,2,3,4)
	bhārani (1,2,3,4)	bhārani (1,2,3,4)
	kārthigai (1)	krittikā (1)
2. vrishaba	kārthigai (2,3,4)	krittikā (2,3,4)
	rohini (1,2,3,4)	rohini (1,2,3,4)
	mrigasheersham (1,2)	mrigaseera (1,2)
3. mithuna	mrigasheersham (3,4)	mrigaseera (3,4)
	thiruvaathirai (1,2,3,4)	ārdrā (1,2,3,4)
	punarpoosam (1,2,3)	punarvasu (1,2,3)
4. kataka	punarpoosam (4)	punarvasu (4)
	poosam (1,2,3,4)	poosam (1,2,3,4)
	āyilyam (1,2,3,4)	āslesha (1,2,3,4)
5. simha	magham (1,2,3,4)	magham (1,2,3,4)
	pooram (1,2,3,4)	poorvaphalguni (1,2,3,4)
	uthiram (1)	uttaraphalguni (1)
6. kanya	uthiram (2,3,4)	uttaraphalguni (2,3,4)
	hastham (1,2,3,4)	hastha (1,2,3,4)
	chithirai (1,2)	chitra (1,2)
7. tula	chithirai (3,4)	chitra (3,4)
	swāthi (1,2,3,4)	swāthi (1,2,3,4)
	visākham (1,2,3)	visākha (1,2,3)

8. vrishchika	visākham (4) anusham (1,2,3,4) kettai (1,2,3,4)	visākam (4) anurāda (1,2,3,4) jyeshthā (1,2,3,4)
9. dhanu	moolam (1,2,3,4) poorādam (1,2,3,4) uthirādam (1)	moola (1,2,3,4) poorvashada (1,2,3,4) uttarashada (1)
10. makara	uthirādam (2,3,4) thiruvonam (1,2,3,4) āvittam (1,2)	uttarashada (2,3,4) shravana (1,2,3,4) dhanishta (1,2)
11. kumbha	āvittam (3,4) sadayam (1,2,3,4) poorattāthi (1,2,3)	dhanishta (3,4) shatabhisha (1,2,3,4) poorvabhadra (1,2,3)
12. meena	poorattāthi (4) uthirattāthi (1,2,3,4) revathi (1,2,3,4)	poorvabhadra (4) uttarabhadra (1,2,3,4) revathi (1,2,3,4)



Page 12 of 34

|| A - pūrvānga pūjā ||

(Preliminary Pūjā - steps involved before the main pūjā where Lord Ganesha and Guru is worshipped along with the items to be used for pūjā)

ōm dëvím (dëvam) vācha maja nayanta dëvāstām - vishvarūpā pachavovadantím - sāno mantresha mūrjam juhāna denur - vākasmān upasrushtidaitu - ayam muhurto sumuhurto astu

By chanting your name Oh Lord, may this place, this time, and this occasion be auscpicious.

|| ganëshā invocation ||

(Invocation of Lord Ganapathi to successfully complete the pūjā)



[Make two closed fists and gently tap the temples of your forehead with your knuckles.]

ōm suklām baradharam vishnum - śaśi varnam chaturbhujam - prasanna vadanam dhyāyët - sarva vighnopaśāntavë

O Lord dressed in splendid white, pervading the universe, shining radiantly like rays of the full moon, having four mighty arms and a charming, happy face, we meditate on you that all obstacles may be quelled.

mamopātta - samasta - duritakshayadvārā - śrí paramëśvara paramëśvarí prítyartham - ādau vighnësvara pūjām karishyë

|| guru invocation ||

(Invocation of Guru)



guru brahmā - guru vishnu - guru dëvo mahëshvarā - guru sākshāt parabrahmā - tasmai śrí guravë namaha

Guru is Brahmaa - Guru is Vishnu - Guru is Maheswara -Guru is Supreme Brahman - Prostrations unto my Guru.

[If you do not have a Guru... chant the following for Lord Dakshinamoorthi, the Supreme Guru of all Gurus and of the entire universe]

nidhayë sarva vidyānām - bishajë bhava rōginām - gurayë sarvalōkānām - dakshināmoortayë namaha

|| āchamanyam ||

(Purification rites for pūjā - mind, body, and soul)



[Pour from the āchamanivam one drop of water into your right hand and sip while chanting each of the verses below - for the fourth verse, allow the water to wash off your hand (do not drink

ōm ātma tattvāya svāhā - ōm sivā tattvāya svāhā ōm vidyā tattvāya svāhā - ōm sarva tattvāya svāhā

śri guru – parama guru – para mështhi guru – divya guru śaranam



Page 13 of 34

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|| prānāyāmaha ||

(Control of breath and mind - to allow concentration on pūjā via purification of lungs by inhaling fresh air and exhaling impure air from one nostril to another)



[Perform prānāyāma with the mantra below...then touch the right ear]

ōm bhūhū - ōm bhūvaha - ōgm sūvaha - ōm maha - ōm janaha - ōm tapaha - ōgm satyam - ōm tat saviturvarënyam - bhargō dëvasya dhímahi - dhíyōyōnah prachōdhayāt(u) - ōm āpaha - jyōtí rasaha -

amrutam brahmā - bhūr-bhūvas-sūvarōm



[Take akshatās and place some on the floor in clockwise position starting from north west & finally in the center of where you are sitting]

ōm yōgāsanāya namaha - virāsanāya namaha sarāsanāya namaha - samyōgāsanāya namaha ōm hrím ādhārasakti kamalāsanāya namaha

ōm rakta dvādaśa śaktiyuktāya dvípanāthāya namaha - ōm bhūmādëvyai namaha

|| āsana pūjā ||

(Sanctifying the pūjā location of the pūjāri & offering oblations to Bhuma dëví - Mother Earth)

[Using the mrukhi mudrā, touch your head, your lips, and your heart while chanting...]

ōm asya śrí āsana mahā mantrasya - prthivyā mëruprushta rshih:
sutalam chandaha - kurmo dëvatā - āsanë viniyōgaha — pruthvit vayā dhrtā
lōkā devi tvam visnunā dhrutā - tvancha dhāraya mām - dëví pavitram
cāsam kuru

|| ghantā pūjā ||

(Invocation of the celestial beings aka Dëvās to the pūjā via the bell/ghanta)



[Hold the bell to the level of your heart and start ringing it while chanting...]

ōm jagadvani mantra mātah hum pat svāhā āgamārthantu dëvānām - gamanārtham tu rakshasām - kuru ghantāravam - karōmyādau dëvatāhvāna kāranam - ghantānātham krutvā harih: ōm



Page 14 of 34

|| dípa pūjā ||

(Invocation of the divine light - Goddess Jyoti - to dispel darkness)



[Light the lamp and chant...]

dípa dëví - mahā dëví - subham bhavatu më sadā yāvat pūjā samāptih - syāt tāvatvam prajvala sustirā bhava dípa dëvyai namaha - harihi ōm

|| kalasa pūjā ||

(Invocation of divine sacred waters into the kalasam)



[Take water-filled pancha pātram & udhrini & add aromatic herbs (cardamom, tumeric, and kumkum). Decorate the vessel with dots of sandal paste & kumkum. Close it with the right hand such that the udhrini is held between the middle & ring fingers while reciting the mantra below - invoking the holy rivers (Gangā, Yamunā, Gōdāvari, Saraswathi, Narmadā, Sindhu, Kāvëri) to be present in the water contained in the pancha pātram.]

ōm kalaśasya mukhë - vishnu kanthë - rudrah samāśritāha - mūlë tatra sthitō - brahmā madhyë -

mātruganāh smrutāha - kukshau tu sāgarāh - sarvë sapta dvípā vasundharā - rg vëda - yajūr vëda - sāma vëda - abhya atharvana - angaiścha sahitā - sarvë kalaśāmbu samāśritāha - āyāntu - śrí śrí skanda-jyōthi (dëví / name of festival) pūjārtham - duritakshaya kārakāh - gangā - cha yamunā - chaiva gōdāvari sarasvathí - narmadë sindhu kavëri - jalë asmin sannidhim kuru

am ām - im ím - um ūm - rum rūm - lum lūm - ëm - aim - ōm - oum - am - aham - ōm dattātrëyāya namaha - iti pūjā upakaranāni - dravyāni - ātmānan cha - tam prōkshaya - harih: ōm

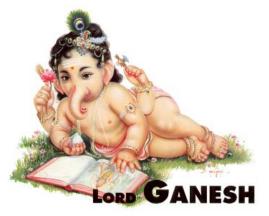
[Sprinke the holy water from the pancha pātram on the items to be worshipped and on one's self.]



Page 15 of 34

|| mahā ganapathi pūjā ||

[Perform Ganesha pūjā...Show the Trikanda mudrā; if you do not know how to do it, hold a flower with your ring and middle fingers to the heart and chant:]



|| dhyānam ||

ōm ganānām tvā ganapatigm havāmahë - kavim kavinām upamaśra vastamam - jyëstharājam brahmanām brahmanaspata ānah - śrnvan ūtibih: sída sādanam

May we worship Sri Ganeśa, the protector of noble people - The best Poet, the most honorable, the greatest ruler and the treasure of all knowledge - O Ganeśa, please listen to us and take your seat in our heart.

[ganeśa invocation; rig vēda 2.23.1]

ōm śrí mahā ganādhipathayë namaha - śrí gurubhyo namaha – harih: ōm

[Chant Lord Ganeśa's mula ("root") mantra below 4x - also known as His bija mantra, for it combines Ganeśa's bija ("seed") sound, "gam," with the phrase, "Praise be to Ganapathi." This mantra is used for yoga sadhana in which we invoke Ganeśa and merge ourself with His supreme knowledge and peace.

Visualize the four-petal lotus of the mūlādhārā chakkrā - Chant 4x...]

ōm - śrím hrím klím glaum gam ganapathayë - vara varada sarva janam me vashamānāya svāhā [Visualize the top of the head (the space just above where your hair is) - where the $g\bar{u}r\bar{u}$'s feet is - Chant...]

ōm - hamsa siva sōham - hamsaha

hsraim - hskala hrím - hsrasouh mahāpadmā - vanāntasthë - kāranānda [vigrahë / bimbë / śrí yantrë] statue / picture / yantra

sarva bhuta hitë mātah ëhyehí ëhyehí parameśvarā

|| āvāhanam ||

[Show the āvāhana mudrā]

śrí mahā-ganapatim āvāhayāmi



[Show the sannithapana mudrā]

śrí mahā-ganapatim sthyāyāmi



[Show the anjali mudrā]

śrí mahā-ganapatim pūjāyāmi namaha





Page 16 of 34



[Chant & visualize in your mind the service being performed - this is mānasa pūjā] || āsanam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha idam idam āsanam kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly prepare for You a seat to sit upon, Lord Ganesha.

|| pādyam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha pādayōho pādyam kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly bathe each of Your white lotus feet, Lord Ganesha.

|| arghyam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha arghyam pradāna kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly offer You water to drink, Lord Ganesha.

|| āsanam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha ratna simhāsanam kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly prepare for You a jewel-studded, lion-footed throne to sit upon, Lord Ganesha.

|| snānam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha snānam parikalpayāmi namaha

We humbly give You a bath, Lord Ganesha.

|| āchamaníyam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha snāna antaram āchamaníyam kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly offer You fresh, pure water for sipping, Lord Ganesha.

|| vastram ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha pithavastrāni kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly offer You fresh new clothes to dress in, Lord Ganesha.

|| ābaranam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha sarvābharanāni kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly offer jewelry to decorate you with, Lord Ganesha.

|| gandham ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha divya parimalagandhān kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly anoint You with divine and exceedingly fragrant sandalwood paste, Lord Ganesha.

|| kunkumam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha haridrā kunkumam kalpayāmi namaha

We humbly anoint You with red, red tumeric kunkuma, Lord Ganesha.

|| pushpam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha pushpaih: pūjāyāmi namaha

We humbly offer You with beautiful flowers, Lord Ganesha.



Page 17 of 34

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|| archanā ||

(Chant the names of Lord Ganesha - each one delineating an aspect of His infinite and indescribable nature. Each name is preceded by the mantra "ōm" and followed by "namaha," meaning "obeisance, praise, adoration, or homage" to.)

[Chant each name below and offer flowers/akshatās:]

ōm sumukhāya namaha

Adoration to Him whose face is always shining.

ōm ëka-dantāya namaha

Adoration to Him who has one tusk.

ōm kapilāya namaha

Adoration to Him whose form is red/pink in color.

ōm gaja-karnakāya namaha

Adoration to Him who has huge elephant ears.

ōm lambōdarāya namaha

Adoration to Him who has a large belly.

ōm vikatāya namaha

Adoration to Him who is large and beautiful.

ōm vighna-rājāva namaha

Adoration to Him who is the Lord of obstacles.

ōm vināyakāya namaha

Adoration to Him who is the Remover of obstacles.

ōm dhūma-këtavë namaha

Adoration to Him who controls Dhumaketu ("Halley's Comet" in the Vedas)*
*Whenever Halley's Comet appears, on the whole planet Earth, there will be fear, terror, bloodshed and death of important people.

ōm ganādhyak-shyāya namaha

Adoration to Him who is the skillful leader.

ōm bālachandrāya namaha

Adoration to Him whose childlike forehead contains the moon.

ōm gajāna-nāya namaha

Adoration to Him who has an elephant's face.

ōm vakra-tundāya namaha

Adoration to Him with the curved trunk.

ōm shūrpakarnāya namaha

Adoration to Him with ears like winnowing fans.

ōm hërambāya namaha

Adoration to Him who is the Protector of the weak.

ōm skanda pūrvajāya namaha

Adoration to Him who is Skanda's elder brother.

ōm siddhi vināyakā svaminë namaha

Adoration to Him, the accomplished One, who is the Lord & bestower of attainment & wisdom.

nānā vidha parimala mantra pushpāni samarpayāmi



Page 18 of 34



|| dhūpam ||

[Ring the bell loudly and offer incense and chant the Ganesha Gāyatri Mantra...]

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha – dhūpam āgrhāpayāmi

The finest incense, of magical qualities, of full and varied fragrances, for Your enjoyment, Lord Ganesha, we set aflame and offer to You.



[Gāyatrí refers to a special three-line Vedic meter used in mantras for invoking and focusing consciousness on the Deity. The gāyatrís shown below are intoned during pūjā and yajñas. They may also be recited as powerful japa – repeated again and again, while gently regulating the breath according to systematic rhythms given by one's guru to establish a deep inner connection with Lord Ganesha.]

ōm ëkandantāya vidmahë vakratundāya dhímahi tanno dantih prachōdhayāt(u)

We devote our thought to the one-tusked Lord. We meditate upon Him who has a curved trunk. May the tusked One guide us on the right path. (Ganapati Upanishad)

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha - dhūpam āgrhāpayami - dhūpāntaram āchamaníyam samarpayāmi

|| dípam ||

[Ring the bell loudly and show the lamp and chant the following Ganesha Gāyatri...]

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha - dípam darshayāmi



Spreading before and around us, purity and peace abound, as this holy flame illumines all with clarity. This divine flame we have shown You, Lord Ganesha, may all receive Your grace.

ōm tatpurushāya vidmahë vakratundāya dhímahi tanno dantih prachōdhayāt(u)

We devote our thought to that supreme person. We meditate upon Him who has a curved trunk. May the tusked One guide us on the right path. (Nitriums Upunishad)

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha - dípam darshayāmi - dípāntaram āchamaníyam samarpayāmi



Page 19 of 34

|| naivëdyam ||

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha - amrita mahā naivëdyam nivëdayāmi



[Take water in your hand and sprinkle on prasadam (food items) to be offered to Lord Ganesha while chanting...]

ōm bhūr - bhūvasūvaha - tat saviturvarënyam - bhargō dëvasya dhímahi - dhíyōyōnah prachōdhayāt(u) - parōrajasë sāvadōm - om āpōjyōtiraśamrutam - brahma bhūrbhūvasūvarōm - dëva - savita - prasūva - amritam astu - amritōpastaranamasi

O Divine Beings of all three worlds - We meditate upon the glorious splendor of the Vivifier divine - May He illumine our minds - We add Truth to Truth. May this sweet and fragrant food be transformed into nectar.

(Wig veda 3.62.10 - This sacred verse is also called the Savitri Mantra, being addressed to Savitri, the Sun as Creator, and is considered a universal mystic formula so significant that it is called, Vedamāt Wi, "mother of the Vedas."

satyam tvartëna parisinchayāmi / rtam tvā satyëna parisinchayāmi

(if daytime i.e .before 6pm)

(if night time i.e after 6pm)

[Chant the following while showing the naivedya (Grasa) mudrās - sweeping with all the love in your heart - this offers the praoic essence and fragrance of the food into the Deity's nose and mouth:]

ōm prānāya svāhā - ōm apānāya svāhā - ōm vyānāya svāhā - ōm udānāya svāhā - ōm samānāya svāhā - ōm brahmanë svāhā

madhyë madhyë amrtapāníyam samarpayāmi - amritamastu - amrita pithānamasi - uttarā poshanam samarpayāmi

Salutations to all the Gods and Dëvās present! May this humble plate of food be accepted aomg the finest meals you have ever received. To the best of our ability in the worship of You, we offer the sacred essence of this food and humbly beg that You accept and receive it.



[Close your eyes and hold a clear visualization of Lord Ganesha accepting and partaking the meal. Then pour 3 drops of water from udrini as you wash the feet, hands, and mouth as Lord Ganesha has just accepted your prasadam offering.]

hastou prakshālayāmi - pādou prakshālayāmi kandūcham āchamaniyam *(cha kalpayāmi)* samarpayāmi namaha - harih: - ōm



Page 20 of 34

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|| karpūra nírājanam ||

[Hoist the camphor lamp and show it three times to the Deity while chanting:]

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha - ānanda karpūra nírājana dípam darshayāmi



ōm rājādhi rājāya prasahya sāhinë - namō vayamvaí: sravanaya kūrmahë - samëkāmān kāma kāmaya mahyam kāmësvarō vaí: sravanō dadātu - kubërāya vaí: sravanaya mahā rājāya namaha:

King of kings, we praise thee - Who is the giver of all victories - Who is the fulfiller of all desires - Please bless me with wealth - To fulfill all our desires - Oh, Kubhera (Lord of Wealth), we praise thee - Salutations to the King of kings.

[Ganesha Gāyathri]

ōm tatpurushāya vidmahë - vakratundāya dhímahi - tanno dantih prachōdhayāt(u)

We devote our thought to that supreme person - We meditate upon Him who has a curved trunk - May the tusked One guide us on the right path.



[Take the udrini, encircle on top of the lamp, and offer a drop of water from the udrini while chanting...]

ōm gam ganapatayë namaha - karpūra nírājana dípam darshayāmi - nírājana āntaram āchamaníyam samarpayāmi namaha - harih: - ōm

|| pradakshina namaskāram ||

ōm - vakratunda mahākāya - surya kōti samaprabha - nirvighnam kuru më dëva - sarva kāryësu sarvadā

O Lord whose form has a curved trunk (vakratunda) and large body (mahākāya) - Whose brilliance is that of a million suns (surya kōti) - Please free all my endeavors from any obstacles that may arise.



[Take akshatās or flowers from Ganapati and place them on your head. Then move Ganapati (or yourself) and chant...]

ōm śrí mahā-ganapati prasādam sirasā
grihanāmi - vighnëshvaram yathā sthānam
pratishtāpayāmi namaha

śrí gurubhyo namah - harih: ōm

ōm śrí mahā-ganapati pūjā samāptham Thus, concludes Ganesha pūjā



Page 21 of 34

|| B - pradhāna pūjā ||

(Main Pūjā - Śrí Skanda Jyōthi Vidhāna Pancha Ūpachāra Pūjā)

|| sankalpam ||

(Declaration of pūjā - location, time, participant, and purpose)



[Take akshatās rice in left hand, cover with right hand, place on your right knee and chant..]

shubhë sōbhana muhurtë - adhya bramanah dvítíya parārdhë - svëtavarāha kalpë - vaivasvata manvantarë - ashtāmvimsati tvamë - kaliyugë - prathamepādë - krauncha [if in North America; sālmalí if in Africa; jamboo if India] dvipë - merōr uttara [dakshinë if south of mëru mountain] pārsvë - sālivāhana sahāpthë - asminë - vartamānë - vyāvahārikë - prabhavādi sasti samvasaranām madhyë - chāndramānëna amerikanāma [country] khandë - [town] trināmaksetrë

- [closest river] mahā punya nadi dhirë - śrí [name of peetam] punya grhë - skandā nāma samvatsarë - skandā nāma ayanë - skandā nāma rtau - skandā nāma māsë - skandā nāma paksë - skandā śubhatithau - skandā vāsara yuktayām - skandā śubha nakshatra yuktayām - śubhayōga - śubhakarana – ëvam guna [sakala] - vishësana viśishtāyām - asyām - śubhatithau - mamōpātta - samasta - duritakshayadvārā - śrí paramëśvara paramëśvarí prítyartham - asmāgam

[if married - wife's nakshatram/rasi/name]

dharma badini

/-----/ nakshatra yuktāyām /-----/ rāshow jātasya /name/ ambā samëtasya

sakakutumbasya, mithrakutumbasya

kshëma - sthairya - vírya - vijaya - āyur - ārōgya - aisvarayānām - ābhi vrddhyartham - samasta mangala avāptyartham - samasta durita upashāntyartham - ishta kāmyartha siddhyartham

[Purpose: to obtain the following four palapurush $\bar{a}s = righteousness$, wealth, fulfillment of desires, and liberation]

dharma - ārtha - kāmya - moksha - chaturvida - palapurushārtha - siddhyartham



Page 22 of 34



[Type of pūjā: śrí skanda jyōthi vidhāna pancha upachāra] śrí vallí dëva-sënā samëtha - śrí subrahmanya swāminë paripurna anugraha siddhyartham

śrí skanda-jyōthi vidhāna - pancha upachāra — śrí subrahmanya pūjām karishyë - tadangam kalasa pūjām karishyë

At this particularly auspicious moment, time, and place, may we realize the fullness of your grace & to the best of our ability perform this Skanda-Jyōthi pūjā. Aum - by touching pure water, we, too, become pure.

[Place the rice that was in your palm(representing all your hopes, wishes, desires as stated in your sankalpam) at Lord Murugan's feet.]



[Cleanse your palms]

apa-upas prushya

[Touch your heart and chant the following, which means 'I am that (the object of my worship) - i.e. there is no difference between God and I - we are one and the same]

mama - harih: ōm



Page 23 of 34



|| dhyānam ||

(Meditating - on the Lord)

[dhyāna slōkās (below) = describe the deity and help the devotee bring the deity in his/her mind for meditation. Show the Trikhanda mudrā, focus on the heart (anāhatā) lotus chakkrā and chant...]



[Skandā-Jyōthi mantra]

ōm - jaya jaya - mahā-víra bhagavan - śrí skandā - namō namaha Victory, victory, to the great hero - Lord Skandā - whom we worship.

ōm - jaya jaya - mahā-jyōti sakthi - saravanabhavāyai - namō namaha Victory, victory, to the great luminous radiant light energy - Saravanabhavāyai - whom we worship.

|| āvāhanam ||

(Offering invitation via mudrās / elaborate hand gestures - to the Lord)

[...open the trikhanda mudrā while chanting...]

hsraim - hskala hrím - hsrasouh mahāpadmāvanāntasthë kāranānda [vigrahë / bimbë / śrí yantrë] statue / picture / yantra

sarva bhuta hitë mātah ëhyehí ëhyehí parameśvara śrí vallí dëva-sënā samëtha - śrí subrahmanyam āvāhayāmi

[Show the following āvāhana mudrās]

- 1. āvāhita bhavah
- 2. samsthāpitā bhavah
- 3. sannidhāpitā bhavah
- 4. sannidhí bhavah
- 5. śanmukhí bhavah

- 6. avakunthitā bhavah
- 7. suprítā bhavah
- 8. suprasannā bhavah
- 9. sumukhā bhavah
- 10. varadā bhavah
- 11. prasída prasída

[dëví sarvajaganmātā] swāmin sarva-jaganāthā yāvat pujāvasānakam - tāvat tvam priti bhāvëna - [yantrë / vigrhë / pitamantrë / bimbë] sannidhim kuru



Page 24 of 34

kruthikā-sthanan-thāya

sathrujayōr-jitha-pahkvë

stanau (breast)

bāhoon (torso)

|| samasta pancha upachāra pūjā ||

(Honouring the Lord via the following gestures...)

|| 1 - pushpam ||

(Offering fresh rose-garland and flowers - to the Lord)

[Offer fresh rose-garland (or akshatās) and chant...] ōm - [Skandā-Jyōthi mantra]

pushpaihi pūjayāmi namaha - atha anga pūjā

[Worship the entire form of Lord Murugan - from feet to crown - by

		e form of Lord Murug esponding body part			"	sakthi-hasthāya	66	hasthān (hands/arms)	66
ōm	sūvan-thitha pāthāya n	amaha	pādau (feet)	pūjayāmi	66	pushkaras-rajë-kantāya	66	kantham (throat)	66
66	muku-rākāra-jānavë	66	jānūni (knees)	66	66	shanmukhāya	66	mūkhāni (face)	66
66	karika-rōravë	66	ūrū (thigh)	66	66	sunā-shāya	66	• /	66
66	ratna-kinkiní-nūpura-katyë	6	katim (waist)	66	66	dvishan-nëtrāya	66	nëtrāni (eyes)	66
66	guhāya	66	guhyam (abdomen)	66	66	hiranya-kundala-karnāya	"		66
66	hëyramba-sahōtharāya	66	udharam (stomach)	66	66	balanëtra-sutāya	66		66
66	sūnābhayë	66	nābhim (navel)	66	66	vëtha-sirō-vëdh-yāya	"	sirah (head)	66
66	suhrudë	"	hrudayam (heart)	66	"	sënāthi-pathayë	"	'	66
66	vichāla-vakshaśë	66	vakshas-sthal	am "	nāi	nā vidha parimala mantra pu	shpāni samarpa		



Page 25 of 34

Source: http://www.skandagurunatha.org/works/puja/

|| 2 - dhūpam ||

(Offering incense fragrance - to the Lord)

ōm - [Skandā-Jyōthi mantra] dhūpam āgrhāpayāmi



[Light incense and show to the Lord while chanting...5x] **ōm namah sivāya - sivāya namah ōm**

ōm tryambakam - yajāmahë - sugandhim - pushti vardhanam - urvārukamiva bandhanān - mrutyōr - mukshíya - māmrutāt

Almighty three-eyed God (Siva) - whom we worship - who has a sweet fragrance - granter of health and wealth - remover of disease, obstacles in life, and attachments - liberate us from death and grant us immortality.



[Take the udrini, encircle on top of the incense, and offer a drop of water from the udrini while chanting...]

dhūpam āgrhāpayami - dhūpāntaram āchamaníyam samarpayāmi

|| 3 - dípam ||

(Offering light - to the Lord)

ōm - [Skandā-Jyōthi mantra]

dípam darshayāmi

|| mūla mantraha ||

 Special thanks to Srí Chaitanyānandā Nātha Saraswathi for providing and instructing on the use of the following mūla mantrās for Lord Murugan.

[Focus on the heart (anāhatā) lotus chakkrā and chant sequentially 12x...]

ōm - śrím hrím klím aím saum - saravanabhavāya namaha

ōm - <u>v</u>rím - mahā <u>v</u>allíyai namaha

ōm - hrím - dëva-sënā-yai namaha

[Show mayil mudrā]

ōm - mrím - mayūra-vāhanāya namaha

[Show kukkuda-dvajam (flag) mudrā]

ōm - ōm - ōm - kukkuda-dvajāya namaha

[Show vël mudrā]

ōm - hrím - sakthi hasthāya namaha

[Show kulisā-yudham mudrā]

ōm - hrím - nama sivāyai-cha | nama sivāya | kulisā-yudhāya namaha

[Show sarpam (serpent) mudrā]

iņ - rím - ţaha | sarpāya namaha



Page 26 of 34

śrí vallí dëva-sënā samëtha | mayūra-vāhanāya-dvaja | sakthi hastha - kulisā-yudha-sahita | krauncha-dhārana | śrí subrahmanya swāminë namaha



[Offer deepam to the Lord chanting...3x each...] **ōm -** [Skandā-Jyōthi mantra]

om - āyur dëhi - dhanamdëhi - vidyamdëhi mahëswarí - samasta mahilam dëhi - dëhi më paramëswarí



[Take the udrini, encircle on top of the lamp, and offer a drop of water from the udrini while chanting...]

dípam darshayāmi - dípāntaram āchamaníyam samarpayāmi namaha

|| **4 - naivëdyam** ||

(Offering food - to the Lord)

ōm - [Skandā-Jyōthi mantra] amrita mahā naivēdyam nivēdayāmi





[Take water in your hand and sprinkle on prasādam while chanting...]

ōm bhūr - bhūvasūvaha - tat saviturvarënyam bhargō dëvasya dhímahi - dhíyōyōnah prachōdhayāt(u) - parōrajasë sāvadōm - om āpōjyōtiraśamrutam - brahma bhūrbhūvasūvarōm - dëva - savita - prasūva amritam astu - amritōpastaranamasi

We add Truth to Truth. May this sweet and fragrant food be transformed into nectar.

satyam tvartëna parisinchayāmi / rtam tvā satyëna parisinchayāmi

(if daytime i.e. before 6pm) / (if night time i.e after 6pm)



Page 27 of 34



[Show the naivedya mudrās - all the while sweeping with all the love in your heart \rightarrow this offers the fragrance of the food (now prasādam = blessed food) and prānic essence into Lord Skanda's nose and mouth, who readily accepts it.]

ōm prānāya svāhā - ōm apānāya svāhā - ōm vyānāya svāhā - ōm udānāya svāhā - ōm samānāya svāhā - ōm brahmanë svāhā

madhyë madhyë amrtapāníyam samarpayāmi - amritamastu - amrita pithānamasi - uttarā poshanam samarpayāmi

Salutations to all the Gods and Dëvās present! May this humble plate of food be accepted among the finest meals you have ever received. To the best of our ability in the worship of You, we offer the sacred essence of this food and humbly beg that You accept and receive it.



[Close your eyes and hold a clear visualization of Lord Skanda accepting and partaking the meal. Then pour three drops of water from udrini as you wash the hands, feet, and mouth as Lord Skanda has just accepted your prasadam offering.]

hastou prakshālayāmi - pādou prakshālayāmi kandūcham āchamaníyam *(cha kalpayāmi)* samarpayāmi namaha - harih: - ōm

|| 5 - karpūra nírājanam ||

(Offering ārathi - to the Lord)

ōm - [Skandā-Jyōthi mantra]

ānanda karpūra nírājana dípam darshayāmi



[Light lamp - Show Navākshari Ratnësvari Deepā Mudrās & offer to the Lord chanting...]

ōm - rājādhi rājāya prasahya sāhinë - namō vayamvaí: sravanaya kūrmahë - samëkāmān kāma kāmaya mahyam - kāmësvarō vaí: sravanō dadātu - kubërāya vaí: sravanaya -mahā rājāya namaha

King of kings, we praise thee, Who is the giver of all victories, Who is the fulfiller of all desires, Please bless me with wealth, To fulfill all our desires, Oh, Kubhera (Lord of Wealth), we praise thee, Salutations to the King of kings.



Page 28 of 34

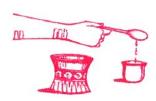


[Chant Kārthikëya Gāyathri]

ōm kārthikëyāya vidmahë - sakthi hasthāya dhímahí - thannōh skanda prachōdhayāt

[Chant Sri Subrahmanya dhyāna slokam]

ōm - nigrushvai rasamāyuthaihi - kālair harithvamāpannaihi - indhrāyāhi sahasrayugu - agnir vibrāshti vasanaha - vāyusvētha sikad-dhrūkaha - samvathsarō vishoorvarnaí: hí - nithyāsthēnu charāsthava - subrahmanyōgm - subrahmanyōm - śrí subrahmanya swāminë namaha



[Take the udrini, encircle on top of the lamp, and offer a drop of water from the udrini while chanting...]

karpūra nírājana dípam darshayāmi - nírājana āntaram āchamaníyam samarpayāmi namaha

|| pradakshina namaskāram ||

(Circumbulating around & prostrating to - the Lord - who resides within us as our ātmā)



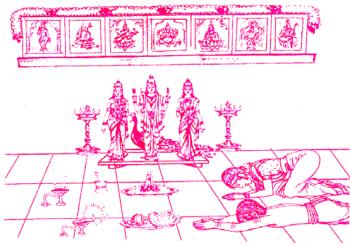
ōm - [Skandā-Jyōthi mantra] ātmā pradakshina namaskārān samarpayāmi

[Stand up and go around yourself 3x and chant...]
yāni-kāni-japāpāni | janmāntara-krutāni-ja |
tāni-tāni-vinash-yanti | pradkshina-padë-padë



Page 29 of 34

[Prostrate before the Lord and chant...]



ōm - shadānanam - kunkuma rakta varnam mahā matim - divya mayūra vāham rudrasya sūnum - sura-sai-nya nātham guham sadāham - saranam prapadyë ||

God with six faces, Who is of the color of saffron like blood, He who is brainy among the brainiest, He who rides on a peacock, Son of Lord Shiva, Chief of army of devas, Lord mine, I bow at your feet.

|| arghya pradhānam ||

(Offering apologies & requesting pardon for any shortcomings of your pūjā - from the



[Take akshatās in right hand, place them in between the ring & middle fingers - pour water from pancha pātram with udrini washing the rice onto the statue / picture / yantram while chanting...]

anayā - mayākrutëna - yāvat śaktihi - dhyāna āvāhanādi - śrí skanda-jyōthi vidhāna - pancha upachāra pūjaya - bhagavan sarvātmaka - śrí guru sahita - śrí subrahmanyaha (dëví) trpyatu



Page 30 of 34

|| samarpanam ||

(Dedicating the fruits of your pūjā - to the Lord)



[Place some akshatās on your head as Lord Murugan blesses you and show the mrukhi mudrā and chant...]

harih: ōm - ëtat pūjāphalam sarvam - bhagavan śrí skandārpanamastu - śrí guruvārpanamastu - brahmārpanamastu - ōm śānti śānti śāntih:

May the fruits of this pūjā be offered to Lord Skanda, my SatGuru, and to all beings.

harih: ōm - śrí gurubhyo namah - harih: ōm — itih: śrí skanda-jyōthi vidhāna pancha upachāra pūjām samāptham [sampūranam]

Thus, concludes the śri skanda jyōthi vidhāna pancha upachāra pūjā

[Benedictory verses from kantha purānam by kachiyappa sivāchāriyār - Tamil Universal prayer for God's devotees and also for all-round happiness & prosperity & peace...show anjali mudrā and chant...]

Chapter 6 - தக்ஷ காண்டம் /

Section 24. வள்ளியம்மை திருமணப் படலம் /

Verse 261. (ஆறிரு தடந்தோள் வாழ்க)

ஆறிரு தடந்தோள் வாழ்க அறுமுகம் வாழ்க வெற்பைக் கூறுசெய் தனிவேல் வாழ்க குக்குடம் வாழ்க செவ்வேள் ஏறிய மஞ்ஞை வாழ்க யானைதன் அணங்கு வாழ்க மாறிலா வள்ளி வாழ்க வாழ்கசீர் அடியார் எல்லாம். 261

ār-iru-thadan-thōl-vālga - aru-mugam-vālga-vetpai kūrū-sëy-thani-vël-vālga - kukku-dam-vālga-sevvël ëriya-manjai-vālga - yā-nai-than-anan-gu-vālga mārilā-valli-vālga - <u>vālga-seer adiyār ellām</u>. 261

To the Lord with twelve-strong shoulders, Hail! - To the Lord with six-faces, Hail! To the Vel (spear) that broke the krauncha mountain, Hail! - To the flag of victory & cockrel, Hail!

To the holy vehicle of the Lord (myol the peacock), Hail! – To Devayānai, consort of the Lord, Hail!

To His other consort, Valli, Hail! – To all the praise-worthy devotees of the Lord, Hail! May all live well!



Page 31 of 34



Chapter 1. பாயிரம் /
Verse 5. வான்முகில் வழாது (வாழ்த்து)
வான் முகில் வழாது பெய்க
மலிவளம் சுரக்க மன்னன்
கோன்முறை அரசு செய்க
குறைவிலாது உயிர்கள் வாழ்க
நான் மறை அறங்கள் ஓங்க
நற்றவம் வேள்வி மல்க
மேன்மை கொள் சைவநீதி
விளங்குக உலகம் எல்லாம் 5

vān mugil valāthu pëyga mali-valam surakka mannan kōn-murai arasu sëyga kurai-vilādhu uyirgal vālga nān marai arangal ōnga natravam vëlvi malga mën-mai-kol saiva-needhi vilan-gu-ga ulagam ellām 5

May the rain clouds not fail us;

May the riches of the earth yield in abundance;

May the rulers of the land govern with justice and fairness;

May no living being suffer from wants whatsoever;

May charity & piety extolled in the 4 Vedas be upheld in our lives;

May the superior path of love and kindness as preached by Saivite truths become renowened the world over.

[Show ārathi to the bell & chant...] நம பார்வதி பதயே ஹர ஹர மகா தேவா தென்னானுடைய சிவனே போற்றி என் ஆண்டவர்க்கும் இறைவா போற்றி இன்பமே சூழ்க - எல்லோரும் வாழ்க சிற்சபேசா - சிவ சிதம்பரம் - திருச்சிற்றம்பலம்

nama pārvathi pathayë
hara hara mahā thëvā
thennān udaiya sivanë pōtri
en ānda-varkkum iraivā pōtri
inbamë sūlka - el-lōrum vālga
sitsa-bësā - siva chidambaram - thiruchitrambalam

[Ring the bell & clap your hands 3x...]

[Chant the following 3x...excerpt taken from 'Skanda' by Hilda Charlton]

"I battle for right, for Light, with all my might. Sri Skanda, be with me. At my least call for help, hear me and be near me. I belong to a faithful band of warriors, known as the Warriors of Light in the upper realms, and I am written in the Book of Life under that title."

[Read an oracle from 'Skanda' by Hilda Charlton & then do meditation or japam - this will allow your mind to fully absorb the sakthi and vibrations from the pūjā giving you a peaceful and energizing aura.] (www.skandagurunatha.org/oracles/)



Page 32 of 34



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Page 33 of 34

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Page 34 of 34

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