

Ganesh Puja Vidhi, Procedure of Ganapathi Pooja

Ganesh Puja procedure, Ganesh Pujan Vidhi, Simple Ganesh Pujan Vidhi, Ganesh Puja at home, How to do Ganesh Puja at Home, How to observe Ganapati Puja at Home? For all these queries, here is the answer.

You can perform Ganesh Puja without reading any other slokas, mantras and stotrams than the prayers mentioned in this puja vidhanam booklet..

More or less, this Ganesha Pujan Vidhi is same for Ganesh Chaturthi Pujan Vidhi (Vinayaka Chavithi Puja Vidhanam), Ganesh Jayanti Puja procedure (Varad Chaturthi / Tilkut Chaturthi) and any other Ganesh puja.

Items required for Ganesh Puja

1. Lord Ganesha's moorti (or a big framed photo)
2. Plantain leaf (if available or a plate) and rice for installing Lord's
3. prateema.
4. One plate (preferably a metallic one) and some rice (2-3 cups)
5. Ghantaa (bell)
6. two coconuts or bananas
7. Betel leaves, supaari (betel nuts)
8. haldi, kumkum, akshata, flowers, garlands
9. panchaamrita (honey, milk, ghee, curds, sugar - all in one cup)
10. 2 small lamps with ghee and a cotton wick
11. Agarbatti (and no camphor) and a match-box
12. 2 small cups and a spoon, preferably metallic
13. Some money for dakshina (Offering) to Lord Ganesha
14. Sweets and other items for naivedya

Before doing pooja, keep the surroundings clean and nice. Be yourself clean, neat and tidy and follow the instructions.

Prepare vinayaka with turmeric powder mixed with little water. Apply kumkuma (red colored vermilion) on it and start pooja with akshathas (rice grains mixed with little ghee and turmeric).

Slokam:

Shuklam bharadaram vishnum shashi varnam chathurbhujam prasanna
vadhanamdhyayeth sarva vignopa shanthaye

Gururbrahmaa, gurur Vishnu. Gurur devo maheswaraha, guru sakshath
parabrahmathasmisri guravey namaha

Decorate the north east corner with water and turmeric powder and rangolis with rice flour and colors. Put a plank or a wooden flat table on rangoli decorate the plank and put astadala padma take a plate with rice and put a betel leaf on the rice. The vinayaka photo or ganesha idol made of clay should be placed on betel leaf or a lotus leaf.

Now lit the Sesmae oil lamp along with agarbatti or dhoop sticks. Kesava namas and achamana.

- 1.Om kesavaya swaaha first sip
2. om narayanaya swaha second sip
3. om madavaya swaha third sip
4. ome govindayanamaha (wash the hands)
5. vishnavenamaha (touch the water and wash the eyes with thumb and middle finger)
6. madusudanayanamaha
7. trivikramayanamaha (clean the lips with towel and namaskaram)
8. vamanayanamaha
9. sridarayanamaha (sprinkle water on head)
10. hreshikesayanamaha sprinkle on ganesh with leaf.
11. ome padmanabaya namaha sprinkle drop of water on feet
12. damodarayanamaha sprinkle water on head
13. sankarshnayanamaha clean chin with fingers
14. vasudevaya namaha cough nose with fingers lightly
15. pradyunnayanamaha
16. aniruddhayanamaha (touch the eyes)
17. purushotamayanamaha
18. adhokshanayanamaha (touch the ears)
19. narsimhayanamaha
20. achyutayanamaha (touch the naval middle part of the stomach)
21. janardhanayanamaha (touch the chest with fingers)
22. upendrayanamaha touch the head the with finger points
23. harayanamaha
24. krishnayanamaha (touch the right shoulder with left hand and left shoulder with right hand)

Aatma suddhi slokam:

Apavitraha pavitrova sarvava upanga thosivaya smareth pudari kaksham saba bahyantara suchihi (sprinkle water on head)

bhusuddhi

Take water in the palm and say the sloka and sprinkle water around you .

sloka: uttistantu bhotha pisacha yeethe bhumi bharakah yethesha mavirothenabrahmma karma samarahe put akshitas back. Side.

Suklam ambaradharam vishum sasi varnam chaturbujam
Prasanna vadanam dyayai sarvavignopa santhayai
Agajanana padmarkam gajanana maharnisam
Aneka damtham yekadamtam upasmahe

Put some akshetas on vinayaka by this sloka

Apada mapahartaram dataram sarvasampadam lokabhi ramam sri ramam
bhuyobhuyonamamyaham
Ya sivo nama ruupabyam yadevi sarva mangala saranyo trayambake devi
narayananamostutheome sri lakshmi narayanabyam namaha

Om sri umamaheswarabya namaha vani hiranya garbaya namaha sechi purandarabya
yaarundati vasitabya sitaramabyamitreyi katyai sahita yagnavalkyabyasarva
devathabyasarva bhudevatabyasarva dvigdevatabyagramadevatabyegruha
devathabyeaditaya navagraha devata

sloka:

Adityacha somaya mangalaya bhudayachaguru sukra sanibyasksha rahave kethave
namehasarvedyo mahajanebyo namaha ayam muhurtha sumohurthostu

Touch the nose with fingers say

sloka:

Om bho ome bhuvaha ogam suvaha ome mamaha ome janaha ome tapaha ogamsatyam
ome tatsa viravrenyam bhargo devasye dhemahe dheyoyona prchodaya omeapojyothi
rasamrutam brhamma bhurbhuvassurom samkalpam: mamoparta durita kshayadwara
sri parameswara preetyardam subhe sobhana muhurthe sri maha rajniya
pravartamanasya adya brahmana dvitiva paradye swetha varaha kalpe vivaswta
manvantrekaliyuge pradama pade ----- jeethe ----- varshe ----- kande dig-----
bage-----pradehe--- asmin ----- nama samvatsare ----- Ayane -----rutuve ----maase -
---- pakshe, -----vasare subha nakshtre subayoge subakarne ----- gotram-----namam -
-----asmatam sakutumbaya kshema styairya vijaya arogya aishwarya abhivyardam darma
arda kama moksha chturvida purusharda pala stityardam putrapowtrabhi
vyudhyardham sakalavida mano wanchika pala stityardam sri ----- ex: varalakshmi
pardevatha anugraha prasada sityardam varalakmi muddisya varalakmi devata pujam
karishye..

Touch the water with middle finger.

Ada nirvigyna pari sampyardam sri maha ganapathi puuja karisye

Kalasa puja:

Take a vessel and apply turmeric on it decorate with kumkum take water into the vessel unfit sound flowers and leaves then cover the kalasa with right hand and say...

Kalasasya muke Vishnu kante rudra samasritaha Muletatrastithow brammamadye matru gana smrutaha Kuchoutu sagara sarve sapta devepa vasudara Rugwedoadaha yajurvedo samavedo adhervanaha anaiksha sihita sarve karsambo samasritahaTishsrathi savitri, gayatrichi sarasvathi Scandow ganapthi skhaivah santhihi pustikari tadhe

Slokam

Gangecha yamunechiva godavari saraswathi narmadha sindu kaverijalesmin sannidi kuru ayanatamdevi pujardam mama gurutaksya tarakaha palasodikenapuja dravani diva matmanam cha samprokshaya..

Sprinkle the kalasodaka with flower and sprinkle on devatas and pooja dravyas.

Maarjanamu:

Om apavitrah pavithrova sarvava stanga thopive ya smare pundarea kakshasa bahyabyantara suchihi

Then take some akshitas turmeric powder and put on ganapathi idol

Then touch the idol and namaskar Sri maha ganadhipatayenamaha- prana pratistapnamuhurte sumuhurtostu thadastu next read as below and namaskar to god ganapathi

Sloka:

Sumukha schivadantaksha kapilo gajakarnikah Lambodaraksha vikato vigna rajovinayakaha Dhoomakatu ragnadyaksha palachandro gajanana Vakra thunda surpa kernpharambo skandha poorvajah Shodasyani namani yah pateshruniya depi Vidyarambhevivahecha prauese nirgame thadha Samgrame sarve karyesu vignastasye najayatthe Omesri mahaganapathayainamaha dhyayami (say this and put akshatas on ganapathi)

Dhyanam

Sloka:

Bhava sanchita papowghavidvansini vichakshana Vignadharka bhaswantham vigna rajamahan bhaje Eaka danta surpakarnam gajavaktraw chaturbhujam Pasankisedharam devamdhgaya tsiddi vinayakeni

Sloka:

Dhyaye dgajananam devam thapte kanchna sanibham Chaturbhujam
mahakayamsarvabharanabhoositam Ome sri maha ganadhipatayenamaha dhyana
samarpayami

Asanam

Mowktikhaihi pusyragaisha nanaratnai dwirajitam Rathana simhasanam
charupretyardham pratigruhyatham Ome sri maha ganapathayainamaha-
cimhasanardhamakashta samarpayami

Arghyam

Gowri putram namastasu sankarasya priyanandanam guruhanyartham mayadattam
dwardapuspa kshitiryutam Ome sri maha ganadipathiyainamaha- arghyam
sarmayapayammi(sprinkle water with flower at ganapathi)

Padyam

Gajavakra namastestu sarvadheestaaarayaka bhaktya tadyam mayadattam
gruhanadwiradanana ome maha ganadipathyai namaha- padyam samarpayami (sprinkle
water with flower at ganapathi)

Achamanam

Anadhanadha sarvajana dwervana varapujitha gruhanachamanam deva thuvhyam
datthammayaprabhow Ome sri ganadhipathyai namaha – achamanaiyum samarpayami

Madhuparkam

Dadhi ksheira samayukitham maddhvajyema samarpitham Madhuparkam
gruhanedamgajavakthra namousthutte Ome sri maha ganadhipathyai namaha-
madhuparkam samarpayami

Pamchamrutha snanam

Snanam pamchamruthirdheva gruhana ganamayaka Anadhanadha saryajna
geervanaganapoojithi Ome sri maha ganadhipathi namaha – pamchamrupha snanam
samarpayami (cowmilk, cow curd, cow gee, honey and sugar together called
panchamurtha)

Vasthrayugmam

sloka:

Raktha vastra dyayam charu deva yougyamcha mamgalam subha pradham gruhana tyamlambhoudara haratmaja ome sri maha ganadhipathiya nama – vasthra yugmam samarpayami

Upaveetham

rajetaṁ brahma sūthraṁ cha kaṅcham chowrtthareiyakam gruhana sarva dharmajñabhaketa namistadayakm Ome sri maha ganadhipathiami – upavetham samarpayami

Gandham

Chamdanagaru karpooram kasthuri kumkumanvitham Vilepanam sura shresta prityardhamprathigruhyathaam Ome sri maha ganadhipathi namaha – gandham samarpayami

Akshathas

Akshathaan dhavalan divyan saleeyastambulammu bham Gruhana paramanamda sambhuputhra namousthute Ome sri maha ganadhipathiyai namaha- akashathalu samarpayami

Pushpam Samarpayami

Sugandhani sutusthani jajikunda mukhanicha Yekavimsati pathrani samgruhananamowsthute Ome sri maha ganadhipathi namaha- puisphamamm samarpayami

1. ome sumukhayanamah
2. yakadantaya
3. kapilaya
4. gajakarnaya
5. vikataya
6. vighnarajaya
7. ganadhipaya
8. dhumaketaye
9. ganadhyakshaya
10. palachandraya
11. gajananaya
12. vakrathundaya
13. surpakarnaya
14. harambaya
15. skandapurvajaya
16. sarvasiddhipradhayakaya

Celebrate pooja by flowers and akshathas by saying the above namas

Dhoopam darsayami

Slokam:

dasamgam guggulopptham sugandham manoharam Dhoopam gruhana deve savignaraja
namousthe Om sri maha ganadipathiyinamaha (light the bop stick and see to ganasha)

Naivedyam

Put fruit before ganasha sprinkle water on it showing hand six times saying

om pranayaswaha om apanayaswaha om vyanayasvaha ome udanayaswaha
omesamanaya swaha ome sri maha ganadhipatayenamah naivadayam samarpayami

Adhanga pooja

Om sri ganasayanamaha-padou pujayami
Yaka danthiya namaha- gulphou poojayami
Soorpamkarmaya namaha- janunee poojayami
Vighnarajayanamaha- jhangepoojayami
Lakhuvahanayanamaha – ooroom poojayami
Herambhayanamaha – katim poojayami
Lambhoudarayanamaha – udaram poojayami
Gananadhayanamah – nnbhim poojayami
Ganesayenamah- hrudhayam poojayami
Sthoolakhamthayanamaha – khamtham poojayami
Skamdham agrajayanamaha – schamdhou poojayami
Pashahastayanamaha – hasthou poojayami
Gajavakthraya namaha – vakthram poojayami
Vhnaamtranamah – vthrou poojayami
Suurpakarmaayanamaha – karnou poojayami
Palachamdraya – lalaatam poojayami
Sri maha ganadhipathi namaha – saryaanyaangaani poojayami
Sri ganesvaraanugrahasidyardham – patram samarpayami

Pathra pooja(Puja to Lord Ganesha with 21 types of leaves)

1. sumukhayamaha – machei
2. ganadi pathai namaha – bruhaveera
3. umaputrayamamaha – binva
4. gajanamayamamaha – duravara
5. harasonavenaha – dattoora
6. lambbotharayanamaham – badari

7. guhagrajaye namaha – aparama
8. gajakarnayanamaha – tulasi
9. yekadanthayanamaha – choota
10. vikatayamaha – karavara
11. vhinadantayanamaha – vishnukrnatha
12. vatave namaha – dadima
13. sarvaswaraya namaha – davadaru
14. palachandrnamaha – muruvaka
15. herambaya namaha – sindhuvera
16. soorpa karyanamaha – jajipapram
17. suragrajayamahna – gandakee
18. ebhaektraya namaha – sanea
19. vinayakayanamaha – aawaddha
20. suraseviteyenamaha – arjuna
21. kapilayanamaha – arkasri ganashaya Ekavimsati patra pooja samaptam

Astottara Shatanama Puja -- Chant 108 names of Lord Ganesha

- Om Gajananaya namah
Om Ganadhyakshaya namah
Om Vignarajaya namah
Om Vinayakaya namah
Om Dwimaturaya namah
Om Dwimukhaya namah
Om Pramukhaya namah
Om Sumukhaya namah
Om Krutine namah
Om Supradeepaya namah
Om Sukhanidhaye namah
Om Suradhyakshaya namah
Om Surarignaya namah
Om Mahaganapataye namah
Om Manyaya namah
Om Mahakalaya namah
Om Mahabalaya namah
Om Herambaya namah
Om Lambajatharaya namah
Om Haswagrivaya namah
Om Mahodaraya namah
Om Madotkataya namah
Om Mahaviraya namah
Om Mantrine namah
Om Mangalaswarupaya namah
Om Pramodaya namah
Om Pradhamaya namah

Om Pragnaya namah
Om Vignagatriye namah
Om Vignahantre namah
Om Viswanetraya namah
Om Viratpataye namah
Om Sripataye namah
Om Vakpataye namah
Om Srungarine namah
Om Ashritavatsalaya namah
Om Shivapriyaya namah
Om Sheeghrakarine namah
Om Saswataya namah
Om Balaya namah
Om Balodhitaya namah
Om Bhavatmajaya namah
Om Puranapurushaya namah
Om Pushne namah
Om Pushkarochita namahya
Om Agraganyaya namah
Om Agrapujyaya namah
Om Agragamine namah
Om Mantrakrutaye namah
Om Chamikarabhaya namah
Om Sarvaya namah
Om Sarvopasyaya namah
Om Sarvakartre namah
Om Sarvanetraya namah
Om Sarvasiddhipradaya namah
Om Sarvasiddhaye namah
Om Panchahastaya namah
Om Parvatinadanaya namah
Om Prabhava namah
Om Kumaragurave namah
Om Akshobhyaya namah
Om Kunjarasurabhanjanaya namah
Om Pramodaptanayanaya namah
Om Modakapriya namah
Om Kantimate namah
Om Dhrutimate namah
Om Kamine namah
Om Kavidhapriyaya namah
Om Brahmacharine namah
Om Brahmarupine namah
Om Brahmavidhyadhipaya namah
Om Jishnave namah

Om Vishnupriyaya namah
Om Bhaktajivitaya namah
Om Jitamanmadhaya namah
Om Ishwaryakaranaya namah
Om Jayase namah
Om Yakshakinnerasevitaya namah
Om Gangansutaya namah
Om Ganadhisaya namah
Om Gambhiraninadaya namah
Om Vatave namah
Om Abhishtavaradaya namah
Om Jyotishe namah
Om Bhktanidhaye namah
Om Bhavagamyaya namah
Om Mangalpradaya namah
Om Avyaktaya namah
Om Aprakrutaparakramaya namah
Om Satyadharmine namah
Om Sakhye namah
Om Sarasambhunidhaye namah
Om Mahesaya namah
Om Divyangaya namah
Om Manikinkinimekhalaya namah
Om Samastadivataya namah
Om Sahishnave namah
Om Satatodditaya namah
Om Vighatakarine namah
Om Viswadrushe namah
Om Viswarakshakrute namah
Om Kalyanagurave namah
Om Unmattaveshaya namah
Om Avarajajite namah
Om Samstajagadhadharaya namah
Om Sarwaishwaryaya namah
Om Akrantachidakchutprabhava namah
Om Srivigneswaraya namah

Sri Vinayaka Vrata Katha..

Story (Hold akshathas throughout the vratha kadha, after completion, these akshathas are to be put on your head)

In ancient days, Dharma Raj - belonging to Chandra dynasty, lost all his property and kingdom due to his cousins' foul games. Along with his wife and brothers, he stayed in forests. One day in the forest he reached "Naimisaranya" where he met sage "Sootha"

who was preaching epical secrets to his co-hermits like “sounak”. Dharma Raja saluted the sage and told his difficulties including losing properties and kingdom. Dharma Raja prayed Sootha to guide about any pooja or vratha that canenable him to regain all his property and kingdom. Pleased by his obedience, “sootha” told Darma Raj, that he can get back all his properties, if he performs the “vinayaka vratham”.

He explained the vratha katha as follows:

Once, kumaraswamy visited lord Siva and requested “Oh father! Please tell me a vratha, that can fulfill all the aspirations of mankind, flourish their families, and enjoy their lives peacefully”. Lord siva replied , “Oh my son! There is a pooja called vinayak vratha and on performing this pooja, people will be blessed with prosperity, with increase in their life span and they can achieve all theirgoals”. This pooja is to be performed on ‘chavithi’, the 4th day in the month of ‘Bhaadrapad’, as per Hindu calendar , by getting up early in the morning, finishing their regulars, and taking oil bath.

An idol of ‘vinayaka’ is to be made either with gold, silver or clay depending on their capacity. This is to be placed in the north side of the house, on a prepared portico (mandapa), this portico is to be prepared with rice upon which a rangoli of eight leaved flower (Ashta Dala Padmam) is put . Now pooja is to be performed with akshatha, folwers and leaves, Dhoop and deep (jyothi). Sugar cane, Black-plum(neredu), wood-apple(velaga)- 21 fruits of each of these varieties is to be offered.

The pooja is to be concluded with devotional songs, dances, and music recitations. Pandits and priests to be honoured. After wards, feast to be had along with relatives and well wishers. Next day in the morning again after finishing bath, pooja is to be re-performed(punah-puja) and priests are to be honoured. Who ever performs this pooja, will be blessed by Ganapathi, all their aspirations will be accomplished. This vratha is stated to be the best of all others, and lauded by, gods, hermits and Gandharvas and performed by all of them. This was stated to ‘Kumara swamy’ by “lord siva”. Dharma Raja was advised by Sootha to do likewise to defeat his rivals and to get back all his lost property.

Previously Damayanthi the princess of “Vidarbha” was able to marry king “Nala” by performing this pooja. Lord Krishna performed this pooja and blessed with Samanthaka Mani (a powerful gem) along with two virgins Jaambavathi and SatyaBhama.

Sootha proceeded to say the story as followed:

In olden days, an elephant-faced demon named “Gajaanana” performed penance(meditation) about lord siva. Pleased by his penance, lord siva appeared before “Gajaanana”. He praised siva and requested him to reside in his (Gajaanana’s)stomach. Lord siva accepted his request and stayed in the stomach. Goddess parvathi started searching lord siva and came to know that, he is in the stomach of “Gajanana”. She prayed lord Vishnu for the rescue of Siva. Lord Vishnu discussed with Brahma and other

gods and planned to kill “Gajasura”. They decorated Nandeeswara. Brahma and other gods have costumed as musicians. Vishnu turned him self as main musician to the group. They went to “Gajasura pura” and gave melodious music recitals along with beautiful feats of the “Nandeeswara”.

Gajasura came to know about the program and invited them to his place to give a recital. The team presented a very good program, by which “Gajasura” was pleased very much and asked them about their wish if any. Sree Hari approached Gajasura and requested him, this Nandi, the carrier of Siva and came to find where about of Siva. They requested to hand over Siva. Gajasura was stunned by the words of Srihari and came to know that he is the killer of demon and death is inevitable to him. Decided not to deviate from his promise, Gajasura prayed Siva who is in his stomach, ‘Oh lord Siva! Please make my head respectable by the universe and please wear my skin. Then he asked Srihari to take out Siva from his stomach. Srihari provoked Nandi and Nandi torn out Gajasura’s stomach with his horns and killed him. Siva came out and praised Vishnu. Lord Vishnu advised Siva that you should not give boons to the evil doers and demons. That is like feeding a snake with milk. Srihari left to vaikuntha after a fare well to Brahma and Siva left to his kailas on his Nandi.

Birth of vinayaka

In kailas, Parvathi heard the arrival of her husband and felt very happy. She thought of completing her bath to welcome him. While doing so, un-mindfully she prepared a small toy in the shape of a boy. She had given life to that toy with the help of “mantra” which she learnt from her father. She put that handsome boy for watching and went in side. Mean while, lord Siva came. He was halted by the boy, and not allowed to go in.

Lord Siva came in a rage, towards the restriction for him in his house itself. He cut off the boy’s head and went inside. Parvathi came to know the event that took place and felt sad of it. Siva also felt sorry for the untoward incident and immediately he joined the head of ‘Gajaanana’ that was available with him. He also attributed the foreverness and respectability from all over the universe. Ganesh became the loved one of Siva and Parvathi. Afterwards kumara swamy was born to Siva and Parvathi.

Vigneswara’s Domination

Once upon a day gods, hermits and human praised Siva and prayed him to give a leader of obstacles. Gajaanana (Ganesh) appealed father to give leadership to him, since he is the elder son. Kumara swamy claimed it should be given to him on the plea that, his brother is not an able one, shorter and incapable. Siva had put a competition to both his sons that “who ever take a bath in all sacred rivers and comes to him first, will get the leadership. Kumara swamy rushed off immediately to complete the task. But Gajaanana became mum and dull, in a feeling that he is not fast enough to win the competition. He prayed his father to suggest any way out to win the competition.

Pleased by Vinayaka's obedience and cleverness Siva taught him 'Narayana mantra'. 'Naara' means water i.e; water will be under control of 'Narayana', in turn in the control of naraayana mantra. Chanting the mantra, Vinayaka started doing 'pradakshinas' to his parents Siva and Parvathi. Owing to the effect of mantra, vinayaka appeared of completing bath at every sacred river, prior to the arrival of Kumara swamy. Like wise it so happened in 3 crore 50 lakh rivers. Surprised by the fact, he arrived at kailas, where in he found Vinayaka was standing beside Siva. Making pranaam to Vinayaka he apologized his father and said "Oh father! Not knowing the capacity of brother, I asked for the leadership. Please forgive me and entrust leadership to brother".

Chandra's Disregard

Siva gave the leadership of hurdles to Vinayaka on 4th day (chavithi) of Bhadrapada month. On this happy occasion all people prepared kudumulu, undrallu (atype of recipe made with rice floor, jaggery cooked over steam) and other sweets, along with coconut, Bananas, honey etc. Oblated (Naivedyam) to Vighneswara and worshipped him. Vighneswara with a pleasing and satisfied mood he ate maximum of modak (undrallu) along with other sweets and some he gave to his carrier mooshika (rat). Holding some with hands, he went to kailas by evening, to pranaam his parents. While doing so, he tried to touch the feet of the parents with his hands, but the belly (on his over consumption of food) touched the floor, prior to hands. He was facing problem to make pranaam, Chandra (who is on the head of Siva) laughed at Vinaayaka sarcastically.

Due to this teasing, Vinaayaka's stomach broken off and undrallu that were in his stomach had fallen on the ground and Vinaayaka died. On seeing this unpleasant incident, Parvathi felt very sad and imprecated (cursed) Chandra that who ever see you, they become sinners and they will be alleged with slanders. Slanders to wives of hermits. While the seven hermits (saptha rishis) doing sacrifice (yaagam) and making pradakshin to Agni (god of fire), he tempted on seeing the wives of rishis and dueto the fear of curse, he started deteorating. Observing this, the wife of Agni appeared as the wives, but for Damayanthi and tried to cherish her husband Agni. Saptha rishis saw this and thought that their wives are with Agni and left them. It happened so, due to the reason that, the rishi patnis have seen Chandra afte rthe curse given to him by Parvathi.

Gods and hermits informed Siva the hardship, met by the wives of the hermits and Siva being the knowledgeable person, came to know and explained them, that wife of Agni had only taken the form (figure) of wives. Mean while Brahma came to kailash and gave life to Vinayaka and Parvathi parameswaras felt happy for the re-birth of Vighneswara. Then the gods and hermits who were there explained Parvathi, that these hardships are coming and all the people in the universe are suffering due to the curse given to Chandra. And requested Parvathi to withdraw her curse. Then Parvathi relaxed the curse and said that on which day Chandra laughed at Vighneswara i.e on 4th day (chavithi) of Bhadrapada this curse will be effected. Like wise, Brahma and others habituated not to see Chandra on 4th day of Bhadrapada.

Samanthaka Mani Story

In Dwapara yuga Naarada visited Sri Krishna in Dwaraka and praised him. It became evening during their conversation and Naarada said to Sri Krishna that dusk had taken place and because of Vinayaka chaviti, one should not see Chandra for to-day and explained the total story and left for heaven. Sri Krishna publicised the fact in the city through announcements. Sri Krishna, without seeing over the sky, was squeezing the milk to a bowl. He happened to see Chandra's reflection in the milk bowl and afraid of the slanders he may have to face.

After some days on the boon of Surya, Satrajith gained 'Samanthaka gem' and went to Dwaraka to visit Krishna. After pleasantries, Krishna suggested Satrajith to give the gem as gift to their king. But Satrajith denied and said that no one, whatever the close they may be, loses such a gem which gives 8 mounds gold a day. After some days, Satrajith's brother "Prasena" went on a hunting in to a forest by wearing the Samanthaka gem in his neck. On a wrong notion that the gem has a piece of meat, a lion killed 'Prasena' and took away the gem. A bear killed the lion and gifted the gem to her daughter 'Jaambavathi' as a sporting toy.

Next day, Satrajith learnt the death news of his brother and blamed Sri Krishna that Krishna killed his brother and snatched the gem. Sri Krishna heard the propaganda made against him and understood that it is the effect of Chandra's replica in milk bowl that he had seen on Vinayaka chavithi. To wipe-off the slander, he went to forest with his soldiers in search of Prasena. He found the body of Prasena and foot-prints of lion and after wards that of a bear. He followed the foot prints of bear which lead them to the entrance of a cave. There he found a baby playing in a cradle, where in the gem was tied to the cradle. Sri Krishna plucked the gem and started coming back. The girl started weeping loudly. Jaambavantha (bear) came in rage and attacked Krishna and started fighting with him. Fierce fighting went on for 28 days between Sri Krishna and Jaambavantha.

Jaambavantha was exhausted. Then he came to know that the person defeating him is none other than Rama who killed Ravana. He surrendered to Krishna and made pranaam to him and said "Oh! Almighty, you are my Rama, and during thretha yuga, you had given me a chance to take any boon from you and due to my foolishness I asked you to give an opportunity to fight with you and you said that my desire will be fulfilled in future. Then onwards I spent yugas by praying you. Now you had come to my place and fulfilled my wish. Please pardon my mistakes and bless me. Now I have no fancy over the life". Sri Krishna was pleased and embraced him. He said Jaambavantha that he had been blamed of snatching 'Samanthaka gem'.

To wipe off the blame he requested to give the gem to him. Jaambavantha readily handed over the Samanthaka gem along with his daughter Jaambavathi. He came out of the cave along with gem and Jaambavathi. His associates who were waiting at cave felt very happy over the happenings. They all went to Dwarakapuri. Sri Krishna invited

Satrajith and assembled all at a place and narrated the total story to them. He returned Samanthaka gem to Satrajith. Satrajith realized and felt sorry for having blamed Sri Krishna unnecessarily. He again gave back 'Samanthaka' along with Satyabhama. But Sri Krishna accepted Satyabhama and asked to keep the gem with satrajith himself. Sri Krishna married both 'Jaambavathi and Satyabhama' on an auspicious day.

Gods and hermits praised Sri Krishna and said, being capable, you could wipe off the blames came up on you, but what about the common people who are neither mighty nor capable. Sri Krishna said to them, whoever performs pooja of vinayaka and listens to the story of Samanthaka Mani, wear 'akshathas' over their head. If they did so even if they see Chandra on this day, they do not get any slander, he blessed gods. Hermits and all others felt very happy and thanked him. They returned to their places and every year they continued worshipping vinayaka on Bhadrapada chavithi of and lead their lives very happily and prosperously.