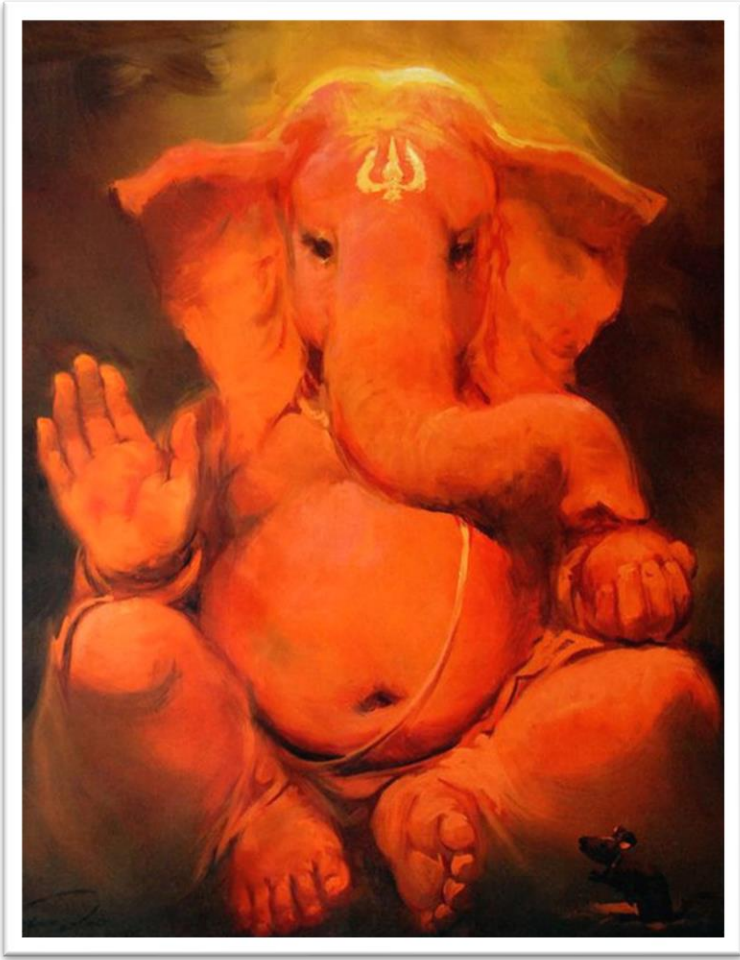


Ganesha Puja Process

English Version



For a step – by – step
demo of this puja, visit
"Nanduri Srinivas"
Youtube channel



ShuklaAmbara Dharam Vishnum
Shashi Varnam Chatur Bhujam
Prasanna Vadanam Dhyaayet
Sarva Vighnopashaantaye

OM kaeSavaaya svaahaa - OM naaraayaNaaya svaahaa

OM maadhavaaya svaahaa - OM gOviMdaaya nama:

vishNavae nama: - madhusoodanaaya nama:

tri vikramaaya nama: - vaamanaaya nama:

Sreedharaaya nama: - hRsheekaeSaaya nama:

padmanaabhaaya nama: - daamOdaraaya nama:

saMkarshaNaaya nama: - vaasudaevaaya nama:

pradyu mnaaya nama: - aniruddhaaya nama:

purushOttamaaya nama: - adhOkshajaaya nama:

naarasiMhaaya nama: - achyutaaya nama:

janaardhanaaya nama: - upaeMdraaya nama:

harayae nama: - Sree kRshNaaya nama

uttishTaMtu bhootapiSaachaa: aetae bhoomi bhaarakaa:

aetaeshaa mavirOdhaena brahmakarma samaarabhae

praaNaayaamamu

poorakaM kuMbhaakaM chaiva raechakaM tadanaMtaraM

praaNaayaama midaM prOktaM sarva daeva namaskRtaM

saMkalpamu

mama upaatta samasta duritakshaya dvaaraa Sree varasidhdhi vinaayaka daevataa
preetyardhaM ,
Subhae SObhanae muhoortae, samasta daevataa braahmaNa harihara guru charaNa
sannidhau,
asmaakaM saha kuTuMbaanaaM kshaema sthairyaa vijaya abhaya aayuraarOgya
aiSvarya abhivRdhyardhaM, dharmardha kaama mOksha chaturvidha purushaatha
phala sidhyarthaM,
dhana dhaanya samRdhyardhaM , ishTa kaamyaaatha sidhyarthaM, sakala lOka
kalyaaNaardhaM, sarva vighna nivaaraNaardhaM, vaeda
saMpradaayaabhivRdyardhaM , asmin daeSae gOvadha nishaedhaardhaM, gO
saMrakshaNaardhaM , Sree varasidhdhi vinaayaka daevataaM uddiSya
yaavaChchakti dhyaana aavaahanaadi shODaSOpaachaara poojaaM karishyae!
ghaMTaa naadaM chaestoo
aagamaardhaMtu daevaanaaM gamanaardhaM tu raakshasaaM
kuru ghaMTaaravaM tatra daevataahvaana laaMchanam

kalaSaaraadhana

kalaSasya mukhae vishNu: kaMThae rudra ssamaaSrita:
moolae tatra sthitO brahmaa madhyae maatRgaNaa: smRtaa:
kukshautu saagaraa ssarvae sapta dweepaa vasuMdharaa
RgvaedO tha yajurvaeda ssaamavaedO hyadharvaNa:
aMgaiScha sahita ssaarvae kalaSaaMbu samaaSrita:
gaMgaecha yamunaechaiva gOdaavari sarasvatee
narmadaa siMdhua kaavaeri jalaesmin sannidhiM kuru
poojaadravyaaNi daevaM aatmaanaM saMprOkshya

gaNapati pooja

aadau nirvighna parisamaaptyardhaM Sree gaNaadhipati praardhanaaM karishyae
vakratuMDa mahaakaaya kOTisoorya samaprabha
nirvighnaM kurumae daeva sarva kaaryaeshu sarvadaa
sumukhaSchaika daMtaScha kapilO gajakarNaka:
laMbOdaraScha vikaTO vighnaraajO gaNaadhipa
dhoomakaetu rgaNaadhyaksha: phaalachaMdrO gajaanana:
vakratuMDa SSoorpakarNO haeraMbha: skaMdhapoorvaja:
shODaSaitaani naamani ya:paThaechChRNuyaadapi.
vidyaaraMbhae vivaahaecha pravaeSae nirgamae tathaa,
saMgraamae sarvakaaraeshu vighnastasya najaayatae



dhyaanaM

bhavaSaMchita paapaugha vidhvaMsana vichakshaNaM
vighnaaMdhakaara bhaasvaMtaM vighnaraaja mahaMbhajae
aekadaMtaM SoorpakarNaM gajavaktraM chaturbhujam
paaSaamkuSa dharaM daevaM dhyaayae tsiddhivinaayakaM
uttamaM gaNanaathasya vrataM saMpatkaraM SubhaM
bhaktaabheeshTapradaM tasmaat dhyaayaettaM vighnanaayakam
dhaayaedgajaananaM daevaM taptakaaMchana sannibhaM
chaturbhujam mahaakaayam sarvaabharaNabhooshitaM
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: dhyaayaami

aavaahanaM

atraagachCha jagadvaMdya suraraajaarchitaeSvara
anaathanaatha sarvaj~na gaureegarbha samudbhava
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: aavahayaami

aasanaM

mauktikai: pushyaraagaiScha naanaaratnairviraajitaM
ratna siMhaasanaM chaaru pretyarthaM pratigRhyataaM
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: aasanaM samarpayaami

paadyaM

gajavaktra namastaestu sarvaabheeshTapradaayaka,
bhaktyaa paadyaM mayaadattaM gRhaaNa dviradaanana
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: paadyaM samarpayaami

arghyaM

gaureeputra namastaestu SaMkarapriyanaMdana
gRhaaNaarghyaM mayaadattaM gaMdhapushpaakshatairyutaM
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: aarghyaM samarpayaami

aachamaneeyaM

anaathanaatha sarvaj~na geervaaNa gaNa poojita
gRhaaNaachamanaM daeva tubhyaM dattaM mayaa prabhO
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: aachamaneeyaM samarpayaami

madhuparkaM

dadhiksheera samaayuktaM mathvaajyaena samanvitaM
madhuparkaM gRhaaNaedaM gajavaktra namOstutae
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: madhuparkaM samarpayaami

snaanaM

snaanaMpaMchaamRtairdaeva gRhaaNa gaNanaayaka
anaathanaatha sarvaj~na geervaaNa gaNapoojita
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: paMchaamRtasnaanaM samarpayaami
gaMgaadisarvateerthaebhya aahRtai ramalairjalai:
snaanaM kurushva bhagavan umaaputra namOstutae
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: SuddhOdakasnaanaM samarpayaami.

vastraM

raktavastradvayaM chaaru daevayOgyaM cha maMgaLaM
SubhapradaM gRhaaNa tvaM laMbOdara haraatmaja
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: vastrayugmaM samarpayaami

yaj~nOpaveetaM

raajitaM brahmasootraM kaaMchanaMchOttareeyakaM
gRhaaNa daeva sarvaj~na bhaktaanaa mishTadaayaka
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: yaj~nOpaveetaM samarpayaami

gaMdhaM

chaMdanaagarukarpoora kastooree kuMkumaanvitaM
vilaepanaM suraSraeshTa preetyarthaM pratigRhyataam
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: gaMdhaan samarpayaami

pushpaakshatalu

akshataan dhavaLaan divyaan SaaleeyaaM staMDulaan Subhaan
gRhaaNa paramaanaMda SaMbhu putra namOstutae.
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: akshataan samarpayaami.
sugaMdhaani supushpaaNi jaajikuMdamukhaanicha
aeka viSaMti patraaNi saMgRhaaNa namOstutae
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: pushpaaNi samarpayaami

aMga pooja

gaNaeSaaya nama: paadau poojayaami
aekadaMtaaya nama: jaanunee poojayaami
vighnaraajaaya nama: jaMghae poojayaami
aakhuvaahanaaya nama: ooruM poojayaami
haeraMbaaya nama: kaTiM poojayaami
laMbOdaraaya nama: udaraM poojayaami
gaNanaathaaya nama: naabhiM poojayaami
gaNaeSaaya nama: hRdayaM poojayaami
sthoola kaMThaaya nama: kaMThaM poojayaami
skaMdaagrajaaya nama: skaMdhou poojayaami
paaSahastaaya nama: hastau poojayaami
gajavaktraaya nama: vaktraM poojayaami
vighnahaMtrae nama: naetrae poojayaami
SoorpakarNaaya nama: karNau poojayaami
phaalachaMdraaya nama: lalaaTaM poojayaami
sarvaeSvaraaya nama: Sira: poojayaami
vighnaraajaaya nama: sarvaaNyaMgaani poojayaami

aekaviMSati patra pooja

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. sumukhaaya nama: | maacheepatraM poojayaami |
| 2. gaNaadhipaaya nama: | bRhateepatraM poojayaami |
| 3. umaaputraaya nama: | bilvapatraM poojayaami |
| 4. gajaananaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| 5. harasoonavae nama: | duttoorapatraM poojayaami |
| 6. laMbOdaraaya nama: | badareepatraM poojayaami |
| 7. guhaagrajaaya nama: | apaamaargapatraM poojayaami |
| 8. gajakarNaaya nama: | tulaseepatraM poojayaami |
| 9. aekadaMtaaya nama: | chootapatraM poojayaami |
| 10. vikaTaaya nama: | karaveerapatraM poojayaami |
| 11. bhinnadaMtaaya nama: | vishNukraaMtapatraM poojayaami |
| 12. vaTavae nama: | daaDimeepatraM poojayaami |
| 13. sarvaeSvaraaya nama: | daevadaarupatraM poojayaami |
| 14. phaalachaMdraaya nama: | maruvakapatraM poojayaami |
| 15. haeraMbaaya nama: | siMdhuvaarapatraM poojayaami |
| 16. SoorpakarNaaya nama: | jaajipatraM poojayaami |
| 17. suraagrajaaya nama: | gaMDakee patraM poojayaami |
| 18. ibhavaktraaya nama: | SameepatraM poojayaami |
| 19. vinaayakaaya nama: | aSvattha patraM poojayaami |
| 20. surasaevitaaya nama: | arjuna patraM poojayaami |
| 21. kapilaaya nama: | arkapatraM poojayaami |
| Sree gaNaeSvaraayanama: | aekaviMSatipatraaNi poojayaami |

Sree vinaayaka ashTottara SatanaamaavaLi

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| gajaananaaya nama: | SeeghrakaariNae nama: | bhakta jeevitaaya nama: |
| gaNaadhyakshaaya nama: | SaaSvataaya nama: | jitamanmathaaya nama: |
| vighnaraajaaya nama: | bhavaaya nama: | aiSvaryakaaraNaaya nama: |
| vinaayakaaya nama: | balOtthitaaya nama: | jyaayasae nama: |
| dvaimaaturaaya nama: | bhavaatmajaaya nama: | yakshakinnarasaevitaayanama: |
| dvimukhaaya nama: | puraaNapurushaaya nama: | gaMgaasutaaya nama: |
| pramukhaaya nama: | pooshNae nama: | gaNaadheeSaaya nama: |
| sumukhaaya nama: | pushkarOkshiptavaariNae nama: | gaMbheeraninadaaya nama: |
| kRtinae nama: | agraaNyaaya nama: | vaTavae nama: |
| supradeepaaya nama: | agrapoojyaaya nama: | abheeshTavaradaaya nama: |
| sukhanidhayae nama: | agragaaminae nama: | jyOtishae nama: |
| suraadhyakshaaya nama: | naetrakRtae nama: | bhaktanidhayae nama: |
| suraarighnaaya nama: | chaameekaraprabhaaya nama: | bhaavagamyaya nama: |
| mahaagaNapatayae nama: | sarvaaya nama: | maMgaLapradaaya nama: |
| maanyaaya nama: | sarvOpaasyaaya nama: | avyaktaaya nama: |
| mahaakaalaaya nama: | sarvakartrae nama: | apraakRtaparaakramaaya nama: |
| mahaabalaaya nama: | sarvanaetrae nama: | satyadharmiNae nama: |
| haeraMbaaya nama: | sarvasiddhipradaaya nama: | sakhayae nama: |
| laMbajaTharaaya nama: | sarvasiddhayae nama: | sarasaaMbunidhayae nama: |
| hrasvagreevaaya nama: | paMchahastaaya nama: | mahaeSaaya nama: |
| mahOdaraaya nama: | paarvateenaMdanaaya nama: | divyaaMgaaya nama: |
| madOtkTaaya nama: | prabhavae nama: | maNikiMkiNee maekhalaaya nama: |
| mahaaveeraaya nama: | kumaaraguravae nama: | samastadaevataamoortayae nama: |
| maMtriNae nama: | akshObhyaaya nama: | sahishNavae nama: |
| maMgaLa susvaraaya nama: | kuMjaraasurabhaMjanaaya | satatOtdhitaaya nama: |
| pramathaaya nama: | nama: | vighaatakaariNae nama: |
| prathamaaya nama: | pramOdaaya nama: | viSvagdRSae nama: |
| praaj~naaya nama: | mOdakapriyaaya nama: | viSvarakshaakRtae nama: |
| vighnakartrae nama: | kaaMtimatae nama: | kalyaaNaguravae nama: |
| vighnahaMtrae nama: | dhRtimatae nama: | unmattavaeshaaya nama: |
| viSvanaetrae nama: | kaaminae nama: | aparaajitae nama: |
| viraaTpatayae nama: | kapittha vanapriyaaya nama: | samasta jagadaadhaaraaya nama: |
| Sreepatayae nama: | brahmachaariNae nama: | sarvaiSvaryapradaaya nama: |
| vaakpatayae nama: | brahmaroopiNae nama: | aakraaMtachidachitrpabhavae |
| SRMgaariNae nama: | brahmavidyaadi daanabhuvae | nama: |
| aaSritavatsalaaya nama: | nama: | Sree vighnaeSvaraaya nama: |
| Sivapriyaaya nama: | jishNavae nama: | Sree varasiddhi vinaayaka |
| | vishNupriyaaya nama: | svaaminae nama: |

dhooPaM

daSaaMgaM guggulOpaetaM sugaMdhaM sumanOharaM
umaa suta namastubhyaM gRhaaNa varadhO bhava
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: dhooPa maaghraapayaami

deepaM

saadyaM trivartisaMyuktaM vahninaa dyOtitaM mayaa
gRhaaNa maMgaLaM deepaM meeSaputra namOstutae
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: deepaM darSayaami

naivaedyaM

sugandhaan sukRtaaMSchaiva mOdakaan ghRtapaachitaan
naivaedyaM gRhyataaM daeva chaNamudgai: prakalpitaan
bhakshyaM bhOjyaMcha laehyaMcha chOshyaM paaneeyamaevacha
idaM gRhaaNa naivaedyaM mayaadattaM vinaayaka
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: naivaedyaM samarpayaami.
satyaM tvartaena parishimchaami amRtamastu amRtOpastaraNamasi

OM praaNaM nama:- apaanaM nama: - vyaanaM nama:
udaanaM nama: - samaanaM nama:
madhyaE madhyaE paaneeyaM samarpayaami - amRtamastu
amRtaapidhaanamasi
uttaraa pOSanaM samarpayaami , hastau prakshaaLanaM samarpayaami
paada prakshaaLanaM samarpayaami , SuddhaachamaneeyaM
samarpayaami

taaMboolaM

poogeePhalai ssakarpoorai: naagavallee daLairyutaM
muktaachoorNa samaayuktaM taaMboolaM pratigRhyataaM
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: taaMboolaM samarpayaami

neeraajanaM

ghRtavarti sahasraiScha karpooRaSakalai stadhaa
neeraajanaM mayaadattaM gRhaaNa varadhO bhava.
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: neeraajanaM samarpayaami

doorvaayugma pooja

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| gaNaadhipaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| umaaputraaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| akhuvaahanaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| vinaayakaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| eeSaputraaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| sarvasiddi pradaayakaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| aekadaMtaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| ibhavaktraaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| mooshika vaahanaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| kumaaraguravae nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |
| aekadaMtaikavadana tathaamooshika vaahanaaya nama: | doorvaayugmaM poojayaami |

maMtrapushpaM - namaskaaraM

kumaaraguravae tubhyaM arpayaami sumaaMjaliM
pradakshiNaM karishyaami satataM mOdakapriya
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: suvarNa divya maMtrapushpaM samarpayaami
aatma pradakshiNa namaskaaraan samarpayaami

punararghyaM : arghyaM gRhaaNa haeraMba sarva bhadra pradaayaka
gaMdha pushpaakshatairyuktaM paatrasthaM paapanaaSana
Sree mahaagaNaadhipatayae nama: punararghyaM samarpayaami

Chatra chaamara geeta nRtya aaMdOLikaa aSvaarOhaNa gajaarOhaNa
samasta raajOpacharaan manasaa samarpayaami
yasya smRtyaacha naamOktyaa tapa: poojaa kriyaadishu:
nyoonaM saMpoorNataaM yaati sadyO vaMdae tamachyutaM
maMtra heenaM kriyaahenaM bhaktiheenaM gaNaadhipa
yatpoojitaM maayaa daeva paripoorNaM tadastutae
anayaa yadhaa Sakti poojayaacha bhagavaan sarvaatmaka:
Sree mahaa gaNaadhipati daevataa suprasanna: ssupreetO varadO bhavatu

Udvaasana (To be done on the day of Nimajjan after above Puja)

namastae vighna raajaaya namastae vighnanaaSana
braahmaNaebhyObhyanuj~naataa gaChchadaeva yadhaa sukhaM
Sree mahaa gaNaadhipatayae nama:, yadhaasthaanaM udvaasayaami;
punaraagamanaayacha

svasti prajaabhya: paripaalayaMtaaM nyaayaena maargaena maheeM maheeSaa
gO braahmaNaebhya: Subhamastu nityaM, IOkaa: samastaa sukhinO bhavaMtu.
kaalae varshatu parjanya: pRthivee sasya Saaline
daeSOyaM kshObha rahitO brahmaNaa saMtu nirbhaya:
aputraa: putriNa: ssaMtu putriNa ssaMtupautriNa:
adhanaa: ssadhanaa: saMtu jeevaMtu SaradaaM SataM

Great sage called SUTHA once narrated the story of how vinayaka was born, what is the dosha that comes when we see the moon on vinayaka chaviti and the remedy from the dosha.

Once there lived a demon king by the name of GAJASURA, he was named so because he had the form of an elephant(GAJA). He performed great penance(tapasya) for lord Shiva. Shiva who was pleased with the penance came to him and offered him a boon(vara). That demon prayed lord Shiva as soon as he saw him and then prayed that “ hey lord, I would ask you stay in my stomach” as boon. Lord Shiva known for his love towards the followers agreed and stayed in the stomach of the Gajasura.

In the meantime, goddess Parvati wife of lord Shiva, who was in kailasam(the abode of lord Shiva) was getting worried, as her husband was not to be seen for many days. She searched and finally found out that lord Shiva was residing in the stomach of the demon Gajasura. Then she was very worried on how to get her husband back and prayed to her brother lord Vishnu. Lord Vishnu came to Parvati, who narrated the whole story of her husband and requested Vishnu to help in getting her husband back. Vishnu consoled Parvati and promised that he would get back her husband.

Lord Vishnu along with other deities like Indira, Brahma etc hatched a plan of getting Shiva back. As a part of the plan they decorated NANDI(the bull) as GANGIREDDU(this is a part of Andhra tradition wherein bulls are decorated, trained to make movements according to the music) and gods were disguised as musical instrument players where all the gods took up different musical instruments. With everything ready all of them went to the capital city of the demon Gajasura.

In the city , they started the show of making the bull move to their music and it was magnificent and started pulling huge crowds. The fame of the Bull play reached Gajasura and he summoned them to his court. In the court all the gods made Nandi play beautifully by which Gajasura was impressed and asked the band to go ahead and ask for anything and he would for sure give them. Listening to that Vishnu said that the fancy bull was no other than Nandi the vehicle of Shiva and they were here for Shiva.

Listening to that Gajasura understood that the one who spoke was none other than Lord Vishnu famous for killing demons and knowing that he had no other way out but to stand on his word he once again prayed to lord Shiva and asked for another boon stating that “ His death was eminent and so he prayed to Shiva that he made his head to be prayed in all the lokas (bhoo lokam, patala lokam etc) and that Shiva should wear his skin as clothes.” For which lord Shiva agreed. Vishnu asked Nandi to pierce the stomach of Gajasura, which Nandi did and Shiva was out from the stomach of Gajasura. Vishnu then advised Shiva that boons were to be given on discretion and asked him to consider before giving boons to demons. Then all the gods left and so did Shiva, mounted Nandi and left to kailasam.

Birth of Ganesha:

Knowing the arrival of Lord Shiva, Parvati feels relieved and happy. She performs abhyangana snana (this is a form of bath taken by applying oil to the whole body massage until the whole oil gets into the body and then apply flour called “Nalugu “ to body and rub so that the flour peels of taking all the dust). While performing the bath she prepares a boy with the flour and installs life into it . The child is born, and she asks him to be guard at the front door as long as she is bathing and tell him not to let anyone enter the house.

The child is now standing as a guard to the door of the house of Parvati. Shiva comes home and tries to get into the home, where the child is stopped him. Shiva gets angry and in a fit of rage kills the boy by beheading and burning the head and enters the house.

Paravti who is ready by now, receives lord Shiva with affection. While talking the discussion comes up on the boy who was guarding the door. Shiva tells Parvati that he had killed him upon which Parvati narrates the whole story of the birth of the boy and becomes sad. Shiva repents on what he had done and the only way that he can bring the boy to life is by attaching a new head. He sends all the soldiers under his command to go and fetch a head of the person who is lying (sleeping) with his head positioned in the North direction. Then all the soldiers go in all the directions and finally return with the head of Gajasura stating that Gajasura was the only one sleeping with his head kept in the North direction.(Hence it is advised not to sleep keeping the head in North direction. One more reason being that South is the position of Yama and no one would want to see Yama as soon as they get up). Shiva then brings back the boy to life by attaching the head of Gajasura and named him Gajanana (Ganesha). He was given a rat by the name of Anindyudu as vehicle.

Shiva and parvati after few years had another son by the name of Kumaraswamy. Kumaraswamy became the commander of the army of gods later. Kumaraswamy is also called as karthikeya, Subramanya etc.

Commander of Vighnas:

Vighna : Means some obstacle that would come for any work we would want to do before the work itself gets started. That is you will get lot of troubles before you start the work and finally you will not be able to complete the work. Vighnas will never allow you to finish the work as expected by you.

Once all the gods, sages meet Shiva and pray him and ask him to appoint someone as a head to the Vighnas. Kumaraswamy comes forward and asks his father to give the head of vighnas post to him as Gajanana is short and fat. But Gajanana(Ganesha) also wants the post. So Shiva puts them to a test. The test is to go around all the worlds and to bath in all the holy rivers present in those worlds and return.

Whoever comes first will be appointed as the head of Vighnas.

Listening to which Kumaraswamy sits on his vehicle Peacock and flies for completing the test. Ganesh on the other hand feels sorrow approaches his father and prays him saying, "you know that I am fat, short and cannot move as fast as Kumaraswamy. So I request you to advice me on how to win this competition." Lord Shiva responds to his prayer and says that if you recite the NARAYANA MANTRAM and do circumberance to parents(circling around the parents) it is equal to bathing in all the holy rivers. Shiva teaches Ganesha Narayana mantra and Ganesh reciting the mantra does the pradakshina to his parents. Because of the affect of the mantra and pradakishna, Kumaraswamy always sees his brother Ganesh to finish the bath and leave as he tries to enter for a bath in any of the holy river.

Kumaraswamy returns to kailasam and tells his father to forgive him of his ignorance in recognizing his elder brother's capability and requests him to place Ganesha as the Head of Vighnas. So Ganesh is named as the head of the Vighnas and hence called VIGHNESHWAR(LORD OF VIGHNAS). This ceremony of placing Ganesha as the head of the Vighnas was done on Bhadrapadha sudha chaviti and from that day on it is celebrated as vinayaka chaturthi or ganesh chaturdi or vinayaka chaviti. All the people, gods, sages etc of all worlds presented Ganesha with lot of different food items like Bananas,Coconuts, sweets like Laddu,kudumulu etc and Ganesh ate most of them

He wishing to seek the blessings of his mother and father goes to them with his big stomach. He tries to take their blessing by doing sashtanga Namaskaram (sashtanga Namaskaram: where in the persons lies down on the floor with his hand stretched over the forehead, and his face, stomach legs, all touch the ground), but because of his stomach if he tries to keep his hand on the ground his legs would raise and if he places his legs on the ground his hands would raise. Looking at the way Ganesha was doing the namaskara the MOON which resides on the head of lord Shiva laughs and Ganesha is subjected to DRISHITI which causes the stomach of Ganesh to break open and Ganesha dies. Looking at his dead son Parvati gets angry and then puts a curse on Moon that “As her son died because of the Dishti by Moon, the one who would from now on see Moon will be falsely alleged (blamed) (NEELAPANINDA causing pain to them, i.e.the one who would look Moon will be held responsible for the bad deed or crime that they have not committed)”.

Then Brahma along with all the others goes to Kailasam and gives life to the dead Ganesha and prays Parvati to withdraw her curse.

Parvati relieved of the pain, is happy to see her son and so she reduces the intensity of the curse by stating that “ the curse would prevail only on the day, her son was dead because of Moons DISHTI” i.e on the 4th day of Bhadrapada Masam. (Bhadrapada sudha chaviti). So people from that day onwards refrained themselves from looking at the moon on the day of vinayaka chaviti.

This went for some time. In Dwapara yuga(there are four YUGAS) ,one day sage Narada came to see Lord Krishna in the city of Dwaraka. He informed him of the curse of Parvati, narrated the whole story and advised him not to see the moon today as it was vinayakchaviti.

Krishna made this matter to be known to all the people of his kingdom and he also was careful not to look at moon. Krishna loves to drink milk and so goes to the cow yard and milks the cow and when he is about to drink the milk, he sees the reflection of moon in it. He immediately remembers what Narada had said and prepares himself to face the false allegation he might be dragged into.

Some time passes by and once a person by the name SATRAJITT visits sri Krishna and shows him a diamond by the name of SAMANTAKA MANI, which was given to Satrajit by the Lord Sun.

The specialty of the diamond being, it gives out eight kgs of gold every day. Then Krishna asks Satrajit to give to the king for the best use for the welfare of the people. But Satrajit refuses and Krishna lets it go.

Once Prasena, the brother of Satrajit, goes hunting wearing the diamond. Looking at the diamond and presuming it to be meat a Loin attacks and kills Prasena and takes the diamond. A bear has a look at the diamond with the Loin and fights with it and takes the diamond to his home which is a cave and ties it to the cradle in which his son is sleeping for him to play. The next day as Prasena doesn't return, Satrajit blames that Krishna has killed his brother and taken the Diamond as he as refused to give to Krishna. Listening to which Krishna understands that, this blame was due to looking at the reflection of the moon in milk during Vinayaka chaturthi. Inorder to free himself of the blame, Krishna enquires on what happened and goes to the forest looking for Prasena.

In the forest at one place he finds the dead body of Prasena and foot marks of a loin. He follows the foot marks of Loin and after some time comes to a place where he sees that there has been a fight between a Lion and a Bear. He then follows the footsteps of the Bear and reaches the cave of the bear. Krishna enters the cave and sees the diamond tied to the cradle. He tries to take it and the girl start crying hearing which the bear comes and attacks Krishna. Krishna fights back with the bear.

The fight goes on for 28 days and the bear loses all it energy and realizes that Krishna is none other than RAMA. The bear is none other than JAMBAVANTHA the king of bears and aide of Rama in Tretayuga. He then remembers how after the war with Ravana Rama grants a boon to Jambavanta , and Jambavanti foolishly asks for a duel with Rama. Which Rama grants and says that his boon would be fulfilled later and it is know that Krishna has come to fulfill the boon and both Rama and Krishna are the avatara(forms) of Lord Vishnu. He then prays to Krishna who relieves Jambavantha of all the pains. Jambavanta along with the diamond also gives him his daughter Jambavati and requests him to accept her as his wife. Krishna agrees and returns to Dwaraka along with the diamond and the girl.

He summons Satrajit returns the diamond and narrates him the whole story.

Listening to which, Satrajit repents and offers Krishna not only the diamond but also his daughter Satyabhama. Krishna rejects the diamond and accepts Satyabhama as his wife.

All the people, sages then pray to Krishan and tell him that because you are the almighty you were able to prove your innocence. But what about normal people like us. Please show us some means to over come the blame if we look at the Moon

on vinayaka chaviti. Krishna pleased by the prayers, gives a boon that those who perform the Ganesh Pooja and would listen to the story of birth of Ganesha and the story of smantakamani and put the AKSHINTALU(rice which is prepared by mixing it with pasupu (turmeric) and are used to do pooja) on their heads would be

freed from the curse if they accidentally see the Moon.