

SIVA AND VISHNU TEMPLE IN EMANESWARAM PARAMAKUDI TALUK**Mr. G. Boomidass***Research Scholar, Department of History
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The Indian state of Tamil Nadu, which is known as the Land of Temples because of its Dravidian style Hindu temples, culture, and heritage. In comparison to other Indian states, Tamil Nadu has the most temples. Tamil Nadu, fittingly dubbed "the land of temples" by the media, is home to over 40,000 Hindu, Buddhist, Jain, indigenous deities, and Ayyavazhi temples. Many of them are between 800 and 5000 years old and can be found all around the state. These temples were built throughout centuries by monarchs of numerous dynasties. Tamil Nadu is the place where the Dravidian style of temple architecture flourished in great and spectacular proportions. The temples in Tamil Nadu are well known for its Vimanas (storeys) and Gopurams.

Keywords: Emaneswaram, architecture, Dravidian style, Hindu temples, culture, heritage

Introduction

There are 38,615 temples in Tamil Nadu, according to the Hindu Endowments Board. Here are the majority of the world's largest Hindu temples. With historical records dating back at least 3,000 years, the temples maintain the very core of Tamil land's culture and legacy, with sophisticated architecture, a diversity of sculptures, and rich inscriptions. Emaneswaram is located 12 miles north of Paramagudi on the northern bank of the Vaigai River. It is located on the Paramagudi-Ramanatapuram (via Nainarkoil) bus route. This settlement is on the bus route from Paramagudi to Sivaganga through Ilayangudy. On the Madras-Dhanushkodi railway line, Paramagudi is the closest station. To get rid of a curse, Yema, the Lord of Death, is claimed to have worshipped Eswaran (Siva) at this location. As a result, Emaneswaram was named after the tragedy. In Sanskrit, the location is known as *Mallikarjunapuram Prithivanam*.

At this location, there is an ancient Siva temple with stone inscriptions as well as an equally old Adinarayana Pillayar temple. The Sivaganga Samasthanam owns the Siva temple. The Varadaraja Perumal temple, which is less than 200 years old and belongs to the local Sourashtra community, is of recent origin. In 1947, this temple's Kumbabisekam was held.

Sri Varadaraja Perumal temple Emaneswaram

History

Lord Perumal appeared in the dream of a local devotee, informing him that He was in the form of an idol in a canal nearby. The devotee was overjoyed to discover the Lord, who had been put in the canal in the name of Varadaraja Perumal. In the days that followed, the shrine increased in size and popularity.

Lord Varadaraja, the presiding deity, blesses the worshippers from beneath the Punyakoti Vimana in the sanctum sanctorum. The Vimana is worshipped first, followed by the Lord. It is said that if they practice this worship, their sins would be forgiven. Brahmotsava is observed in the month of Vaikasi, which runs from May to June. Lord Venkatachalapathy is dressed as Lord Purattasi on Purattasi Saturdays in Tirupati from September through October. On the third Saturday of the month, Lord is decked out in Vaira Angi garb. As a result, He is also known as Tirupati Perumal. Lord comes to Vaigai as Kallazhagar Perumal on Vaikasi Poornima day in May-June, like he does in Madurai temple. Then, the event of His granting salvation to Maharshi Maanduka is celebrated in a very grand manner.

On the full moon Panchami (fifth) days of Chithirai (April-May) and Aipasi (October-November), Lord blesses worshippers on the Garuda Vahana. The shrine of Mother Perundevi is to the right of the Lord's. Behind him is a shrine to Chackathazhwar, who appears with 16 hands and a fiery crown. A separate shrine dedicated to Lord Srinivasa Perumal and Mother Alarmelmangai Thayar was built earlier. All pujas for the presiding deity are performed in this temple.

Vimana of the Temple

Punniakoti design is used for the Vimana above the sanctum sanctorum. The Navagraha-nine-planets shrine is in the prakara, while Karuppanaswami, the temple's guardian god, sits outside. The Lord Emaneswaranar temple, which was worshipped by Yama, the God of Death, after he was banished by Lord Siva while attempting to capture Sage Markandeya, is only a short distance away.

Festival

The temple celebrates Vaikasi Brahmotsavam in May-June, Navarathri in September-October and Vaikunda Ekadasi in December-January.

Emaneswaram Udayar Temple

History

Sage Markandeya, who had just 16 years to live, was on a pilgrimage to Siva temples, asking for a longer life. On the last day of his life, he was hugging the Lord at Tirukadayur's Lord Amruthakadeswarar temple. Lord Yama swung his rope to kill

Markandeya. The Lord Sivalinga was hit by the rope. Siva threw Yama with His left leg, enraged. Yama, realising his foolishness, built a linga at the spot where he fell and begged Lord's forgiveness. Lord granted his request and reinstated him in his position. Lord resided in this place with the name Emaneswaram Udayar as asked by Yama.

Lord Siva graces as Anugrahamurthy (protector) in this temple, seated under the Indra Vimana in the sanctuary sanctorum, after being a Samharamurthy (destroyer) in Tirukadayur by punishing Yama. Devotees pray here for long life and protection from Saturn's negative aspects. It is believed that completing Ayush Homa and celebrating 60th and 80th birthdays in the temple will bestow longevity on the devotee. On the Masi Magam day, Lord Muruga, who is supposed to be Siva Himself, visits the Theetham festival as a representative of Lord Siva.

On the last Monday of Karthikai month of December, Annabishekam is performed to Lord Muruga. Lord Raja Ganapathy is praised as the temple's Vinayaka.

Festival

The temple celebrates Margazhi Tiruvadhirai in December-January, Navarathri in September-October, Skanda Sashti in October-November, Masi Magam, and Maha Shivrathri in February-March.

Conclusion

The Siva and Vishnu temples in Emaneswaram serve as the Society's fulcrum. The Emaneswaram taluk temples are known for its fairs and festivals.

References

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