



Aulmighu Ranganathaswamy Temple
Karamadai - Coimbatore



Conclusions

1. Our temples are built, conserved, preserved, maintained, managed and administered according to the Agamas and Sirpa sastras, which are very ancient possibly thousands of years old.
2. **UNESCO** has a very very limited role to play or possibly no role to play in our Temple management. Because, our temples are the **Living Monuments**
3. **HR&CE** Department shall employ only Hindus for the various positions, particularly the Hindus who have a faith and belief in the Temple rituals and worships and who are willing to participate in the Temple proceedings to make it more meaningful and to bring out the best of each and every employee.
4. Since a dedicated Archaeologist and their team are involved in the Conservation, Preservation and Maintenance, the Archaeological Survey of India has also a very limited role. Since ASI is involved in multi various activities and disciplines it will be obviously difficult for them to understand the Temple Architecture and their related

activities.

5. HR&CE Department is to have a dedicated Engineering and Archeologist team. They need to be given a constant training / up-skilling programmes to understand the varying needs of the Temple management
6. Sthapathies / சிற்பக் கலைஞர்கள் and their team has a very exclusive role to play.
7. The different groups are to be audited at least on an annual basis and the observations found in the audits to be discussed, rectified and documented for future verifications.
8. The inventory of the Moorthies / Vigragams to be maintained with the details of pictures, material of construction and possibly the age in Electronic formats and hard copies. The locations of these Moorthies / Vigragams are the primary importance.
9. The inventory of the Jewelleries, Crowns, and similar items are to be maintained at the respective temples and audited at least on an annualized basis.
10. The securities of these properties are to be monitored by the close circuit televisions and cameras and to be centrally monitored at the Head office. The effectiveness of these

instruments needs to be documented and audited on an annualized basis.

11. The audits done by Sthalasthars, Archagars, Bundaries and the Trust Board Members are also to be maintained, reviewed, corrective and preventive actions taken and documented at least on an annualized basis shall be stored at appropriate Temples as well as at HR&CE Headquarters.
12. The representatives from the different groups will form the auditing and may audit either independently or in groups.
13. Any suggestions received from the different groups, devotees, Art collectors, Archaeologist, Historians, Academicians and similar groups are to be reviewed and included in the manual in the upcoming editions.
14. At least some of the bigger temples must have museums to exhibit the damaged Moorthies / Vigrags, the history of the temples, the historical documents / photographs and the damaged pieces replaced while conserving / preserving / maintaining activities.
15. The museums can also have a small library to house the religious books and journals.
16. The documentation of the culverts in different temples in

regard to the period and the messages they convey shall also be exhibited in the library.

17. Whenever any major renovations are done it is recommended to exhibit the names of the Sthapathies, Agama Experts and Donors detailing the time and approximate cost involved for information of the visiting deities. This information shall be independently erected without disturbing the Temple buildings. This will also be a source of motivation/inspiration for these groups to carry out the renovation activities.
18. **AGAMAM** - Invariably, most temples are built, conserved, preserved and maintained by certain Agama principles. We should not / cannot impose different Agama rules other than what is followed in any temples. This is one of the stipulations in the Agama rules.

For example:

Shri Pundarikatcha Perumal Temple in Thiruvellarai is following Panchratra Agamam Parama samhithai. Therefore, Vaikanasa Agama rules shall not be applied here.

One of the important rules to be observed in implementing the conservation policies.

19. **CAPACITY BUILDING** - Lime - Mortar grinding machine Development.

Traditional machine developed by the key author Sri. V.S. Jayabal, with modern technology is the source of attraction and learning curve for the people involved in the Temples Renovations.

20. **AGAMAS** - One of our distinguished , committee members and authors of this manual Shri. U Ve K Sriraman Bhattachariyar Swamy conducted a **Pancharatra Agama** congress in SriRangam during October 2017 for 3 days.

Almost about 30 experts in Pancharatra Agama from all over the country, participated, shared their knowledge and delivered lectures in the Congress.

Close to about 300 participants joined in the Congress and gained knowledge through lectures and deliberations.

21. **TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE** - One of our distinguished committee members and authors of this **Conservation, Preservation and Maintenance Manual**, Sthapathi Shri. Kumara Gurubaran delivered a series of 24 lectures, spread over a period 2 years 2017 - 2019 at **Indian Institute of Technology, Madras** sponsored by **National Center For Safety Of Heritage Structures (NCSHS)** head quartered at IIT-M Campus.

These series of lectures were well attended by **NCSHS** and **IIT-Madras** Civil & Structural Engineering faculty.

Duration of each lectures was about 3 - 4 hrs. The main topic was Temple Architecture, part of this lectures program is from **Part 4** of this manual.

HR&CE department is planning to publish the contents these lectures in a book format for the benefit of the persons involved in Temples Renovations.

This publication is also going to be part of the conservation manual.

HR & CE Staff training / upskilling program.

One of the authors Shri V.S. Jayabal and his brother Dr. S. Velumani had discussions with the Secretary and Commissioner of the department in July 2019 and March 2020 to organize a 2 days on - site training program in Thiruvellarai Shri Pundarikatcha Perumal Temple .

Faculty is from our Thiruppani Committee.

The program scheduled in April 2020 could, stands postponed due to the current situation and will be organized ASAP.

22. To enhance the serene environment in the temples and the religious landscapes,

22.1. உபந்யாசம் / கதாகலட்சேபம்

Every Friday, at least in some of the 10 major temples these lectures can be organized.

22.2. **Sarva Veda Parayanam.**

At least once in a year Veda Parayanam can be organized in the major temples with atleast 30 Vedic pandits, to give an opportunity for the devotees to listen and enhance their knowledge and wisdom.

22.3. தேவாரம்

At least once in a year தேவாரம் chanting can be organized in the major temples with atleast 30 Vedic pandits, to give an opportunity for the devotees to listen and enhance their knowledge and wisdom.

22.4. **Vishnu Sahasranamam.**

At least once in a year Vishnu Sahasranama Parayanam can be chanted in the major temples with atleast 30 Vedic pandits, to give an opportunity for the devotees to listen and enhance their knowledge and wisdom.

22.5. பரதநாட்டியம் & நாட்டியாஞ்சலி programs can be conducted at least once in a year in all major Temples.

By organising such programs and many more than listed, cultural and religious landscapes will get enriched and even more devotees will be drawn in to the Temples, enable the outlook of life, perception and the purpose of our existence will be more realised and life becomes more easy and meaningful.

Many more children will get interested into learning the Vedam, தேவாரம், பரதநாட்டியம் and similar such programs.

Consequently every devotee will be integrated into the Temple's **Conservation , Preservation & Maintenance** activities. This will become more of the community's responsibilities / activities.

Our Temples and our lost culture and glory of the past, destroyed by the invasions over the centuries can be reinstated by properly administering the Temples.

India was the richest country in the world, contributing to about 35 % of the world GDP. , 1000 years before. Today our country's contribution is barely 2%.

By following the above detailed programs and administering the temples properly, that means all the Temple rituals, Poojas and festivals must be performed with all sincerity and honesty as per the recommendations made in the manual, as stated in the Agamas, our Country India will regain its past glory in the planet Earth.

THANK YOU.

With all humbleness our committee has put forward their unbiased procedures, opinions and recommendations to the concerned systems, authorities and the implanting authorities.

There is a saying - No two technical people rarely / will agree on one opinion.

But here it's different, the respective contributors to this manual are open to ideas and suggestions from the able scholars with supporting slogans / documents to review and revise where ever needed.

Our wishes are to fulfill the long felt needs of the HR & CE department, the most mandated **Conservation, Preservation and Maintenance** manual for smooth functioning of the department, whoever is responsible to administer it.

For meeting the above mandatory requirements, our Thirupani Committee's draft **Conservation, Preservation and Maintenance** manual is submitted to The Commissioner, HR&CE Department on 30th September 2020, for his perusal.

Constant revisions are the necessities of such manual,

because as we pursue and discuss more and more, better philosophical concepts and ideas will originate from the scholars.

Since this manual is prepared in a short time between April and August 2020 on an emergency basis, any omissions in this manual will be supplemented by Volume 2 as early as possible. Volume 2 will deal with the conservation practices of the areas un-covered in Volume 1.

Perfection is not a small thing

Small things make perfection

All the authors hope, is seamless running of the department in regard to **Conservation, Preservation And Maintenance** of our Temples, our culture and our traditions and to carry forward the **Legacy** of our **Agamas and Sastras** to the future generations for their benefit peaceful coexistence.

Hindu way of living is our culture and tradition.

குறள் 9:

கோளில் பொறியின் குணமில்வே எண்குணத்தான்
தாளை வணங்காத் தலை.

மு.வரதராசன் விளக்கம்:

கேட்காதசெவி, பார்க்காத கண் போன்ற எண் குணங்களை உடைய
கடவுளின் திருவடிகளை வணங்காதவரின் தலைகள் பயனற்றவைகளாம்.



Bhagavad Gita - Chapter 2, slogan 38

Explanation by: Swami Chinmayananda



To the western mind and understanding, Inspiration is an accidental and mysterious happening over which the mortal has no control at all.

While to the eastern Rishis, inspired living is the real godly destiny of man when he lives in perfect unison with the Self within him.

Bhagavad Gita - Chapter 2, slogan 38

Explanation by: Swami Chinmayananda



Man is essentially an imitating animal. This is a psychological truth.

The moral rejuvenation of a society in any period of history can take place only because of the example set up by the leaders of the nation.

Students can be disciplined only when the teachers are well behaved ; the minor officials can't be kind and honest when the rulers of the country are corrupt tyrants.

Children's behavior depends entirely upon, and is ever controlled by, the standard of purity and culture of their parents.

Bhagavad Gita - Chapter 5, slogan 18

Explanation by: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan



vidyavinayasampanne .

Great learning brings great humility.

As our knowledge increases we become increasingly aware of the encircling darkness.

What we know is practically nothing compared to what we do not know.

A little knowledge leads to dogmatism, a little more to questioning and a little more takes us to a prayer.

Besides, humility comes from the knowledge that we are sustained in the existence by love of God.

The greatest thinkers of all ages were deeply religious men.

Vinaya: Humility or rather modesty which is the result of cultivation or discipline.

Bhagavad Gita - Chapter 18, slogan 26,27,28

Explanation by: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan



Renunciation Is to be Practiced Not towards the work but to the fruits OF the work.

Three Kinds of Doers. Gunnas.

26. The doer who is free from attachment, who has no speech of egotism, full of resolution and zeal and who is unmoved by success or failure - he is said to be of the nature of goodness - Sattva.

27. The doer who is swayed by passion, who eagerly seeks the fruits of his works, who is greedy, of harmful nature, impure, who is moved by joy and sorrow - he is said to be of 'passionate' nature Rajas.

28. The doer who is unbalanced, vulgar, obstinate, deceitful, malicious, indolent, despondent and procrastinating, he is said to be of the nature, 'dullness' - Tamas.

Bhagavad Gita - Chapter 7, slogan 3

Explanation by: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan



Among thousands of men scarcely one strives for perfection and of those who strive and succeed, scarcely one knows ME in truth.

Most of us do not even feel the need for perfection.

We grope along by the voice of tradition and authority.

Of those who strive to see the truth and reach the goal, only a few succeed.

Of those who gain the sight, not even one learns to walk and live by the sight.



Bibliography

Bhagavat Gita - Commentary by: Swami Chinmayananda

Bhagavat Gita by: Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Biodata



Shri V S Jayabal

Contributed to Part-1
(UNESCO+ASI+
AGAMA+ENGINEERING) &
Part-4 (ADMINISTRATION)

I am a graduate in Mechanical Engineering 1970 batch, from Madras University and a Master of Technology holder, in Foundry Technology from Indian Institute of Technology, **Kharagpur**, in the year 1972.

Then onwards, I worked in a Steel Foundries for 20 years and established own manufacturing facilities, a Stainless Steel Foundry and a Stainless Valve Manufacturing company in 1995 at Coimbatore, with a **German** family partnership 50 / 50 joint venture.

Traveled extensively in Europe and United States of America for about 18 years. In the year 2013, have sold my company to my German partner and quit the business life at the age of 65 years.

Since the year 2000, our family was engaged in renovating the

various Temples in Tamilnadu. For example, in Srirangam and its sub Temples, our family has done some considerable renovation works beginning 2009. After quitting the businesses in 2013, we decided to renovate a big temple in a large-scale.

Accordingly, we have decided to complete the incomplete Raja Gopuram in Shri. Pundarikatcha Perumal Temple at Thiruvellarai village in Tiruchirapalli dt. This Raja Gopuram construction began in 13 th century by Hoysala Kings from Mysore region, continued for many decades and abandoned it in 14th century due to the invasion of Muslims from North.

This Amazing Hoysala Architecture Raja Gopuram only one of it's kind in Tamilnadu attracted us and inspired us significantly. At this stage we have decided to complete this noble Raja Gopuram to it's full grandeur in 2013. This Raja Gopuram currently stands to 65 feet height and when fully completed will attain a height of 120 feet , with a massive base of 75 x 55 feet.

Another interesting feature is this monumental Raja Gopuram to be completed utilizing Lime - Mortar and a clay bricks of special dimensions.

Hence we decided to approach the **TamilNadu Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment (HR & CE) Department**, expressed our interest and submitted a detailed project report. Our proposals were accepted and permitted us to execute the project.

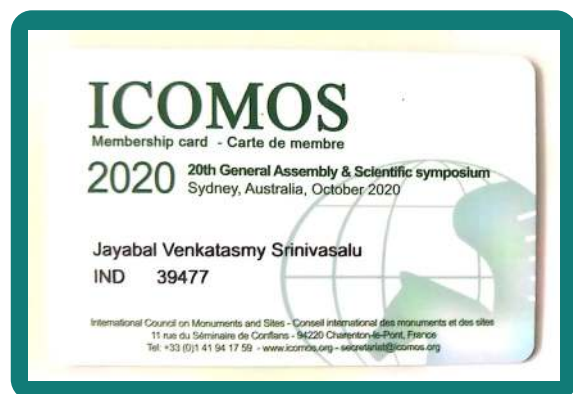
We thought it will be more appropriate to approach the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras for guidance. And decided to execute a Memorandum of Understanding with IIT, Madras and a National Centre for Conservation of Heritage Structures established in IIT M campus. Accordingly, we signed an MOU with them.

We have received the Government Order in 2016, for this noble Thiruppani (work).

During the course of discussions, I developed an interest in **ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites)** and started reading lot of literatures, from different centres in regard to conservation and maintenance. **ICOMOS** is a body of the **UNESCO** established in the year 1965.

This agency is involved in Conservation, Preservation and Maintenance activities for all the monuments as well as the Heritage sites all over the world. **ICOMOS** operates a little more than 100 countries in the planet earth. In India, **ICOMOS** office is Headquartered in **UNESCO** office in NewDelhi

So, I was drawn more and more into **ICOMOS** and decided to become a member, to enable me to establish more contacts with the like-minded professionals.



This gaining of knowledge will assist me and my technical team headed by the traditional Sthapathis to execute this noble task.

Shri Pundarikatcha Perumal Temple is a very much living Temple with poojas and religious activities performed on a day to day basis in a strict accordance to Agama Sastras.



Shri Ratneshwar Mahadev Mandir
Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh

Biodata



Shri. Mahesh

Contributed to Part-2
(PANCHARATRA &
VAIKASANA AGAMA)

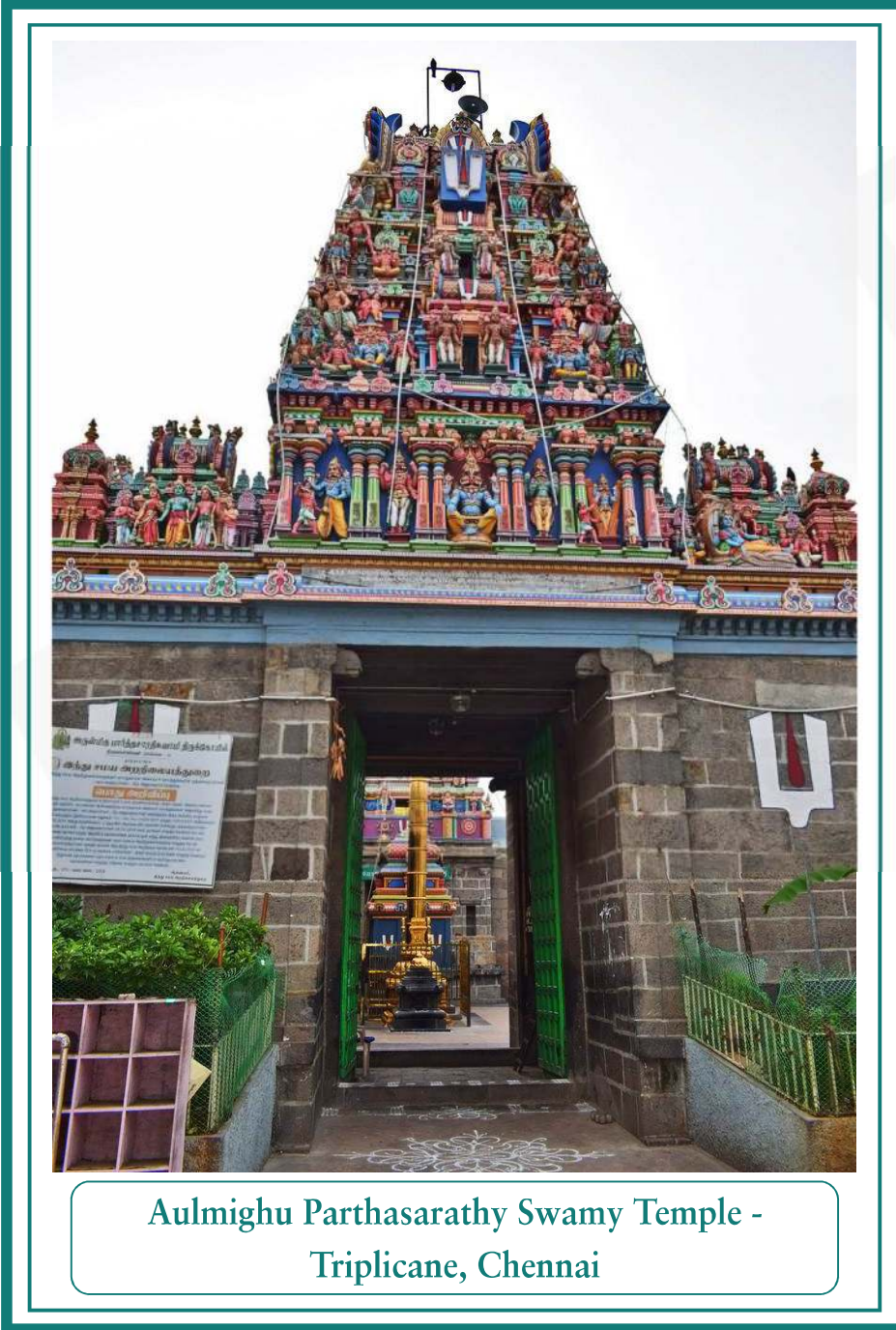
மகேஷ் என்கிற ரங்கராமானுஜ தாஸன்.

ஸ்ரீ ரங்கம் ஸ்ரீமத் ஆண்டவன் ரங்க ராமானுஜ
மஹாதேசிகள் திருவடிகளில் பஞ்ச ஸம்ஸ்காரமும்
உபாய பூர்த்தியும் பெற்றவர்.

“பெரியார்க்கு ஆட்பட்டக் கால் பெறாத பயன் பெறுமாறு”
என்கிறபடி ஸ்ரீ உ.வே. கோஷ்டிபுரம் ராமானுஜாசார்யர் ஸ்வாமி
திருவடிகளில் பகவத் விஷய, ஸ்ரீமத் ரஹஸ்யத்ரைய ஸாரம்,
சில்லர ரஹஸ்யம் முதலிய க்ரந்தங்களை காலக்ஷேபம்
செய்தவர்.

ஸ்ரீ பாஞ்சராத்ர ஆகம ப்ரயோகங்களை அர்ச்சகர்களுக்கு
ஸ்வாமி போதிக்கும் போது உடனிருந்து தொகுத்தவர்.

மஹாத்மா ஸ்ரீ க்ருஷ்ணப்ரேமி ஸ்வாமிகள், ஸ்ரீரங்கம் பெரிய கோவில் அண்ணா ரங்கராஜ பட்டர் ஸ்வாமி, வில்லூர் நடாதூர் கருணாகராச்சார்ய ஸ்வாமி முதலிய மஹான்களின் க்ருபைக்கு பாத்ரமானவர்.



Aulmighu Parthasarathy Swamy Temple -
Triplicane, Chennai

Biodata



Therazhundhur
Shri. U. Ve. K. Sriraman
Bhattacharriyar Swamy

Contributed to Part-3 (PANCHARATRA AGAMA)

பெயர்	: ஸ்ரீ. உ.வே.க.ஸ்ரீராமன் பட்டாச்சார்யார்
பிறந்த தேதி	: 1-6-1958
தகப்பனார்	: ஸ்ரீ. உ.வே.ஸா.கண்ணன் பட்டாச்சார்யார் ஸ்வாமி
தாயார்	: ஸ்ரீமதி ஸாரநாயகி அம்மாள்
பிறப்பிடம்	: தேரமுந்தூர், தமிழ்நாடு
தொரிந்த மொழிகள்	: தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம், ஹிந்தி, ஸம்ஸ்கிருதம் & ஆங்கிலம்

படிப்பறிவு:

- திருமலை திருப்பதி தேவஸ்தான பாடசாலையில் ஸ்ரீபாஞ்சராத்திர ஆகமத்தின் உட்பிரிவுகளைக் கசடறக் கற்றவர்.
- ஆழ்வார்கள் அருளிச்செயலில் நாட்டம் அதிகம்.
- வேதங்களின் சில அம்சங்களைப் பயின்றவர்.

கைங்கர்யம்:

- சுமார் 16 வயது முதலே தகப்பனாருடனும், மற்றும் பல பெரியோர்களுடனும் தொடர்பு கொண்டு அவர்கள் மூலம் உத்ஸவாதிகள், மற்றும் ப்ரதிஷ்டைகளில் ஈடுபட்டு அவரவர்களிடம் ஆகம பாடங்களும் பயின்றவர்.
- தேரமுந்தூர், திருச்செறை போன்ற திவ்யதேசங்களில் நித்யகைங்கர்யம்.
- அலமேலுமங்காபுரத்தில் 3 வருடம் அர்ச்சகம் கைங்கர்யம்.
- பம்பாய் பனஸ்வாடி ஸ்ரீபாலாஜிமந்திரில் சுமார் மூன்று வருடங்கள்.
- சிகந்திராபாத் (ஆந்திரா) ஸ்ரீவெங்கடேசப்பெருமாள் கோவிலில் சுமார் 25 வருடங்கள் அர்ச்சகசேவை.
- ஹைதராபாத் பத்ராத்திரி என்று அழைக்கப்படும் கொண்டாபூர் ஸ்ரீராமாலயத்தில், கர்ஷணாதி ப்ரதிஷ்டை, ப்ரதிஷ்டாதி உத்ஸவம், என்று கூறும் படியான பற்பல கைங்கர்யங்களை சுமார் 20 வருடங்களாகச் செய்து வருபவர்.

மஹா ஹோமங்கள் மற்றும் கும்பாபிஷேகங்கள்

- :இதுவரை சுமார் 700க்கும் மேற்பட்ட கும்பாபிஷேகங்களை செய்து, பற்பல மஹநீயர்களின் பாராட்டுதல்களைப் பெற்றவர்.
- ஸ்ரீரங்கம் ஜீயர் நடத்திய பல 108 குண்ட யாகங்களில் முன்னிருந்து நடத்தியவர்.
- ஸ்ரீமந்நாராயணஜீயர் ஸ்வாமி திருவரங்கத்தில் எழுந்தருளி நடத்திய புகழ்பெற்ற காவேரி புஷ்கரம் போன்ற மிகப்பெரிய க்ரது(யாகங்கள்)க்களை முன்னிருந்து நடத்தியவர். மேலும்

அவரோடு பத்ரிகாஸ்ரமம், மற்றும் புகழ்பெற்ற கேஷத்ரங்களில் எண்ணற்ற சுதர்சன யாகங்களை நடத்தியவர்.

- திருநாராயணபுரம் (மேல்கோட்டை) யில் ஸ்ரீமணவாளமாமுனிகள் பீடம் ஜீயர் ஸ்வாமி நடத்திய திருவஷ்டாக்ஷர மூலமந்திரம் (1 கோடி) ஹோமத்தில் கலந்துகொண்டு, நடத்தி பற்பல மஹான்களின் ஆசிகளுக்கு இலக்காணவர்.
- இவர் நடத்திய யாகங்களிலேயே மிகப்பெருமையாகவும், இன்றளவும் கூறப்படுவது மைசூர் (பெளகோலா)வில் நடந்த 1 கோடி லக்ஷமீந்ருஸிம்ம மஹா யாகம். அதில் சுமார் 1,300 வேதபண்டிதர்களைக் கொண்டு நடத்தப்பட்டது. அதிலும் தலைமை.
- மேலும் தமிழகம், அசாம், பிஹார், குஜராத், மஹாராஷ்ட்ரா, ஆந்த்ரா, கர்நாடகா, கேரளா, ராஜஸ்தான் போன்ற மாநிலங்களிலும், பற்பல திவ்ய தேசங்களிலும், கேஷத்ரங்களிலும், மஹா ஸம்ப்ரோக்ஷணம் முதல் நித்யோத்ஸவ, பஷோத்ஸவங்களை நடத்தி வருபவர்.

இன்னும் பற்பல யாகங்கள், பூஜைகள் மூலம் எம்பெருமானுக்கு ஸேவைகள் செய்து வருபவர்.

தொண்டு:

- எவ்வளவு இருந்தாலும் மனநிறைவான வரலாறு, எதிர்கால சந்ததியினரை உருவாக்க எடுத்த முயற்சி. அதாவது இதுவரை தமிழகத்திலேயே இல்லாத ஸ்ரீபாஞ்சராத்ர ஆகம பாடசாலையை முதன்முதலில் நிறுவி எம்பெருமான்

திருவருளோடும் ஒருசில மஹநீயர்களின் உதவியோடும் சுமார் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான மாணாக்கர்களை உருவாக்கியதுதான்.

- அத்துடன் நம் பொக்கிஷங்களான ஸ்ரீபாஞ்சராத்ர ஆகம நூல்களையும், திவ்யதேச வரலாறுகள், புராணங்களின் மூலஸ்லோகங்கள் (கேஷத்ரமாஹாத்மியங்கள்) தமிழ், ஸம்ஸ்கிருதம், க்ரந்தம், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம் போன்ற பாஷைகளில் தானே அச்சிட்டு விலைமதிக்க முடியாத புஸ்தகங்களை வெளிக்கொணர்வது, விலையில்லாமலே அனைவருக்கும் கொடுப்பது தான் இவரது சிறப்பான இயல்புகுணம். இதுவரை சுமார் 25 பழமையான ஆகமநூல்களையும், இதிஹாஸ புராணங்களையும் வெளிக்கொணர்ந்தவர். இன்னமும் பல ஸம்ஹிதைகள் வெளிவரவேண்டும் என்று ஆசைப்படுபவர். அதற்கு நம்பெருமாள் (அர்ச்சகர்வாயிலாக) இவருடன் நேரிலே பேசி அருள்பாலித்த வரலாறு திருவரங்க வாசிகளுக்குத் தெரியும்.
- SVBC Channel ல் பல திவ்ய தேச மஹாத்மியங்களை அனைவருக்கும் புரியும் வண்ணம் எளிதாக புராண ப்ரமாணங்களுடன் தருகிறார்.
- ஸ்ரீபாஞ்சராத்ர ஆகமத்தின் முக்கியத்துவத்தை அனைவரும் அறியும் வண்ணம் பற்பல ஸதஸ்கள் நடத்தியுள்ளார்.

எம்பெருமான், எம்பெருமானார் அருள்புரிவராக

பொலிக பொலிக பொலிக



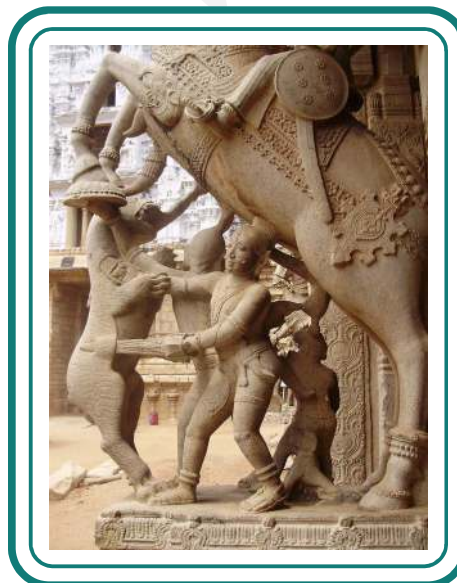
Biodata



**Sthapathi
Shri. Kumaragurubaran**

**Contributed to Part-4
(SIRPA SASTRAM &
TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE)**

A post graduate diploma in temple arts holder from Alagappa University, Karaikudi, Shri. Kumaragurubaran is a HRCE Department approved Sthapathi.





Biodata



Shri. A.V. Swaminatha
Sivachariyar

Contributed to Part-5 (SIVAGAMAM)

According to the ancient saying “Koil Peruthathu Kumbhakonam,” (though Kumbhakonam has been referred to in literature as “Kodamuku”) the city with its large number of Saiva & Vainava temples, people call it as Kumbakkonam. It is in this place where world renowned Mahamagam festival is celebrated. In the year 1965 at Pullirukkuvelloore, A.M. Vaithyanatha Gurukkal & Lakshmi Vaidhyanathan gave birth to a son Sivasri A.V Swaminatha Sivachariyar.

PULL means Eagle, IRUKKU means Vedas, VEL means Murugan, OORE means Suriyan, Known and worshipped by all four, it attained its name as “PULLIRUKKUVELLOORE”. Since the god here was worshipped by many Devatas, such as Jadayu, Vedas, Murugan, Angaragan, Goddess Ambika, the place was also named

after them as Jadayupuri, Vedapuri, Kandapuri, Parithipuri, Anka ragapuram, Ambikapuram, respectively. just god himself became the medicine and mantra giving solace to human race, it was also called the Vinaytheerthankoil; famous with its many names as also vaidheeswaran, With his ancestry in Pullirukkuvelloore, he had his basic education in velloore school, In 1977 at the Dharumayadeenam Veda Sivagama Patasalai he learnt Veda , Agama, Sastra from Sivapuram Sri Swaminatha Sivachariyar and later worked as priest in Velloore Devasthanam. In 1989 he served as head master of Dharumayadeenam Veda Sivagama Patasalai where he had taken a training. In 1996 at Mayiladuthurai, on the banks of the river Kaveri, he started the Sivapuram Veda Sivagama Patasalai named after his guru's native place.

As “Sarvasadhagam” he has performed more than Thousand Consecrations in India & other Countries. More than 300 students who took training at Veda Sivagama Patasalai, have turned out to be best priests and are working not only in india and also other countries. “Aanmartha Sivapooja Vilakkam” (Explanation of siva pooja) book and other essays about vedagamas have been written by him. He had submitted research papers at several Veda Sivagama Seminars and Conferences on Thirumurai and has also been giving lectures and doing research on Veda Sivagama Thirumurai, Being a close associate of Tamilnadu's three great Thirumadangal Dharumayadhinam, Thiruvavaduthurai Aadhinam, and Thiruppanandhal Kasi Mutt. he has been taking part in the consecration of several ancient temples and seminars. Treading the path of Saivasiddhantha enlightened by

Dharumayatheenam 26 th Guru Maha Sannithanam. he has been undertaking the propaganda of Saivasamayam as his principal task.

His awards

Sivagama Praveenar - Dharumayathinam	1982
Sivagama Bhoopathi - Rathnagiri Sathas, Vellore	1990
Sivagama Rathnakaram	
-Skandaguru Vidhyalayam, Thirupparankundram	2000
SivagamaSiddhanthasarabham	
- Sriboomiswarar Devasthanam, Kunnam	2002
Sivagama Seelar	
- All India Aadi saiva developing Conference, Mayuram	2004
Sivagama Selvar - Sri Mayuranathar consecration	2005
Sivagama Kalanidhi - Dharumayadhinam	2006
Sivagama Vachana Bushanam	
- Perth Hindu Temple, Australia	2008

The important consecration performed by him in India and other countries under his guidance (sarvasathagam) In India

Mayuranatha swami temple,	Mayiladuthurai
Mahalinga swami temple,	Thiruvidaimaruthur
Sarabheswarar temple,	Thirubuvanam
Mahamariyammam temple,	Samayapuram
Sattanathaswamy temple,	Sirkazhi
Athmanathaswamy temple,	Avudayarkoil