



# MAHOTSAVAM

## KANICHUKULANGARA DEVI TEMPLE



### LOCATION

Panchayat/  
Municipality/  
Corporation

Mararikkulam North Panchayat

District

Alappuzha



### ACCESSIBILITY

Nearest Town/  
Landmark/ Junction

Mararikkulam junction – 3.800 Km

Nearest Bus station

Kanichukulangara Bus Stop – 100 m

Nearest Railway  
station

Cherthala Railway Station -12Km  
Alappuzha Railway Station - 13Km

Nearest Airport

Cochin International Airport -92Km



### CONTACT

The Secretary  
KanichukulangaraDevaswom  
Mararikkulam North  
Alappuzha – 688530  
Phone: +91-478-2862570  
Email: [secretary@kanichukulangaradevitemple.com](mailto:secretary@kanichukulangaradevitemple.com)



TIME

DATES

February-March (*Kumbham*)

FREQUENCY

Annual

DURATION

21 Days

### ABOUT THE FESTIVAL (Legend/History/Myth)

The KanichukulangaraDevi Temple is an ancient and one of the most important temples in Kerala. The Goddess, who is the presiding deity of the temple is believed to grant wishes to all her devotees. The temple allows people of all castes and creed to offer prayers. The temple was renovated due to deterioration of the temple structure and the idol was reinstalled in January 1987. Legend has it that the deity (*Upasanamoorthy*) was brought by Namboothiris who came to Kanichukulangara. The Mahotsavam is conducted annually to seek the blessings of the Goddess for the prosperity of the people and place at large.



RELEVANCE-  
(Local / National /  
International)

Local



NO. OF PEOPLE  
PARTICIPATED

About 1,00,000

## EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Kodiyettu  
Thalicharthu  
Pallivetta  
Pallinidra  
Aarattu  
Thalappoli  
Vedikettu  
BhajanaVazhipadu  
Ottapradakshinam  
Pongala  
Chikkarakottikkal  
Koottakalam  
Folk Songs and Drama

## DESCRIPTION (How festival is celebrated)

The festival begins on 22 of the Malayalam month of *Makaram* and ends on the 12<sup>th</sup> of *Kumbham*. The beginning of the festival is marked by the *Kodiyettam* or flag hoisting on *BharaniNakshatram.Kumbakudam* and *Thalappoli* are organized as offerings to the Goddess. It is a spectacular event in which women carry *thalams* decorated with flowers, incense and oil lamps in rows.

About 1000 *thalams* are placed in front of the *sanctum sanctorum*. The 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> are dedicated for worship of the Snake Gods. Ritualistic designs symbolic of snake worship are made using coloured powders and related folk songs called *PulluvarPattu* is sung. *Pallivetta* and *Pallinidra* are carried out prior to the *Aarattu* ritual in which the Goddess is given a holy bath.

