



MAKARA THIRUVATHIRA MAHOLSAVAM

RAMESWARAM MAHADEVAR TEMPLE KOLLAM



LOCATION

**Panchayath/
Municipality/
Corporation**

Kollam Corporation

District

Kollam



ACCESSIBILITY

**Nearest Town/
Landmark/ Junction**

Ammachiveedu Junction, Near Collectorate

Nearest Bus station

Kollam Bus Stop-2.5 Km

**Nearest Railway
station**

Kollam Railway Station- 3.5 Km

Nearest Airport

Trivandrum International Airport- 75 Km



CONTACT

Major Sree Mahadevar Temple,
Thirumullavaram PO
Kollam - 691012
Contact person: Suresh(Executive member)
Phone : +91-9446109323



TIME

DATES

January (Malayalam Month of Makaram

FREQUENCY

Annual

DURATION

10 Days

ABOUT THE FESTIVAL (Legend/History/Myth)

It is one of the ancient and historically important temples in Kerala, with centuries old legacy. The temple is situated on the heart of the Kollam town. Legend says that the temple is one of the 108 Shaivite temples established by Lord Parasurama in Kerala. This west facing Mahadeva temple is famous for its sculpturs. There are two small gopurams in west and north sides and there is a copper dwajam infront of the balikkalppura. There is no nalambalam, instead there is a small mathil or wall around the Sreekovil. The rectangular sreekovil has a pyramidal roof. The Sreekovil and Namaskaramandapam are decorated with beautiful stone and wood sculptures. There are some stone inscriptions in this temple. One inscription is related to the Venad king Ramavarma Kulashekhara. In 1102 A.D, the King gave some land to this temple as a donation. It is believed that the Malayalam era or Kollavarsham was started to remember the renovation of this temple and the rise of Kollam city as capital of Venad kingdom.



RELEVANCE-
(Local / National / International)

Local



NO. OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATED

Approx.50000

EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Flag Hoisting
Utsavabali
Sopana Sangeetham
Cultural Programs
Religious Meeting
Spiritual Discourses
Arattu
Kettukazhcha

DESCRIPTION *(How festival is celebrated)*

There will be a flag hoisting ceremony on the first day of the festival, marking the beginning of the festival. The shrine is traditionally decorated with plantain, coconut leaves, flowers, leaves, traditional lamps and lights. Traditional performing arts, music and dance are staged during the period. Caparisoned elephants, *melam*, and *sheevali* are part of the festival. There will be lot of cultural events and religious discourses. On the final day *Arattu*(holy bath) takes place, The *utsava murti* of the deity is taken out of the shrine for ritual bathing on the final day, accompanied by caparisoned elephants and percussion music

