



UTSAVAGHOSHAM TALI SHIVA TEMPLE



LOCATION

**Panchayath/
Municipality/
Corporation**

Kozhikode Corporation

District

Kozhikode



ACCESSIBILITY

**Nearest Town/
Landmark/ Junction**

Tali Junction – 230 m

Nearest Bus station

Palayam Bus Stand – 450 m

**Nearest Railway
station**

Kozhikode Railway Station–750 m

Nearest Airport

Calicut International Airport –27 Km



CONTACT

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Tali Devaswom
Chalappuram
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TIME

DATES

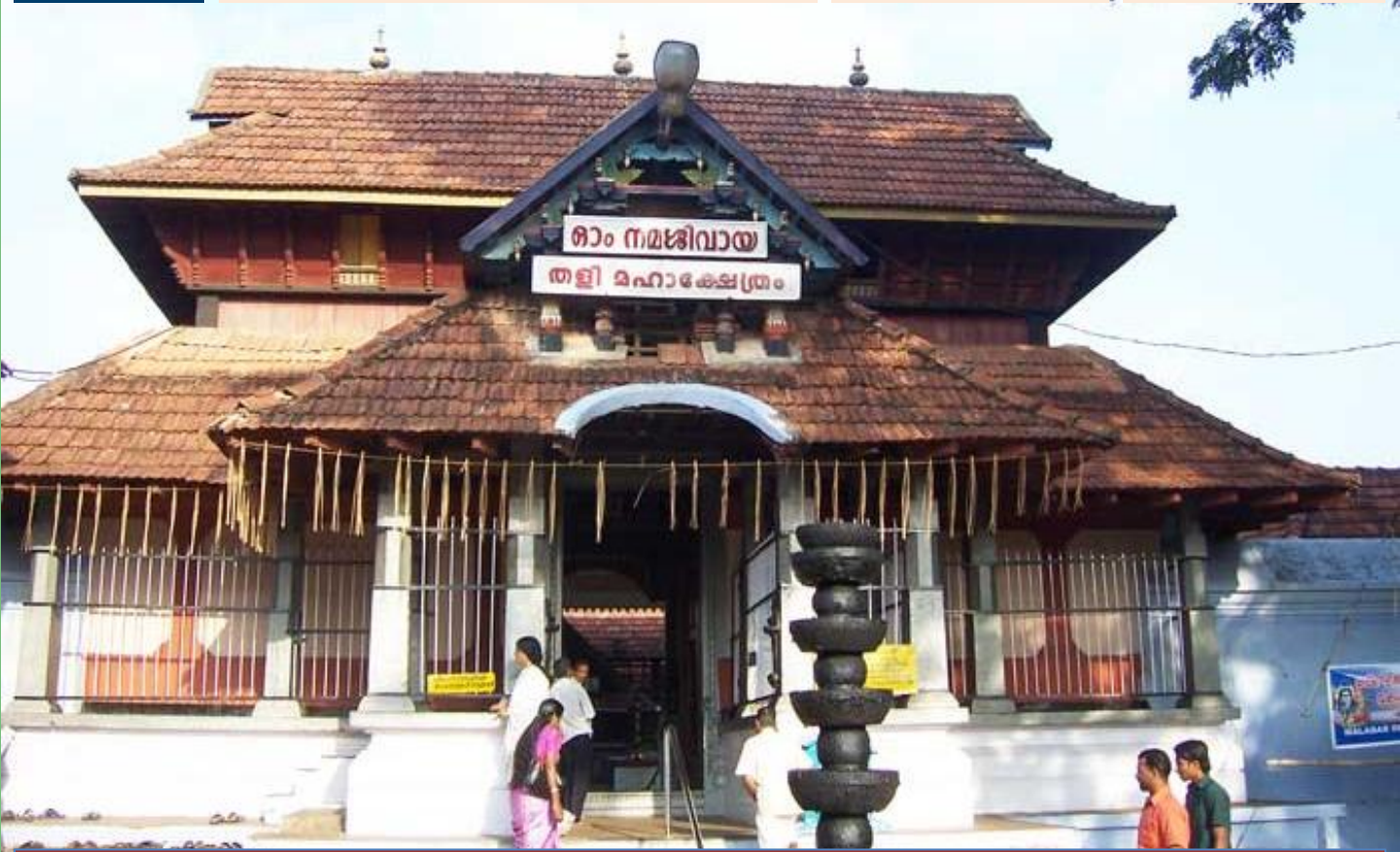
March-April (*Meenam*)

FREQUENCY

Annual

DURATION

8 days



ABOUT THE FESTIVAL (Legend/History/Myth)

Thalikkunu Shiva Temple is one of the oldest temples of Malabar. This temple has been attacked many times. Currently the Temple is under His Highness Zamorin of Calicut.

The founding and prosperity of Kozhikode town is closely linked with the sanctity of this ancient temple. The *Jyothirlingam* in the sanctum – Sanctorum of the Temple was installed towards the end of Dwaparayuga by Sri. Parasurama, who was responsible for the creation of Kerala, by retrieving the land from the sea by throwing his powerful axe from the top of Sahyadri, The posture in the sanctum-sanctorum is that of Umamaheswara. Though this divine power existed from time immemorial, the attention of the citizens of Kozhikode was (bestowed on the temple) only by about 1500 years ago. It reached its zenith during the rule of the Zamorins, who had the prestigious title Sailabdheshwara (The lord of the mountain and the sea).

The Annual festival of the temple is celebrated in the Malayalam month of *Meenam*, which lasts for a period of eight days.



RELEVANCE-
(Local / National / International)

Local



NO. OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATED

Approximately 8000

EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Kodiyettam
Kazhchasheeveli
Prasada oottu
Dheeparadhana
Thayambaka
Cultural programmes
Elephant procession
Aarattu
Kodiyirakkal

DESCRIPTION (How festival is celebrated)

The beginning of the festival celebration is marked with the hoisting of the flag known as *Kodiyettam*. Daily events during the festival days include *Kazhchasheeveli*, *Uccha pooja*, *prasada oottu*, *Dheeparadhana*, *Thayambaka*, etc. After *deeparadhana* in the evening events like *keli*, *kombu pattu*, *kuzhal pattu*, *vilakkinu ezhunnalippu*, etc is carried out.

Traditional art forms like *Ottan Thullal* and *Chakyar koothu* is staged on all days. Various cultural programmes like dance, music shows, *aksharaslokam*, *panchavadyam*, *tholpavakoothu*, etc forms a part and parcel of the festival celebrations. On the last day of the festival, *aarattu* (holybath) takes place in the night after the *Kodiyirakkal* with the accompaniment of *yathrabali* and elephant procession.

