



MAKARA MAHOTSAVAM

URAVAPPARA SREE SUBRAHMANYA SWAMY TEMPLE



LOCATION

**Panchayath/
Municipality/
Corporation**

Thodupuzha Municipality

District

Idukki



ACCESSIBILITY

**Nearest Town/
Landmark/ Junction**

Olamattom Bus Stop – 900 m

Nearest Bus station

Thodupuzha Bus Station – 2.5 Km

**Nearest Railway
station**

Kottayam Railway Station – 56.9 Km

Nearest Airport

Cochin International Airport – 54.8 Km



CONTACT

Uravapara Sree Subrahmanya Swamy Temple
Olamattom
Thodupuzha P O
Idukki – 685584
Phone: +91-9497026826



TIME

DATES

January-February (*Makaram*)

FREQUENCY

Annual

DURATION

3 Days

ABOUT THE FESTIVAL (Legend/History/Myth)

The Makara Mahotsavam is celebrated to pay obeisance to Lord Subrahmanya, the presiding deity of the temple, in his divine manifestation as a child. The temple is also known as 'Malayala Palani'. Legend has it that the idol of Lord Subrahmanya here is a self-manifested one. Pandavas, the renowned heroes of the great Indian epic Mahabharata along with their spouse Draupadi are believed to have had a sojourn here during their twelve years exile. At present, three big boulders can be seen atop of the rocks which is believed to be the three stands of a rock oven used by the Pandavas for cooking purposes. When a shortage of water occurred, Bhima, the mightiest among Pandavas is said to have forcibly applied his foot on the hard rock which produced an elegant spring. Many say that the pond produced by the force of Bhima is Uravappara. Some others believe that the temple got its name from the '*Abhishekatheertham*' that flows down from the rocks.



RELEVANCE-
(Local / National / International)

Local



NO. OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATED

About 10,000

EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Kavadi Procession
Special Pujas
Kurathiyattam
Thalapoli
Cultural Events
Percussion Music
Devotional Musical Concert

DESCRIPTION (*How festival is celebrated*)

Makara Mahotsavam is a significant annual festival at the Uravappara Temple. The most important day is the second day coinciding with *Punaratham* asterism. The shrine is decked up for the occasion with flowers, leaves, lights and lamps. Special pujas and rituals are conducted from early morning. The rituals continue till late night. Carrying various types of *Kavadi* is the most important ritual. Devotees also enter into a trance and pierce their body with *vel* or small lances. Kavadi processions with the accompaniment of traditional temple music is a major highlight of the festival. Cultural events are staged as part of the festivities.

