



# THIRUVUTHSAVAM

## SREE KRISHNA SWAMI TEMPLE, NEYYANTTINKARA



### LOCATION

Panchayath/  
Municipality/  
Corporation

Neyyattinkara Municipality

District

Trivandrum



### ACCESSIBILITY

Nearest Town/  
Landmark/ Junction

Neyyattinkara

Nearest Bus station

Neyyattinkara Bus Station – 1Km

Nearest Railway  
station

Neyyattnkara Railway Station- 1.6Km  
Thampanoor Railway Station – 19.3Km

Nearest Airport

Trivandrum International Airport – 24Km



### CONTACT

Neyyattinkara Sree Krishna Swami Temple  
Trivandrum - 695121

Mobile - 9447553457( Secretary)

9447658461 ( D.Anil Kumar – Vice President)



**TIME**

**DATES**

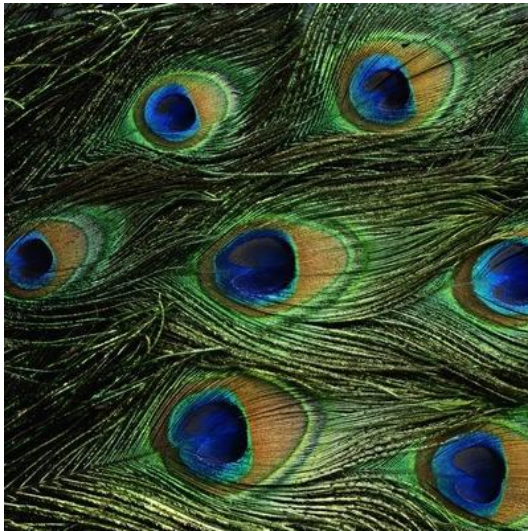
March/April (Malayalam month of *Meenam*)

**FREQUENCY**

Annual

**DURATION**

10 days



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

Neyyattinkara Sree Krishna Swamy Temple is a famous Lord Krishna temple situated at Neyyattinkara in Trivandrum district, on the way to Kanyakumari. This temple is regarded as the Guruvayur of Trivandrum district. One among the important temples of Lord Krishna, this temple also has a great historic importance as well. The temple enshrines Unnikannan (baby Krishna) as the presiding deity. The temple is built in traditional Kerala architecture and is decorated with beautiful artistic sculptures. The main gopuram (gateway) of the temple displays a beautiful scene from Bhagavad Gita - Lord Krishna offering teaching to Arjuna. Lord Ganesh and Lord Nagaraja are other Gods worshipped here.

Neyyattinkara Shri Krishnaswamy Temple was built in 1755, by Marthanda Varma, the Maharajah of the Indian princely state of Travancore. The legend associated with this is that Anizhamthirunal Marthanda Varma, who took strong action against Ettuveetil Pillamar was surrounded by his enemies. At that time, a boy came there and led the prince to a jack tree, which had a hollow trunk. The prince hid inside it and escaped from the enemies. Later the astrologer said to the king that, the boy who showed him the hideout was actually 'Lord Krishna'. The maharajah then decided to build a temple for Lord Krishna, near the jack tree as a mark of gratitude for saving his life. The jack tree was popularly called Ammachi plavu (Mother jack tree) as it protected the maharajah from his enemies. The remnant of the tree is still preserved there.



**RELEVANCE-**  
(Local / National / International)

Local



**NO. OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATED**

Around 500000

## EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Flag Hoisting  
Annadanam  
Cultural Programs and folk arts  
Spiritual discourses  
Seminars  
Percussion Music  
Musical Concerts  
Drama  
Bale  
Dance  
Kadhakali  
Ottanthullal  
Chakyarkoothu  
Hari Kadha  
Mohiniyattam  
Bharathanatyam  
Sopana Sangeetham  
Arattu  
Fire works

## DESCRIPTION (How festival is celebrated)

Annual festival of this festival falls in the Malayalam month of *meenam* (Maech/April). It is a 10 days spectacular event. There is a flag hoisting ceremony marking the beginning of the festival. The shrine is traditionally decorated with plantain, coconut leaves, flowers, leaves, traditional lamps and lights. There are special *poojas* and offerings during the festival period. Also *annadanam* is held on all days. Traditional performing arts and music and dance are staged during the festival period. Numerous cultural programs and temple arts are performed on all days of the festival. Caparisoned elephants, *melam*, fireworks and *sheevali* are part of the festival. There are a 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. There is a splendid fire works on the final day which attracts many.

