



UTSAVAM

SREE VALAYANAD BHAGAVATY TEMPLE



**Panchayath/
Municipality/
Corporation**

Kozhikode

District

Kozhikode



**Nearest Town/
Landmark/ Junction**

Govindapuram

Nearest Bus station

Valayanad Bus Stop– 150 m

**Nearest Railway
station**

Kozhikode Railway Station–4 km

Nearest Airport

Kannur International Airport –26 Km



Executive Officer,
Sree Valayanad,
Post Kommeri,
Kozhikode- 673007
Phone : 0495 274 1083



TIME

DATES

January-February (Makaram)

FREQUENCY

Annual

DURATION

12 days



ABOUT THE FESTIVAL (Legend/History/Myth)

Valayanad Devi temple, dedicated to Bhagavathy, is situated in Valayanad on Mankavu Govindapuram route in the city of Kozhikode. The temple, which faces north, has four gopurams. The Devi temple at Valayanad has its own distinct identity and is different in several respects from other Devi temples in India. It is one of the Saktheya temples where pujas are performed in accordance with practice of Ruruji worship. The presiding deity of this temple is the goddess from Kashmir, known as Chandika, also called Mahartham and Kalasarppini.

The priests of this temple who perform *pooja* according to Saktheya injunctions in this temple are *Moosads* who follow the Kashmiri way of worshipping. The Sreechakra, designed by the great Sivayogi Thayyavur Sivasankar, remains in the sanctum sanctorum, where the presence of the goddess is believed to be ever present. Idols of Shiva, Thevaara Bhagavathi, Lord Ayyappa, and Vigneswara, *Ksethrapaalan* (Lord Subrahmanya) are also consecrated in this temple. In the sanctum sanctorum on the southern wall idols of *Sapthamathrukkal* (seven mother Goddesses) is encarved. An important ritual conducted in this temple is the Guruthy Tharpanam.

The annual festival commences every year on the day of Karthika of Makaram and continues for seven days. Devi's *utavall* is Kept in Tali Mahadeva Temple. Few days before the *Uthsavam* (festival) It is taken to Valayanad temple.The *arattu* (the holy dipping of the idol after the 'Pallivetta') is conducted in *Trissaala kulam* in Mankavu. During the annual festival There will be not *Madhyama* (saktheya) Pooja. Brahmins were brought the temple to perform the *Uthama Pooja*.



RELEVANCE-
(Local / National /
International)

Local



NO. OF PEOPLE
PARTICIPATED

Approximately 10000

EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Kodiyettam
Special poojas
Traditional art forms
Cultural programmes
Aarattu

DESCRIPTION (*How festival is celebrated*)

The festival celebration starts with the hoisting of flag known as *Kodiyettam*. Special *poojas* in the morning include *kelikai*, *usha pooja*, *kazhchasheeveli*, etc. Traditional art forms like *Ottanthullal*, *Chekyarkoothu* etc are performed on the festival days. The rituals in the evening include *deeparadhana*, *Thayambaka*, *kalamezhuthupaattu* and *vilakkezhunallippu*.

Different cultural and religious programmes form a part and parcel of the festival celebrations like *Ramayana paarayanam*, *bhajana*, dance programmes, *kacheri*, mimic shows, etc.

The festival comes to an end with the *Aarattu* or holy bath with the accompaniment of procession.

