



# UTSAVAM

KANNANKULANGARA SREE KRISHNA SWAMY TEMPLE, NORTH PARAVUR



**Panchayath/  
Municipality/  
Corporation**

North Paravur Municipality

**District**

Ernakulam

**Nearest Town/  
Landmark/ Junction**

North Paravur – 850 m

**Nearest Bus station**

Kannankulangara Bus stop – 10 m

**Nearest Railway  
station**

Aluva Railway Station – 17.3 km

**Nearest Airport**

Cochin International Airport - 20.5 km



Kannankulangara Sreekrishna Temple  
Kannankulangara Temple Rd  
North Paravoor  
Ernakulam – 683513  
Contact: North Paravur Municipality  
Phone : +91-474-252340



TIME

DATES

January – March

FREQUENCY

Annual

DURATION

10 Days

ABOUT THE FESTIVAL (Legend/History/Myth)

A popular, old custom among childless couples is to tie a small cradle on the roof of this temple. On the eastern side of the temple is the Agraharas or quaint, old Tamil Brahmin quarters. In the ancient period all the saints assembled together to conduct a sacrifice for the goodness of the world. Some of the customs at the 600-year-old Kannankulangara temple, dedicated to Lord Krishna, has its origins in an interesting legend. It is believed that a childless, Brahmin woman came to the temple and wept before the lord. Soon after, her wish to become a mother was fulfilled. Since then, the temple has become a popular pilgrimage centre for couples who hope the lord will listen to their prayer for a child. There came the famous Saints Narada. He asked them whom did they want to give the sacrificial result, whether it was to Brahma or Vishnu or Maheswara .They replied that they wanted to give it to the GOD who could control the Sathva, Rajas, Thamo Qualities. Then started the argument who was the greatest among the Trois. At last Saint Bhrugu was directed to find out who was the greatest. Saint Bhrughu who knew about the past, present and future acquired a third eye in his inner foot through his powerful penance. The great Bhrughu First went to the world of Lord Brahma. Brahma was chit-chattering with his wife Goddess Saraswathy. He did not pay proper attention to Bhrughu.The angry Bhrughu said that through Brahma had four faces and eight eyes He could not see the guest coming. So Brahma did not deserve the sacrificial result. Since Brahma was indulged in Rejas Bhrughu cursed him that Brahma would never get offerings in the temples. That is why Brahma had no temple. Saint Bhrugu`S mind was hurt. He started from the world of Brahma and reached Kailasa mountain, the abode of Lord Siva. There Bhrugu saw Lord Siva and his wife Goddess Parvathy engaged in a happy dance. Nandhi the chief disciple and many others were standing absorbed in the dance. Siva could not receive his guest properly, Brughu became angry and said that Shiva did not deserve the sacrificial result. He cursed Shiva that he never get an idol worship in the temples. Instead the system of worshipping Siva in the form of Phallus came into existence Bhrugu reached Vaikunda, the residence of Lord Mahavishnu. Bhrughu saw Vishnu lying with his wife Goddess Lakshmi upon the snake Anandha, which is his bed. Narayana saw Bhrughu coming. He pretended that he did not see him and engaged in chit chattering with Lakshmi Devi. Without thinking who he was and what he was doing Bhrughu put his foot on Narayana`S Breast. Narayana got up calmly and tell at the feet of Bhrughu for pardon. He repented that he had done wrong by not carrying Bhrughu. He asked Bhrughu when he put his foot on Narayanas breast whether his foot was hurt by the jewels worn by Narayana in his breast. To remove the pain he rubbed the feet of Burughu. While doing this he destroyed the third eye in the inner foot. Having lost the third eye Bhrughu lost all his arrogance. He understood his guilt and praised Vishnu. He returned to the saints and told them that Sri Hari was the greatest among the Trios. He asked them to give the sacrificial result to Mahavishnu.



RELEVANCE- (Local / National / International)

Local



NO. OF PEOPLE PARTICIPATED

Approximately 10000

## EVENTS/PROGRAMS

Elephants Parade  
Percussion Music  
Chenda Melam  
Panchari Melam  
Hindustani Classical Music

## DESCRIPTION (*How festival is celebrated*)

A 10-day festival in this temple, situated in North Paravur in Ernakulam district, held during each year is a cultural fiesta. That means elephants, drums, horns, people, colour, the full jamboree. *Kudamattam* Ceremony, the elephants parade with percussion music, a world famous temple festival in Kerala. The elephants are decorated with gold plated Caparisons (*Nettipattam*), Bells (Mani), and Necklaces. People mounted on the elephants hold Tinselled Silk Parasols (*Muttukuda*) up high, swaying White Tufts (*Venchamaram*) and Peacock Feather Fans (*Alavattam*) to the rhythm of the *Panchari Melam* (*Panchari*). Three pujas – *Usha Pooja*, *Ucha Pooja* and *Athazha pooja* – are held daily. *Panchari Melam* or *Panchari*, a percussion ensemble, one of the major forms of *Chenda Melam* (Ethnic drum ensemble), the best-known and most popular *Kshetram Vadyam* (Temple Percussion) genre, performed during temple festivals in Kerala. Four instruments are used in *Panchari Melam* - *Chenda*, *Ilathalam* (smaller version of cymbals), *Kombu* and *Kuzhal*. *Panchari* is a six-beat *thalam* (*taal*) with equivalents like *Roopakam* in south Indian *Carnatic* music and *Daadra* in the northern *Hindustani* classical.

