Twitter Thread by ■■■■Murali■■



■■■■Murali■■
@mayamadhava

#ParasuramaJayanti
As per Literary & astronomical records, on this day Shri Parasurama in 6177 BCE finished reclamation from the sea, of coastal Land’s known today & appointed the 4 Varnas as a component of society in Kerala. The Kollam Era was also known as "Parasurama-Sacam".



Shri Parasurama was the 6th of Bhagawan Vishnu's Dasavathara. The word Parasu means 'axe' in Sanskrit & therefore the name Parasurama means 'Ram with Axe'. Puranas say that it was Parasurama who planted Brahmins & Nayakas in 64 regions of Kerala from Chera and Pandya regions.

According to the puranas, Kerala is also known as Parasurama Kshetram, i.e., 'The Land of Parasurama', as the land was reclaimed from sea by him.
After destroying the Kshatriya kings, he approached assembly of learned men to find a way of penitence for his sins.
@RohiniMithra

He was advised that, to save his soul from damnation, he must donate a fertile and beautiful landmass to the Brahmins. Shri Parasurama once again took up severe austerities and sought the help of Varuna, the God of the Oceans and Bhumidevi, the Goddess of Earth.

Shri Parasurama retrieved the land submerged under the ocean from Varuna - the God of the Oceans and Bhumidevi - Goddess of Earth. From Gokarnam he reached Kanyakumari and threw his axe northward across the ocean Varuna receded to the spot where this weapon lay.

This land, known as Parasurama’s land is present day Kerala. It was 160 katam (an old measure) of land lying between Gokarnam and Kanyakumari.
The speciality of Kerala is that Shri Parasurama was the one who appointed the special Numboothiri class of Brahmins and
+ @AnuSatheesh5

organized their livelihood, who even to this day carry out vedic rituals as per Shri Parasurama’s instructions exactly same as 8193 years ago, and retain without any change whatever, all their Brahmanical observances even to the present day.

The four castes introduced by Parasu Rama, and subsequently multiplied to seventy-two by Adi Sankaracharyara, as shown in the Kerala Ulppathy. A study of their rituals shall be handy for those who wish to learn and understand ancient vedic rituals.

In Kerala state of now “TRAVANCORE” is the only place in the Hindu world which all the observances of ancient vedic rituals were still flourishing in Travancore during the turn of the century. There're many Brahmin families who still follow the same vedic rituals as prescribed.

After the long period of time when there was lot of social upheavals and wars the actual records were lost and SO the time of dynasty of one of the kings of CHERAMAN PERUMAL was substituted and MALAYALAM ERA re established.

A 2000yr old, Shri Parasurama Kshetram at Tiruvalla situated at the land near the confluence of three rivers (thriveni sangamam).. the Karamana, Killi and Parvathyputhanar.
@ShefVaidya @anuradhagoyal @anuraag_saxena



Distraught at having had to kill his mother on his father’s orders, Parasurama is believed to have prayed fervently to the Bhagawan Shiva who advised him to proceed to the banks of Karamana and offer balitharpan (homage to the departed soul), which he did.



This is how Thiruvallam became hallowed ground for offering balitharpan. Adi Sankara, the great Hindu philosopher of the 8th CE, is also said to have worshipped at the temple and offered balitharpan for his mother. It’s believed that the temple

was built by Vilwamangalam Swamy,+

an ardent devotee of Mahavishnu. During the course of his pilgrimage, the Swamy chanced to come to this serene spot where he felt the unmistakable presence of Shri Parasurama, following which, he built the temple and installed him as the deity.

The present temple was built around the 12th-13th centuries by the legendary Chera king Athiyaman Perumal. Main deity of Shri Parasurama faces north facing the shrine of Sree Padmanabha swami in Thiruvananthapuram.



Thiruvallam has a strong link with Sree Padmanabhswami. "Vallam" means “head” and therefore, Thiruvallam is regarded as the head of Padmanabha swami. Likewise, nearby temples Ananthankaadu and Thrippapur are considered as the body and the feet respectively)

Om Namo Narayana ■