



KURNOOL DISTRICT –GRAMA DEVATHA –JATHAR: JYOTHINRUTHYAYAM

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ABSTRACT Chowdeswari devi jathara is famous in Kurnool district. The aim of present investigation is to study the types of Janapadas at chowdeswari jathara and importance of Jyothinruthyam in Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh. And many observations at Pamulapadu, Nandavaram, Nandikotkur ares of Kurnool district. To see the devatha (Godess) idols of this village people from our state and other states all over the country will come there a take the darshan of goddess. In the Jyothinruthyam performed by Thogata community people, during that time of Jyothinruthyam the legs tie a red colour cloth to waist wears necklaces to neck put a red, big, kunkum bindi on fore head. They believe that, if they do like this Gramma Devatha will protect them.

KEYWORDS : Chowdeswari devi jathara, Jyothinruthyam, Janapadas, Devatha

Introduction

The traditions and customs followed in Kurnool are same as in the other regions of Andhra Pradesh. The traditions and philosophies of the three major religions here, i.e., Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity are unique blend that has some elements of medieval Buddhism. Telugus an ancient language and has a rich history of literature.

Folklore in English is called Janapadam in Telugu (Venkatalakshamma and Munirathamma., 2013). This is related to people who live in villages Janapadam is not limited to villages. It has come protecting the customs from generation to generation.

In this intellectuality of Janapada, Janapada kalas have a specific place. Then are part of their culture they are according to tradition and grim the beauty secrets to next generation They born in between people and called Janapada kala roopalu.

Janapadas pray God for earlier days as he is reason for their birth on earth In this manner he mentioned his soul. In this devatharadhana songs and dances have taken birth and performed some are done only for enjoyment. They are not like that They are very meaningful. Some belongs to purpose and instrumentation and some are poems they head towards music and action.

They wake up the nation and reflect the people. This kala is for the sake of people and then awake the inn a thoughts of people, such kalas the inna thoughts of people. Such kalas which are useful to people several have taken birth in Kurnool districts. The perform them not only for the sake of food, enjoyment but they are performs here and there in the grammadevatha Jathara. One such kala is Jyothinruthyam, as it can be performed by single person, it is also called Vyashntinmthyam. There will be coustery of musical instrumentation for this generally it is performed during the eve of festivals, Tirunaallu and Gram devatha jathara.

Nandavaram Chowdeswari devi jathara is famous in Kurnool district. To see the devatha (Godess) idols of this village people from our state and other states all over the country will come there a take the darshan of goddess (Figure-1). The village is best known for the famous Chowdeswari devi [KasiVishalakshi] temple (Figure-2). It is said that the Godess Chowdeswari has come all the way from Varanasi to Nandavaram via an underground tunnel [which you can see in the temple premisis] in just one day.

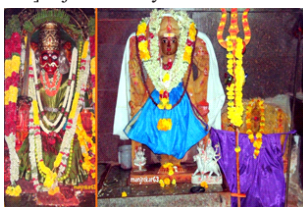


Figure-1: Photographic of Chowdeswari devi devatha



Figure-2: Chowdeswari devi [KasiVishalakshi] temple, at Nandavaram, Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh.

In Nandikottura of Kurnool district also Chowdeswari utsavam will take place in a very grand manner Jathara here is also called Gandhabala Jathara

Not only there in other villages like Paamulapadu, Vaddemannu, Praathakota and in many villages also this Chowdeswari devi Jathara will take place and in all these places Jothinnithyam is done without fail. It is done in the following manner.

Jyothinruthyam: People of to get a Thogata (one of backward caste present in Kurnool, Kadapa, Anantapur and Chittoor district of Andhra Pradesh) vumsha (Sale kulalu, padmashalli) will perform this dance. In this dance they put a bowl with diya on the head and dance they lit the diya and sing songs explains chowdeswari devi and according to that they dance and this is called Jyothinruthyam (Figure-3).



Figure-3: Jyothinruthyam

To make this diya they take wheat flour or Rice flour and make a jiggery paku with two strings and pour the flour in to it and make the dough with which they prepare the diya. They pour ghee into diya and with a new cloth then make a wick and lit the diya

Those who make this diya should go on fast for that day clean the house properly wipe here only after that they start making diya. According to custom and tradition of temple whoever has to first take the diya on head will part it there and later others will be the something.

Attive of Jyothinruthya:

They wears anklets to legs tie a red colour cloth to waist wears necklaces to neck put a red, big, kunkum bindi on fore head and start the prayers with vigneshwara pooja and make a round, round (Jyothi) diya and then lift it up on to their head and then start to clap and starting singing on shiva and chodeswari with different songs and dance according to rhythm

They stretch both the hands, turn around put their legs on finger tips mend turn around on ground and dance they go on dancing and in that manner then reach each and every house in the village and finally to chowdamma temple and give the diya there and give her step a bali (Kill) them all people together do this jathara. They believe that, if they do like this Gramma Devatha will protect them. While dancing this diya on head should not fall down. If it falls on ground they feel like something wrong is going to occur it's their belief.

In this way Jyotjirithyam is performed in Kurnool dist.

Acknowledgement:

The author thankful to Pamulapadu, Nandikotkur, Nandavaram, Vaddemanu, Prathakota of Kurnool district villagers.

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