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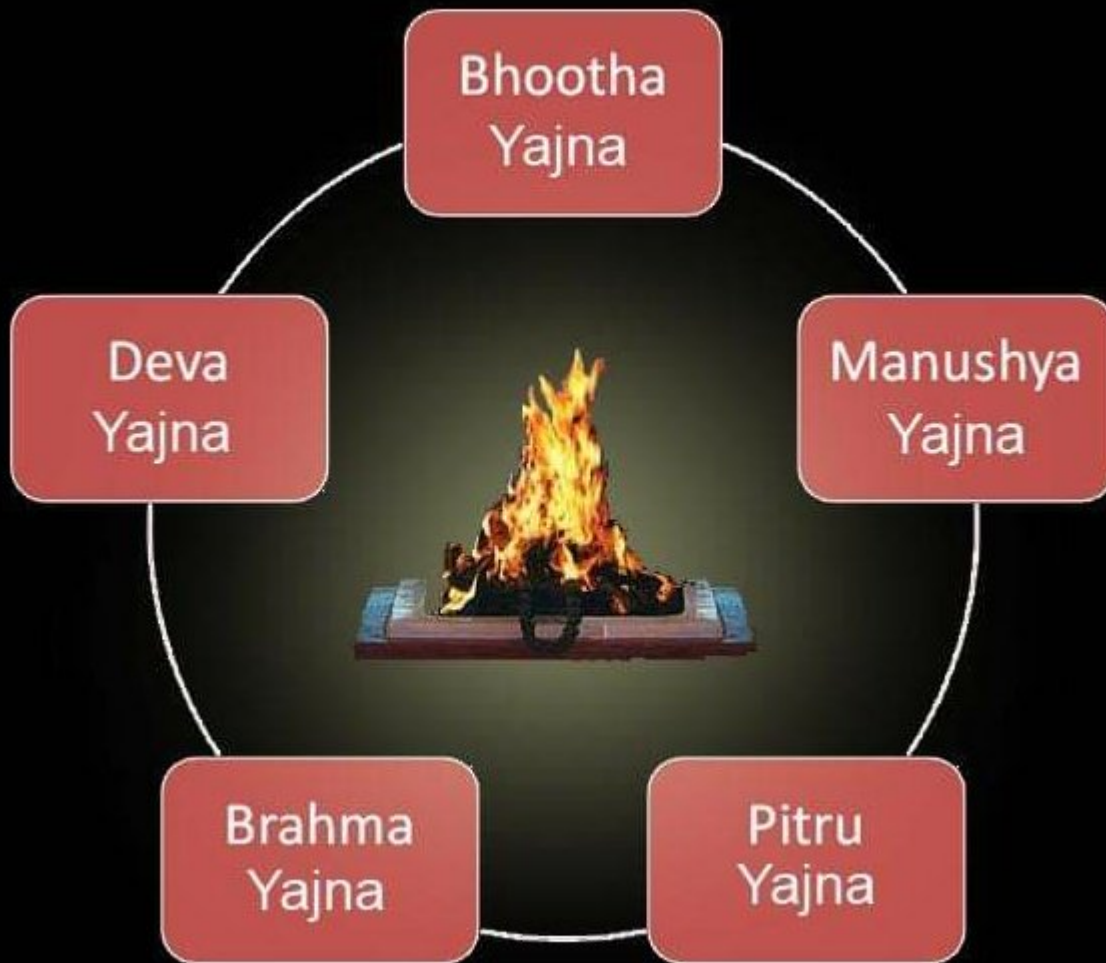


Do u know pancha mahayajna?

Let's talk about that

#Thread

Panch Maha Yajnas



Vedic Yajnas Srauta yajnas or sacred ones.

Paka Yajnas — ordinary rituals done easily as a basic duty

Havir Yajnas — occasional rituals done with some effort for attaining various things

Soma Yajnas — rare rituals with high levels of complexity done for world happiness

Each of these 3 classes have 7 types of Yajnas.

Paka Yajnas — offering of food made through the year at home. Agrahayani and Sravani are the key models on which others are based on.

Pitru Sraddam — done to honour ancestors every year

Parvana Sradda — performed for

the ancestors every month

Ashtaka — performed on the 8th day after full moon during the winter months for fathers

Sravani — every night from the fullmoon of Sravana month to the Margasirisa month there is a sarpabali (offering to the snakes) done to ward off harm from snakes

snakes during the rains.

Agrahayani — offering of kheer/payasam during the full moon of Margasirisa month

Chaitri — it is an offering made to Shiva where 4 roads meet during the fullmoon of Chaitra

Ashvayujih — simple food offering made to Shiva during the month of Ashvini

Havir Yajnas — offering done through fire, the first 4 at home and last 3 at Yagashala. The Ishhti is the key model for this Agnihotram done twice every day keeping the ritual fire burning constant

Darsapurnamasam rituals (ishhti) done every fortnight, usually on the Prathama

Piṅgāpitṛyajña — done in the afternoon of newmoon

Agrayana — done after every new crop, delivering the first fruit

Chaturmasya — done every season (4 months)

Nirudha Pashubandha — done twice a year during summer and winter solstice

Sautrīmaṅgala — it is a sacrifice made

with the soma ras (which is not alcohol) for Indra with a small amount partaken by the priests.

Soma Yajnas — these are long, hard sacrifices always done outside home usually accompanied by musical stotras from the Samaveda. While Haviryajnas use ghee as its main ingredient.

Hotr (Rig), Advaryu (Yajus), Udgata (Samaveda) and Brahma. Each of these are assisted by 3 priests — a total of 16 priests.

Agnistoma — a 5 day long yajna made during spring with 12 sastras (Rig) and 12 stotras (Sama) usually for the ancestors

Atyagnishtoma — similar to above

but with 15 sastras and stotras and with an added sacrifice for Agni

Shodasi — similar to the above with 16 sastras and stotras and a ram is offered to Indra

Vajapeyah — a 17 day long sacrifice made for bountiful crop where the sacrificer is bathed in food. When done by

kings it is done with chariot race, arrow shots and yajamana climbing up a pole

Atirata — done with 29 stotras and sastras

Aptoryama — the longest one with 33 stotras and sastras

Aswamedha Yajna — an emperor to proclaim his absolute superiority

Rajasuya Yajna — a consecration of the king

Punabhisheka and Aindra Mahabhisheka — offerings done during coronation

Purushamedha Yajna — a symbolic one that is never done

Sarvamedha Yajna — a 10 day

sacrifice at the end of which the king gives away all his wealth

Vajapeyah Yajna — refer to the Soma Yajna above

Credit on goes - Balaji viswanatham ji ■ sir

Goes on*