

Department of CSE-IOT (Internet of Things)

Event: - Ganesh Chaturthi

Date: - 26-08-2025

Organized By: - Department of CSE-IOT Ramachandra college of Engineering

Venue: - Ramachandra college of Engineering Autonomous

Ganesh Chaturthi

Ganesh Chaturthi (also called Vinayaka Chaturthi) is a major Hindu festival celebrating the birth of Lord Ganesh, the elephant-headed god of wisdom, prosperity, and remover of obstacles.

- **Main Deity:** Lord Ganesh (son of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati)
- **Duration:** 1.5 to 11 days (commonly 10 days)
- **Celebrated in:** All over India, especially in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Goa, Tamil Nadu, and also Nepal and among Hindus worldwide.
- **Month:** Usually falls in Bhadrapada month (August–September) according to the Hindu lunar calendar.
- **Start day:** The Chaturthi (4th day) of the waxing moon period (Shukla Paksha).

Mythological Background

There are several stories about Lord Ganesha's birth, but the most popular one is:

Birth of Ganesh

- Goddess Parvati created Ganesh from sandalwood paste to guard her while she bathed.
- When Lord Shiva tried to enter, Ganesh stopped him.
- In anger, Shiva beheaded Ganesh.
- To calm Parvati, Shiva replaced the head with that of a young elephant and granted him life.
- He was blessed as the lord of beginnings and remover of obstacles, worshipped before any auspicious work.

Significance of the Festival

Ganesh Chaturthi is believed to:

- Bring prosperity, happiness, and good fortune.
- Mark new beginnings and removal of obstacles.
- Promote unity and cultural harmony, especially through public celebrations.

The festival was popularized by Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the late 19th century as a public event to unite Indians during

How It's Celebrated

Preparation

- Homes are cleaned and decorated.
- Idols of Ganesh (clay or eco-friendly) are installed on decorated platforms.

- Offerings include durva grass, modaks (sweet dumplings), coconuts, and flower



Pranapratishta (Installation Ritual)

A priest chants mantras to invoke the deity into the idol.

Offerings (puja) are made with **16 rituals** (Shodashopachara).

Daily Puja (Worship)

- Devotees perform aarti (lamp ceremony) in the morning and evening.

- People sing bhajans, chant “**Ganapati Bappa Morya!**”, and distribute prasadam.

Public Celebrations

Large community pandals (temporary temples) are set up with grand decorations.

Cultural events, music, dance, and plays are organized.

Eco-friendly idols and green practices are now encouraged.

Visarjan (Immersion)

- On the last day (Anant Chaturdashi), the idol is taken in a grand procession with music and dancing to be immersed in water.
- It symbolizes Ganesha’s return to Mount Kailash and the cycle of creation and **dissolution**.

Devotees chant:

“Ganapati Bappa Morya, Pudchya Varshi Lavkar a!”
(O Lord Ganesh, come again early next year!)

Offerings & Food

- **Modak** – Lord Ganesha’s favorite sweet (steamed dumplings with coconut-jaggery filling).
- **Ladoo, poha, barfi,** and **fruits** are also offered.
- In South India, kozhukattai (similar to modak)



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