Tarpana for Devas, Rishis and Pitris

Regular Procedure

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Introduction

External rituals are meant to create the internal visualization needed to affect desirable internal changes in the long run. For example, one offers a full coconut into fire as poornaahuti (complete offering) at the end of a homam (fire ritual). This is symbolic of surrendering one’s head or ego (sense of I-ness) to god and burning it in the fire of wisdom and becoming free from ego. As one keeps engaging in this act again and again, the visualization becomes stronger and stronger and ego is slowly reduced.

One important ritual of Hinduism is tarpana. Tarpana means “satisfying” or “satiating”. One acknowledges the debt one has to devas (gods), rishis (sages) and pitris (ancestral manes) and tries to satisfy them using this ritual. Just as gods are invoked in fire in a homam, pitris are invoked in water in this ritual, then held in the palm and released in a specific way conducive to freeing them.

One owes a lot to one’s parents and ancestors. In modern scientific terms, one owes all of one’s genetic characteristics to one’s parents and ancestors. Each ancestor is actually present in the person as a genetic characteristic. In karmik terms, one inherits some karmas of one’s parents and ancestors and each ancestor is actually present in the person as a karmik predisposition. The latter approach obviously extends to multiple lives and some karmik predisposition is inherited from the ancestors from a past life too, though they may not be related to one in this life.

By thinking of the deceased ancestors with gratitude and trying to give them an emancipation, one is actually trying to free oneself from various karmic predispositions that one has as a result of the rina (karmik debt) with several people. One can view this as an external event of satisfying and emancipating an external entity (a pitri). Alternately, one can view this as an internal event of satisfying and releasing an internal karmik predisposition. Ultimately, it is the latter. However, one needs to externalize first and perform external rituals, while thinking of what it means internally. This builds up one’s visualization and slowly brings about internal changes and eventually the desired internal change itself. One with living parents also can perform pitri tarpanas for departed ancestors of this life and previous lives.

Two external spiritual sadhanas are particularly powerful, useful and recommended for every person desirous of fast spiritual progress:

(1) Homam (fire ritual): Gods are invoked in fire and satisfied with offerings with mantras. Please see the homam website at http://www.VedicAstrologer.org/homam for more. In the long run, a regular practice of this ritual increases the subtle fire burning inside one’s subtle body, burns various impediments to spiritual progress and gives clarity, focus and stability to the mind.

(2) Tarpana (water ritual): Gods, sages and manes are invoked in water and satisfied with emancipation given to them. In the long run, a regular practice of this ritual increases the release of various karmik predispositions and weaknesses that are blocking one’s spiritual and material progress.

This document describes the procedure of pitri tarpana with the relevant mantras using a simple approach. This document is the regular procedure. There are also documents giving a short procedure and a super-short procedure for the benefit of those with time constraints or problem with Sanskrita language. Download them from http://www.VedicAstrologer.org/tarpana.

When to Perform Tarpana

Tarpana can be performed on any day. In fact, it can be performed everyday also. If that is not possible, one can consider performing it every week or every fortnight or at least every month. One can perform this anywhere, but ideally not in the living area of one’s house where people may sleep. It is fine to do it the front yard or back yard or balcony or terrace of one’s house. Amavasya (new Moon) day or eclipse day or a Vyatipata yoga day and sankranti (solar ingress) day or pitri paksha are very good times for performing tarpana. At those times, tarpana can be performed inside one’s house also.

There are some restrictions. Tarpana with water containing sesame seeds (which is needed for pitris) should not be performed:

(1) on a Sunday that has saptami tithi (7th day of the lunar fortnight),
(2) on a Friday that has a nanda tithi (1st, 6th and 11th tithis of the lunar fortights),
(3) on a Sunday with Moon in Bharani, Krittika or Magha nakshatra, and,
(4) on one’s birthday.
On these days, tarpanas not requiring water with sesame seed can be performed, but not the ones requiring water with sesame seeds.

Materials Needed

One needs the following materials:

1. Water pot made ideally of gold, silver, copper, bronze, brass or panchalohas (five metals). It should ideally not be made of iron, steel or clay. However, it is better to make compromises when you have no suitable pot, than skipping the ritual altogether.

2. Some akshatas made by mixing uncooked plain white (or brown) rice grains with turmeric powder and a drop of ghee (clarified butter) or an oil. In the absence of turmeric powder, just plain rice grains can be used as akshatas. In the absence of rice grains, use a grain that is locally popular and available.

3. Black sesame seeds. Try your best to get them. If you cannot get them, use white or brown sesame seeds as a substitute. If you cannot get any of them, use akshatas (see (2) above) instead of sesame seeds.

4. Darbhas or kushas, a sacred grass. Each darbha has a sharp edge and a base. You need to hold three of them in your right palm, while holding and leaving water. If you do not have darbha, use a locally available grass. If that cannot be done, just ignore darbhas in all directions and proceed without them.

5. A ring made of darbha, known as pavitram, is to be worn on the right hand ring finger during the ritual. If that is not available, it is acceptable to wear any ring made of any gemstone or gold or silver. So wear some ring on the right hand ring finger. If that is not possible, proceed without it.

Sankalpam (vow)

While sitting cross-legged, the empty left-hand palm is placed on the right knee with the palm facing up. Some akshatas are taken in the right hand, it is closed and the closed fist of the right hand is placed on the left palm with the palm of the closed right fist facing down (towards the left hand palm). The following is recited to take a sankalpa (vow) to perform this ritual. It means “on this auspicious day and auspicious time, I shall perform tarpana to Devas, Rishis and Pitris to the best of my ability”. After reciting it, the akshatas are dropped on the ground in front of one.

ॐ शुभ दिनें शुभ मुहृत्तें देवर्षिप्रितीव्यः देवर्षिपितपर्गम्य यथाशक्ति करिष्ये।
Deva Tarpana

The first to be performed is Deva Tarpana, satiatio n of various gods who run this universe. They are also microcosmically present in each person as various good qualities inside that person. Place the water pot in front of you. Sit facing the east direction. The right knee should be in contact with the ground, while the left knee should be out of contact with the ground (i.e. place the left leg over right leg so that left knee is a little above the ground). Put some akshatas in the water pot, hold the water pot on the right hand palm, cover it with the left hand palm and say the following to request the presence of gods, rishis etc in that water pot. It means “may Brahma etc gods and Kashyapa etc sages, may all the great ones who live in the stomach of the cosmic egg of creation come here”.

Now say the following mantras once each. Pour some water with the left hand into the open right palm. Once water is poured into the right palm, say one mantra and release the water. The water should be released such that it falls out of the right hand palm from the tips of the four fingers, i.e. from the area marked as “1” in the picture. If you have 3 darbhas, place them on the right hand palm with the tips of the darbhas aligned with the tips of fingers. You may insert them in a ring or something to force them to stay on the palm and not move off. If you do not have darbhas, do not worry.

If you are performing this in a river, you can stand in the river, make a bowl (an anjali) with both the palms joined together, take water in that bowl, raise the hands as high as you can, say the mantra and then drop the water via the tips of the fingers of both hands.

Rishi Tarpana

You need to continue to sit facing east with the right knee in contact with earth. You need to use the water containing akshatas and do the same way as in Deva tarpana. Use the following mantras.

Change of Sacred Thread and Sitting Style

Now sit facing the north direction. If you are wearing the sacred thread, wear it like a necklace. Normally, sacred thread for men is worn above the shoulder on the left and below the shoulder (i.e. at the hip level) on the right. However, wear it like a normal necklace now, around the neck. Change its position without removing it from the body. Sit without touching either knee to the ground, i.e. with raised knees.

Divya Manushya Tarpana

Now offerings are made to some divine men. While saying the following mantras, leave water from the area below the base of the little finger of the right hand, i.e. the area marked as “2” in the picture. Pour water in the right palm, say a mantra and leave the water sideways through the portion below the little finger. If you have 3 darbhas in your hand, place them on the little finger, with the tips of darbhas aligned with the tip of little finger. Water should fall touching the middle of the darbhas as it leaves the palm in area “2”.
Some changes before the next sections

Sit facing the south direction. If you are wearing the sacred thread, wear it in reverse. In other words, wear it now above the shoulder on the right and below the shoulder (i.e. at the hip level) on the left. Change its position without removing it from the body. The left knee should be in contact with the ground, while the right knee should be above the ground and not touching it. So sit with the left leg on the ground and the right leg on top of left leg. Pour some black sesame seeds in the water pot.

The style of releasing water from now onwards: Take some water, hold it in the right palm, say each mantra and release it sideways from the area below the base of the index finger, i.e. from the area marked as “3” in the picture. Three offerings are made with each mantra now. If you have 3 darbhas in your hand, place them on the index finger, with the tips of darbhas aligned with the tip of the index finger. Water should be touching the base of darbhas as it leaves the palm. If you do not have darbhas, do not worry.

Divya Pitri Tarpana

Now offerings are made to some divine spirits. These four mantras are for the fire god (who carries the burnt), water god (who carries the drowned), lord Yama (keeper of dharma and judge of people’s karmas) and lord Aryaman (ruler of the domain of souls). Release water (in the style previously mentioned) whenever you encounter a number.

Yama Tarpana

These are offerings to Lord Yama, who is the keeper of dharma and judge of people’s karmas. Release water (in the style previously mentioned) whenever you encounter a namah.
These are offerings to various deceased ancestors of various lives. First place the water pot in front of you, bow to it and say the following. This means “may my ancestors come here and accept my water oblations.”

Use the following mantras and release water 3 times or one time with each mantra on encountering numbers, in the style previously mentioned. Please note that 3 offerings are made to 3 generations of maternal and paternal ancestors, while only one offering is made to other people.

These are generic mantras to cover all people who have a strong kaarmik connection to you, either in this life or the ones before. These mantras are applicable to all, irrespective of whether any of one’s parents and other relations are alive or not. Some specific customizable mantras giving the names of a specific deceased relatives you want to cover will be given at the end.

To beings who played the role of father in various lives to you:

मम सर्वभूति पितर: तुष्यतामृ इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधाचिंभ्य: तेम्यः स्वाधा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father’s father in various lives to you:

मम सर्वभूति पितामहः तुष्यतामृ इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधाचिंभ्य: तेम्यः स्वाधा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father’s father’s father in various lives to you:

मम सर्वभूति पितापि ह: तुष्यतामृ इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधाचिंभ्य: तेम्यः स्वाधा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वभूति प्राप्तिमहः तुष्यतामृ इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधाचिंभ्य: तेम्यः स्वाधा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father’s mother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वभूति पितापि ह: तुष्यतामृ इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधाचिंभ्य: तेम्यः स्वाधा नमः ||
To beings who played the role of father’s father’s mother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु प्रभितमाधि: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: ताभ्य: स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father’s father in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु पत्त्य: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: ताभ्य: स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु पुनः: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: तेम्यः स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of son in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु कन्या: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: तेम्यः स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of step-mother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु साप्तमातर: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: ताभ्य: स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother’s father in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु मातामहा: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: तेम्यः स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother’s father’s father in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु वृद्धाप्रमातामहा: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: तेम्यः स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother’s mother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु प्रमातामहा: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: ताभ्य: स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother’s father’s mother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु वृद्धाप्रमातामहा: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: तेम्यः स्ववा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother’s father’s father’s mother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनमेघु वृद्धाप्रमातामहा: तुप्यतामू इर्द तिलोदरक ज्ञानानित्य: ताभ्य: स्ववा नमः ||
To beings who played the role of brother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु भ्रातः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of sister in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु महिष्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः ताभ्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father’s brother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु पितुच्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother’s brother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु मात्रातः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of step-brother in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु सापाध्रातः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of step-sister in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु सापाधिन्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः ताभ्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father’s sister in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु पितुच्यिन्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः ताभ्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother’s sister in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु मात्रेनिन्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः ताभ्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of father-in-law in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु भ्रुच्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of mother-in-law in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु भ्रुच्यिन्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः ताभ्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of guru (teacher) in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु गुरः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of guru’s wife in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु गुरुच्यिन्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः ताभ्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of sishya (disciple) in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु शिष्यः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of friend in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु स्वपनः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||

To beings who played the role of a dear one in various lives to you:

मम सर्वजनस्मेतु आनन्दः तुम्हारामूं इदं तिलोदकं स्वाधायिन्यः तेम्यं: स्वच्छा नमः ||
To beings who played the role of one born in the same lineage in various lives to you:

मम संवृजनमेव स्वकुलजाताः तुयज्ञानमृत्तं तिलोद्भक्स्य स्वाभाविष्यः तेन्यः स्वत्वः नामः ||

Customization for Specific Deceased Persons

The exhaustive list above covers various people who were close to us in various lives and left a kaarmik imprint on our soul and resulted in some kaarmik predispositions in this life.

Now, if you want to offer tarpana to a specific deceased person, use the following customization. Based on whether the deceased is a man or woman, pick the correct mantra from below. Substitute the gotra, relation and name in the mantra to get a customized mantra.

If the deceased person is a man from List A:

| Gotra | Relation Name | तुयज्ञानमृत्तं तिलोद्भक्स्य स्वस्वत्वः नामः ||
|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|

If the deceased person is a woman from List A:

| Gotra | Relation Name | तुयज्ञानमृत्तं तिलोद्भक्स्य स्वस्वत्वः नामः ||
|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|

If the deceased person is a man from List B:

| Gotra | Relation Name | तुयज्ञानमृत्तं तिलोद्भक्स्य स्वस्वत्वः नामः ||
|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|

If the deceased person is a woman from List B:

| Gotra | Relation Name | तुयज्ञानमृत्तं तिलोद्भक्स्य स्वस्वत्वः नामः ||
|-------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------|

In all the cases, the word “Gotra” in the mantras is to be replaced by the gotra name of the deceased person (e.g. Vasishtha, Gautama, Angirasa, Bharadwaja, Kaushika, Atri etc). Gotra of a person traces to the Rishi (sage) from whom the family line originated. If the gotra is not known, one can use Achyuta (अच्छुत) for those who prefer Vishnu and Shiva (शिव) for those who prefer Shiva, as the default gotra. The word “Name” in the mantras is to be replaced by the actual name of the deceased person. The word “Relation” in the mantras is to be replaced by the Sanskrit word describing the relationship of the deceased person to you. Get it from the following tables. Please note that tarpana can be offered to several specific people. In that case, repeat the above mantra by inserting the gotra, name and relationship corresponding to each.

Get the Sanskrit words for relationship from the table below.

**List A (paternal/maternal ancestors):**
- Father: पिता Mother: माता. Father’s father: पितामह. Father’s mother: पितामही
- Father’s father’s father: प्रपितामह. Father’s father’s mother: प्रपितामही
- Mother’s father: मातामह. Mother mother: मातामही
- Mother’s father’s father: प्रमातामह. Mother’s father’s mother: प्रमातामही
- Mother’s father’s father’s father: प्रृद्वप्रमातामह.
- Mother’s father’s father’s mother: प्रृद्वप्रमातामही

**List B (others):**
- Daughter-in-law: पूडपिली. Son’s son: पौत्र. Son’s daughter: पौत्री
- Son-in-law: जामाता Daughter’s son: देहित्रा. Daughter’s daughter: देहित्री
Brother: भ्राता. Sister: भंगिनी
Step-brother: सापलभ्राता Step-sister: सापलभंगिनी.
Father’s brother: पितुर्य. Mother’s brother: मातृकु.
Father’s sister: पितुर्गिनी. Mother’s sister: मातृगिनी.
Female teacher: गुर्वी. Female teacher’s husband: गुर्वीपित.

A dear one: आपजन. One born in the same lineage: स्वकुलजन.

Conclusion

While releasing water continuously in the style previously mentioned, recite the following verses.

नरकेसु समस्तेषु पालनासु च ये स्थितता: I तेया आप्यायनयित्वव्याप्ते सलिलं मया II
ब्रह्मसम्बन्धवा ब्रह्मसंयतज्ञमन बान्धवा: I ते तृत्तियंकल यातु यथास्त्वस्परिवृत्ति III
ये मे कुले सुसपिदा: पुत्र दार विशेषता: I तेषां हि दुःस्मशध्यं इदमस्तु तिलोदकं II
आब्रह्मस्तम्भपर्यायं देवरिपितमानव: I तुपन्तु पितर: सर्वं मातु मातमहादयं III
अतीक्षयक्षोपीनां समस्परिवृत्तिनां। आमसमुन्नाळोकादिदमस्तु तिलोदकं II

Now throw away the remaining water in the pot, clean it and take fresh water in it. Put back the sacred thread in the normal way (see previous sections for the description). Sit facing the east. While saying the following, offer fresh water through the region marked as “1” in the picture (tips of fingers) to gods, like in Deva tarpansa described earlier.

अंशेन यथात्थक्तव्रेण देवरिपिताधिशास्त्रं कर्मणु भवमधं तिलसर्वभूतै ज्ञाततेन वायुदेवः भैरवतः न मम I तदू सदू। II सर्वम् श्री
क्षणार्घ्यमस्तु। II लोकः समस्ताः सुलिनो महत्तु। II सर्वं जना: सुलिनो महत्तु। II शान्ति: शान्ति: शान्तिः।