"Katthavarayan" Worship in Jaffna Villages

S. Muhunthan

Department of Hindu Civilization, Faculty of Hindu Studies, University of Jaffna jaisriram 2577 @gmail.com

Out of the village folk deities adored by Sri Lankan Hindus, considerable importance is attributed to "Katthavarayan". This deity, who is also known by the names Katthan, Katthamutthu, Katthalingasamy and so on, is identified as a village folk deity belonging specially to Jaffna district. In Jaffna District more than 75 Katthavarayan temples are sparsely identified and these are not Sanskritised. The main objective of this research was to bring out the significance of Katthavarayan worship on the basis of Hindu Folk worship tradition. It becomes necessary to view the worship of "Katthavarayan" as to have appeared from amidst social structural forces, as a mark of protest similar to that of "Mathuraiveeran" in South India. Basically, this article is a descriptive research. Collected data were subject to content analysis in appropriate instances. The worship of Katthavarayan has been constructed on the social complications that developed over a young man called "Panchavarnam" from a "Parayar" (low caste) family falling in love with a Brahmin (High caste) girl called "Ariyapoomalai". "Katthavarayan" has also been identified among some marginal communities in the South Indian Tamil society. However, there he is known as an incarnation of Lord Murugan. But in Sri Lanka and particularly in the Katthavarayan Katthavarayan among the Jaffna Tamil society, he is depicted as an adopted child of Mari. In the Jaffna Tamil society immersed in its caste structure, a young man from a marginal community trying to gain social upward mobility through a marital relationship is sent to gallows after being punished by the center of social authorities. At this juncture the grace of Mariamman brings out the truth behind his previous birth, whereby he is elevated to a godly status. Generally, a vertical social mobility is impossibility under a closed social structure. As a solution, tracing out the identities and trails of the past generations of the person who seeks to attain such vertical social mobility; and considering the feasibility of promoting him to a higher social status is a practice going on to date, within the caste structure of Jaffna. This is the untold reality revealed in the "Katthavarayan" scenario also.

Keywords: Katthavarayan, Vertical-Social Mobility, Marginal Communities, Folk Deities