

22. After marking Tripuṇḍra, on the forehead, the devotee shall wear Rudrākṣas. After daily rites are over, he shall begin the worship of Śiva.

23. Then he shall perform Ācamana, the sipping of water thrice with the requisite mantras or once, saying that it is a drop of Gaṅgā water.

24-25. Rice cooked with water shall be brought for the worship of Śiva. Whatever other things he can bring shall also be brought and kept near. A vessel for Arghya with water and scented raw rice grains shall also be brought.

26-27. To complete the formalities of worship, the vessel shall be placed on the right shoulder. He shall think upon the preceptor and ritualistically take his permission for the worship. He shall perform the rite of Saṁkalpa (including the requisite mantras and statements about the pūjā, the day, month, year etc. and the purpose of the Pūjā) and aver his desire. He shall perform the worship of Śiva with His attendants devoutly.

28-29. Showing the mystic mudrā and using saffron and other materials he shall bow to and worship Gaṇeśa who confers benefits a hundred thousand times and is accompanied by his consorts Siddhi and Buddhi²⁰². He shall repeat his names ending in the dative case appended with Namaḥ and prefixed with Praṇava.

30. After craving for forgiveness of the deity, he shall be worshipped again in the company of his brother Kārtikeya with great devotion and shall be bowed to again and again.

31. The big-bellied Gaṇeśa, the gate-keeper of the lord, shall be worshipped. Goddess Satī, Girijā shall be worshipped then.

32-35. After worshipping Śiva with sandal paste, saffron, incense, various lamps, and food-offerings of different sorts he shall bow down again. In the house the liṅga shall be made of clay, silver or any other metal or mercury. It shall be bowed to with devotion. If that is worshipped, all deities are worshipped. If the liṅga is made of clay it shall be installed duly.

²⁰². Siddhi and Buddhi are personified as the wives of Gaṇeśa, the son of Śiva and Pārvatī.