

Chapter 1 : 12 Jyotirlinga in Hindi : 12 జ్యోతిర్లింగాల గురించి శివ పురాణం ప్రకారం

A Jyotirlinga or Jyotirling or Jyotirlingam is a shrine where Lord Shiva is worshiped in the form of a Jyotirlingam or "Lingam of light." There are twelve traditional Jyotirlinga shrines in India as per Shiva Purana.

This is a unique feature, upheld by the tantric shivnetra tradition to be found only in Mahakaleshwar among the 12 Jyotirlingas. The idol of Omkareshwar Mahadev is consecrated in the sanctum above the Mahakal shrine. The images of Ganesh , Parvati and Karttikeya are installed in the west, north and east of the sanctum sanctorum. To the south is the image of Nandi , the vehicle of Lord Shiva. The idol of Nagchandreshwar on the third storey is open for darshan only on the day of Nag Panchami. The temple has five levels, one of which is underground. The temple itself is located in a spacious courtyard surrounded by massive walls near a lake. The shikhar or the spire is adorned with sculptural finery. Brass lamps light the way to the underground sanctum. It is believed that prasada holy offering offered here to the deity can be re-offered unlike all other shrines. The Mahakal dominates the life of the city and its people, even in the midst of the busy routine of modern preoccupations, and provides an unbreakable link with ancient Hindu traditions. On the day of Maha Shivaratri , a huge fair is held near the temple, and worship goes on through the night. Sadashiv Mahadev is so empathetic, benevolent and easy to please that devotees are sure to be granted the boons they wish for with a pure heart in this temple, it is believed. Here Mahadev is Swapaneshwar and Shakti is Swapaneshwari. The temple is also glorified in 7th century. E, Tamil tevaram hymns of tirugnanasambandar , sundarar , tirunavukkarasar , and they refer to the same as tiru oonjai maakalam, oonjai being Tamil name of word ujain. Each of the 51 Shakti peethas have shrines for Shakti and Kalabhairava. References in Hindu scriptures[edit] According to the Puranas , the city of Ujjain was called Avantika and was famous for its beauty and its status as a devotional epicenter. It was also one of the primary cities where students went to study holy scriptures. According to legend, there was a ruler of Ujjain called Chandrasena, who was a pious devotee of Lord Shiva and worshiped him all the time. However, the guards removed him by force and sent him to the outskirts of the city near the river Kshipra. Rivals of Ujjain, primarily King Ripudamana and King Singhaditya of the neighboring kingdoms decided to attack the Kingdom and take over its treasures around this time. Hearing this, Shrikhar started to pray and the news spread to a priest named Vridhi. He was shocked to hear this and upon the urgent pleas of his sons, started to pray to Lord Shiva at the river Kshipra. The Kings chose to attack and were successful; with the help of the powerful demon Dushan, who was blessed by Lord Brahma to be invisible, they plundered the city and attacked all the devotees of Lord Shiva. Upon hearing the pleas of His helpless devotees, Lord Shiva appeared in his Mahakala form and destroyed the enemies of King Chandrasena. Upon the request of his devotees Shrikhar and Vridhi, Lord Shiva agreed to reside in the city and become the chief deity of the Kingdom and take care of it against its enemies and to protect all His devotees. From that day on, Lord Shiva resided in His light form as Mahakala in a Lingam that was formed on its own from the powers of the Lord and His consort, Parvati. The Lord also blessed his devotees and declared that people who worshipped Him in this form would be free from the fear of death and diseases. Also, they would be granted worldly treasures and be under the protection of the Lord himself. Bharthari was the elder son of King Gandharva-Sena, and received the kingdom of Ujjain from the celestial god Indra and the King of Dhara. The queen, being in love with the Head police officer of the state, Mahipaala, presented the fruit to him, who further passed it on to his beloved, Lakha, one of the maids of honour. Eventually, Lakha being in love with the king presented the fruit back to the king. Having completed the circle, the fruit revealed the downsides of infidelity to the king, he summoned the queen and ordered her beheading, and ate the fruit himself. After that he abdicated the throne, and became a religious mendicant. He later became a disciple of Pattinatthar Swetharanyar or Pattinatthu chettiyar is poorvashram name of this saint from Poompuhar, Tamil Nadu who first indulged in an argument about samsari and sanyasi with king Bharthari. The next day king came with tears in his eyes and released saint from jail because he actually noticed queen pingalah in love with horsemen that night, He threw away his empire, wealth, even full coat dress and dressed in a simple kovanam loin cloth , the king became a disciple of Pattinatthar and got mukthi salvation in Kalahasthi temple. He

mentions about the nada-aradhana, the performance of art and dance during the evening rituals. During the reign of Jayajirao Scindia until , major programs of the then Gwalior State used to be held at this temple. The administration of Ujjain was assigned by Peshwa Bajirao-I to his faithful commander Ranoji Shinde, The diwan of Ranoji was Sukhatanakar Ramchandra Baba Shenavi who was very wealthy he decided to invest his wealth for religious purposes. In this connection, he re-built the famous Mahakala temple in Ujjain during the 4th-5th decades of Eighteenth c. Nowadays it is under the collectorate office of Ujjain district.

Chapter 2 : jyotirlinga story in telugu Meramaal Wiki

The Dwadasa Jyotirlinga shrines or the 12 shrines enshrining Shiva in the form of a Jyotirlingam, have been held in reverence since time immemorial in the Indian system of beliefs. The southernmost of these is located at Rameswaram, while the northernmost is located in the snowy heights of the.

It signifies places where Lord Shiva is worshipped. These are considered to be very scared and powerful places of worship. We will now discuss about how each of these twelve Jyotirlingam in India came into existence. Lord Shiva is the god of strength. He is believed to have powers to heal anything. The first Jyotirlingam is the very popular Somnath that is in the state of Gujarat. It was destroyed and re built about sixteen times. This is so case in the olden days it was considered to be the richest temple in India. Studded with gold and gems it was indeed the most sorted temple in India. The story goes like this. Chandra moon married all the twenty seven daughters of Daksha. Nevertheless, he loved only Rohini. He gave all importance to her while the other daughters of Daksha were lonely and upset. This made Daksha very upset and he wanted to ensure that Chandra spends quality time with his other wives too. Chandra never gave any heed to this and kept spending time with Rohini alone. Daksha one day lost his temper and cursed Chandra. He said that Chandra will lose all his light. Chandra immediately became lightless as a result the whole world became dark. All the gods met and decided that they should request Daksha to forgive Chandra. After a lot of request from the gods Daksha said that Chandra will have to start worshiping lord Shiva and when lord Shiva gives him his light he will start shining again. Chandra immediately reached Prabas and started to worship the lord Shiva. Soon he was blessed and lord appeared. He gave him the light and moon started to shine again. It is believed that even today on moonless night Chandra comes and dips in the holy water of the sea here and starts shining again. This is how lord Shiva also got the name of Sommashwar. The second Jyotirlingam in the list is mallika Arjuna Swamy temple that is located in Andhra Pradesh. Shiva and Parvati were not able to decide which son of theirs should get married first. So they told them to go around the world. The one who would be able to do this first will get married first. Lord Kartik took his peacock and started the trip but Ganesh decided to go round his parents and said this was his world. Shiva and Parvati were very pleased at this so they got him married to Riddhi and Siddhi the daughters of Viswaroopan. Lord Kartik on his return got to know what happened. He was very ashamed of himself and said he will never get married. He went to the mount Kravunja and started living there. Shiva and Parvati when got to know this they decided to visit their son. Lord Shiva visited on a no moon day and Parvati on a full moon day. This is exactly where this temple is. The third Jyotirlingam is the very popular Mahakaleshwar in Ujjain. It is a very sacred place and is situated on the bank of Rudra sagar. This part of the country was once ruled by a king named Chandrasena. He used to worship lord Shiva. The people would also regularly worship the lord. One day the kingdom was attacked by king Ripudamana who had a demon with him named Dushan. This demon got a unique ability it could become invisible. The kingdom was shattered and all the people started to pray to Lord Shiva. Lord appeared and protected the city. The people of Ujjain requested him to stay there itself and protect them. Shiva could not say and he decided to stay in Ujjain and take care of his devotees. It is believed that the lord still lives there. The fourth Jyotirlingam in India that has been worshiped for ages is the very famous Omkareshwar in the state of Madhya Pradesh. There are many stories that revolve around this shrine. However, it is believed that Lord Shiva had appeared here to defeat the danavas on request of the gods. Some say that king mandhata used to worship lord Shiva here. The lord was so pleased with him that he decided to live here. Another Jyotirlingam fifth of prime importance is the Kedarnath which is located in the beautiful state Uttarkahand. It is mostly closed in winters as no one can go there. Pandavas wanted to get rid of their sins so that they could go to Swarg. However, they were told that they could do so only if they could see lord Shiva and be blessed by him. So they started their search. After a long search they finally saw lord Shiva at this spot where the Jyotirlingam is today. The lord said that he will stay in this place in the form of a triangular shaped Jyotirlingam. This is one of the most popular Jyotirlingam in India and is also a holy place. Every year a huge number of devotees visit this temple. Bheemshankar is the sixth Jyotirlingam that we are going to discuss about. It is located near

Pune in Maharashtra. The temple is old and has an interesting story to it too. In this area lived an Asura named Bhima. When he grew a little old he was told by his mother Karkati that Kumbhakaran the brother of King Ravana was his father. His mother also told him that his father was killed by Lord Vishnu in one of his incarnations Lord Rama. Bhima decided he will avenge the death of his father. He started to pray Lord Brahma and was granted immense powers by the lord. Bhima as expected misused his powers and started havoc. He would kill innocent people. He would torture saints and even kill children. He once took Kamarupeshwar a big Shiva devotee as captive. The lord got very upset at this. The anger even increased when Bhima told Kamarupeshwar to worship him and not the Lord Shiva. Kamarupeshwar denied this and as a result Bhima raised his sword to kill him. This is when Lord Shiva came to the rescue of his devotee and he killed Bhima. All the gods requested the Lord Shiva to stay in this place and so he manifested himself as the Bheemshankar Jyotirlingam. The Kashi Vishwanath is another very famous seventh Jyotirlingam in India. It is located in the holy city of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh. It too has an interesting story to it. The translation means ruler of the universe. The city is the oldest in the world and has a three thousand five hundred year old history. It is said that this city can never be destroyed. It is a place where Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh live at the same time. Anyone can attain Moksha here. There is no sin on earth that cannot be washed here. Every year a huge number of people visit this place. It is said that Lord Shiva himself had made this city. Another very popular Jyotirlingam eighth that is situated in the state of Maharashtra is the famous Trimbakeshwar temple. There are three lingas here signify Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesh. There is a crown that is bejewelled with gems that is used to cover these lingas. It is now days kept from four to five in the evening only on Monday. The use of water is eroding the actual Jyotirlingam. That is why it is covered and kept with a metal shield. The legends say that Gautam Rishi used to live here with his wife Ahilya. Gautam Rishi was blessed by Lord Shiva with a bottomless pit from where he could get any amount of grain and food.

Chapter 3 : 12 jyotirlinga darshan in telugu | Jyotirlingas Of India

The Dwadasa Jyotirlinga shrines or the 12 shrines enshrining Shiva in the form of a Jyotirlingam, have been held in reverence since time immemorial in the Indian system of beliefs.

Originally it is believed to have 64 Jyotirlingas out of which 12 Jyotirlingas are regarded as most auspicious and holy. They are mentioned as follow: Somnath Jyotirlinga Temple, Gujarat: Earlier, Somanath Temple was destroyed several times sixteen times by Mughal rulers and reconstructed by Hindu rulers. It is believed that the original Shiva Lingam was hidden by the locals and was reinstalled in the temple after reconstruction of temple by the Maharani Ahilya Bai. Somanath temple is the prime abode of Lord Shiva among the twelve Jyotirlingas and is considered as the holiest of all the Jyotirlingas. Accommodation near Somanath Jyotirling Temple: There are no good accommodation facilities available near this temple. One can stay at Veraval city Hotels, which is located at 8 - 10 kms from the temple. Srisailam Jyotirlinga Temple 2. Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga or Srisailam Jyotirlinga Temple: The temple has a beautiful architecture. A fair is organized on Maha Shivaratri at this temple, every year. Accommodation near Srisailam Jyotirlinga Temple: The main deity here is called as Mahakaleswara. The prominence of Ujjain Jyotirlinga temple is that the idol in this shrine faces southward and is popularly known as Dakshinamoorthy. The architecture of this temple is a mixture of Rajput style and Mughal style. The decoration of Shiva Lingam in this temple varies in the morning and evening. Accommodation near Mahakaleswar Jyotirlinga Temple: Mahakaleswara trust Dharmashala is available to the tourists for stay. This temple is situated on the banks of Narmada River. Kedarnath Jyotirlinga, Uttarakhand Kedarnath Jyotirling is one of the most visited among 12 Jyotirlingas and is the holiest pilgrimage place for Hindus, Located near the River Mandakini in Uttarakhand Uttaranchal. Samadhi of Adi Shankaracharya is located behind Kedarnath temple. Jyotirlingam in Kedarnath is called as Lord Kedareshwar. This Jyotirling is not opened throughout the year. Kedarnath Jyotirlingam Temple remains open during May and October every year. This Temple is covered with Snow for six months in a year. Kedarnath temple is situated in a hillock of about feet above the mean sea level. One has to go only by road to reach this temple. Rishikesh, km away from Kedarnath. Nearest places to visit: Gaurikund, Rishikesh, Badrinath, Haridwar. Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga, Maharashtra Bhimashankar is one of the prominent Jyotirlingas among 12 Jyotirlingas of India and is an ancient temple situated in Sahyadri hills in Maharashtra State. Bhimashankar temple was built during 18th century in the Nagara architectural style. There are no good accommodation facilities available to stay at Bhimashankar. One has to stay at Manchar which is located at 35Km from Bhimashankar on the way to Pune. Best time to visit Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga: This Jyotirlingam is not connected by train, one can reach it by road from Pune or Shirdi or Mumbai. Nearest airport to Bhimashankar: Pune, about 95 km. Trimbakeshwar Jyotirlinga, Maharashtra Trimbakeshwar Jyotirling is one of the popular Jyotirlingas of India located in Trimbakeshwar, at a distance of 30 kms from Nashik in Maharashtra. The Main deity of this temple is Lord Shiva, represents three faces that indicates Trimurthi i. Mumbai, about km Nearest Railway Station: There is a dispute regarding the location of this Jyotirlinga. Some Believe, it is in Deogarh district of Jharkhand and some other believe it is located in Parli of Maharashtra. This temple is believed to be the first Jyotirlingas on the earth. Rameshwara Jyotirlinga, Rameshwara Jyotirlinga is one of the famous places among 12 Jyotirlingas, situated on the tip of Rameshwaram in Tamilnadu. It is believed that, Lord Rama, incarnation of Vishnu worshiped to Lord Shiva here, to absolve the sins if any that might have committed during the war against Ravana after returning from Srilanka. Kashi Vishwanath Temple attracts Many Tourists all over the world throughout the year. This temple is situated at a distance of 15 Kms from Daulatabad and 30 kms from Aurangabad.

Chapter 4 : Jyotirlinga in india pdf merge â€“ Telegraph

Lord shiv have 12 main jyotirlingas. Video has also the short stories about the lingas. 12 (Twelve) Jyotirlinga of Lord Shiva, Story of Jyotirlingas onlinevideoexperts. iDream Telugu.

And the Cult devoted to the worship of Siva is Saivism. He is supposed to be the destroyer of the world and hence the most feared, but he is in reality the most benevolent and pleasing to those who abide by the laws of Nature, prescribed the code. Among all the Gods, he is the one who is easily pleased. His role appears to be ever meditating for the good of the living beings. He has never taken an incarnation â€”except as spiritual preachers like Adi Sankara. He is married to Uma, the tamasic form to Sakti - from whom he get his powers. Its rather an arduous task to visit all at once and therefore most devotees make it a point to visit all over a period of time, sometime part of an Itinerary and sometime two or three at a time. Based on geographic location Jyotirlinga Temples can be divided into following: Kedara is mentioned in the Siva Puranam as well as Mahabharata. Legend has it that Vishnu as Nara and Narayana was doing penance at Badrinath. The two sages used to mould a Sivalinga from the soil and worship it. Siva pleased with their tapas gave them a boon and as a sequel to their request Siva has taken the abode of Kedar as a Jyotirlinga. Like Badrinath, Kedarnath is also closed during the winter and the God moves down to Ukhimath along with his devotees. Mentioned in Mahabharata as Avantika-Ujjain, the city was the capital of the great Vikramaditya of the Mauryas and lately by the Holkars. Kalidasa, the court poet of Vikramaditya lived here and rendered his immortal classics. Even the Chinese traveler Huan Tsang has recorded the glory of Ujjain. It is believed philosophy and religion grew in that holy place, banked by the Ganga which flows South-North. Sage Vyasa, who synthesized, the Vedas into four divisions, is said to have lived here and wrote his commentary on Brahmasutra. Adi Sankara met the sage here and presented his commentaries on Brahmasutra, Upanishads and Bhagavat Gita, and got his blessings. Adi Sankara had the darshan of Lord Visweswara at Kasi, who came in the form of a Panchama-low caste and taught the former the true import and meaning of I am the Brahman-one of the Mahavakyas, which inspired the rendering of Manisha Panchakam by Adi Sankara. Kasi is one of the seven Mokshapuris-centres of spiritual emancipation and Lord Viswanatha. One of the twelve Jyothir Lingams. Kasi Viswanatha Lingam is very small in size and devout pilgrims are allowed to worship personally. The ancient name of Sri Viswanatha is Ari Markteswara. Nasik, the main city barely 36 Kms from Tryambaka, is an industrial area. The present temple of Tryambakeswara was built by Balaji Peshwa in place of the ancient temple which existed there. The town of Tryambak is known for its learned Brahmins who are by traditions, students of the Vedas and Vedic rituals. The Jyotirlinga of Tryambakeswara has a small crack at the top and there is a constant flow of water from it. Devotees believe that Gautami Ganga performs constant abhishekam to the lord in this manner. The linga is covered with a golden mask with five faces carved on it. On Karthik Purnima day, a huge lamp is lit at the top of the hill-which can be seen for miles around and it is believed that everyone who sees the light attains salvation. The hill side is an abode of spiritual glory and the renowned Ramana Maha Rishi lived here and many of his disciples took advantage of his wisdom. The Ramana Ashram is a peaceful haven. Probably the holy city existed a long time before that. Popularly known as Chitrambalam or Atmosphere of wisdom, Chidambaram is mainly famous for the great temple of Siva as Nataraja. The temple, extensively occupying an area of 32 acres, surrounded on all sides by massive walls, intersected by loftly and magnificent gopurams, is an abode of sanctity that is revered throughout India. The Sanctuary contains one of the Panchabhuta Lingams namely Akasa Lingam which has been described as the Chidambara Rahasyam or secret of Chidambaram. The Lord is supposed to be existing here behind a curtain and when the screen is drawn for the devotees to have a darshan, mystery surrounds the shrine and just an empty space appears to one and all. The Akasa Lingam does not appear to the naked eye. It requires an inner eye to see the Lord in an empty space. That is the secret. There is perhaps no other temple in India where the religious differences to the two cults-Saivism and Vaishnavism have been overcome by absolute tolerance as at Chidambaram. Here the devotee can worship both Siva and Vishnu simultaneously, made possible by the erection of a shrine to Vishnu, as Govindaraja at right angle to the shrine of Lord Nataraja. What a nobler idea

could exist than this? God is but one and religious are many Sects are too many. If God is a tree, religious and sects are its innumerable branches and twigs. Tradition asserts that Lord Siva gave a performance of his Tandava Nritya in this place to please two of his devotees Patanjali and Vyagrapada. Religiously the temple is holy, architercturally it is great. Artistically the temple is superb with thousands of sculptures, dancers, drummers and musicians. The Lasya poses of the dance is chiseled in granite all over the temple prakarams and the Nritta Sabha. Tamil Poetess Avvayyar, reversed for her moral and ethical teachings, had darsan of Subramanya here in her ecstatic moments. Srisailam is described as the Kailasa of the South is overlooking the river Krishna or one of its branches which is known here as Pathal Ganga. On this Srisaila Mount is the famous and ancient temple at Lord siva known as Mallikarjuna. It is one of the twelve Jyotir Lingas. Srisailam is kms from Nandyal on the Guntoor-Vijayawada railway line. Some inscriptions establish that this area of Srisailam was a part of the kingdom of the great ruler, Krishna Deva Raya of Vijayanagar, and that it was a very flourishing place at one time. The temple of Mallikarjuna is spread on a plateau and above metres above sea level. The courtyard occupies feet. The temple dedicated to his consort Bhramarambika is on the western side. The devi is an incarnation of Ambika. The Shiva and Sakti festivals take place separately one after the other. The Shiva festival takes place on the Mahasivaratri day. After that the Sakti Festival starts. Sri Adi Sankaracharya performed penance in a forest near the Mallikarjuneswara Temple. Pilgrims can visit the spot which is just off the road and is indicated by name boards.

Chapter 5 : Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga - Wikipedia

This is story of the twelve (12) Jyotirlingams in India. Jyotirlingam in Sanskrit means the pillar of light. It signifies places where Lord Shiva is worshipped.

Lord Shiva first manifested himself as a Jyotirlinga on the night of the, Aridra Nakshatra thus the special reverence for the Jyotirlinga. There is an sanskrit shloka that lists the twelve jyotirlinga temples. The following sanskrit sloka describes about the 12 Jyotirlingas Of Lord Shiva. It is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva. Bhimashankar is also the source of the river Bhima, which flows southeast and merges with the Krishna River near Raichur. One of the 12 jyotirlinga shrines in India Bhimshankar Temple is a prominent pilgrimage centre. The main shrine of Lord Shiva is in lotus shape and 72 feet tall. The lingam is of a cylindrical form about 5 inches in diameter and projects about 4 inches from the centre of a large slab of basalt. Grishneshwar Temple Grishneshwar Jyotirlinga Temple is an ancient pilgrimage site revered as the abode of one of the 12 Jyotirlingas Temples of Lord Shiva. It is located at a distance of 11 km from Daulatabad near Aurangabad in Maharashtra India. Also known by several names like Kusumeswarar, Ghushmeswara, Grushmeswara, Grishneswara is located at approximately kms from Manmad station just adjacent to the famous Ellora Caves. Shri Mahakaleshwar Temple is visited by people from all over the world. The idol of Mahakaleshwar is known to be dakshinamurti, facing the South. This is a unique feature, upheld by tantric tradition to be found only in Mahakaleshwar among the 12 jyotirlingas. Trimbakeshwar Temple Shri Trimbakeshwar Jyotirlinga Temple is located at a distance of about km from Nasik in Maharashtra India near the Brahmagiri mountain from which the river Godavari flows. Trimbakeshwar Temple is revered as one of the 12 Jyotirlinga shrines of Lord Shiva. The temple is situated on an island, which is encircled by the NarmadaRiver. Kedarnath Temple The temple at Kedarnath is one of the most sacred temples in the country. Each year the summer months see thousands heading to make this difficult pilgrimage. One of the holiest pilgrimages for the Hindus, Kedarnath Temple Jyotirlinga is located in the picturesque surroundings of Rudra Himalaya Range at a height of feet on a mountain named Kedar. Rameshwaram Temple The Rameshwaram Jyotirlinga represents the southernmost of the 12 Jyotirlingams of India and has been a time honored pilgrimage center held on par with Banaras. Visiting Rameshwaram is significant for the Hindus as a pilgrimage to Benaras is incomplete without a Pilgrimage to Rameshwaram. It stands on the western bank of holiest river Ganges. Somnath is considered to be the first of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Shiva and is a revered pilgrimage center in India. The Someshwar Mahadev temple stands tall among the temples of India.

calendrierdelascience.com Dwadasa Jyotirlinga Stotram in Telugu Dwadasa Jyotirlinga Stotram - Telugu Lyrics (Text) Dwadasa Jyotirlinga Stotram - Telugu Script.

Maharashtra 1 - Somnath Jyotirlinga Somnath is a Jyotirlinga. And somnath jyotirlinga is considered as the 1st Jyotirlinga of this Planet, not only of India. Somnath Jyotirlinga temple is situated in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat state. According to Shiva Purana, when Draupadi Prajapati cursed the Moon for tuberculosis, then the moon had attained freedom from this curse by doing penance at this place. It is also said that this Shivling was founded by Chandradeva himself. Due to foreign invasions, it has been destroyed 17 times. Every time it worsens and continues to grow. The significance of this temple is said to be similar to Lord Kailash mountain of Lord Shiva. Many religious scriptures interpret this religious and mythological significance. It is said that only by seeing this Jyothirlinga, the person gets freedom from all his sins. According to a mythology, where it is Jyotirling, worshiping Shiva on that mountain receives virtuous fruits similar to Ashwamedha yagya. The specialty of Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga is that it is the only Southworld Jyotirlinga. Every morning there is a world famous festivity. The worship of Mahakaleshwar is specially done to avoid the crisis arising in age and age. Ujjain residents believe that Lord Mahakaleshwar is his king and he is protecting Ujjain. At the place where this Jyotirlinga is located, the river Narmada flows and the river flows around the hill, it forms the shape of the ocean. The word "hoon" is derived from the mouth of Brahma. Therefore, any religious scripture or Vedas are read with the same name. This Jyotirlinga is shaped like aunaka, which is why it is known as Omkareshwar. It is located in Uttarakhand. The temple of Baba Kedarnath is located in the path of Badrinath. Kedarnath is situated at an elevation of meters above sea level. Kedarnath is also mentioned in Skanda Purana and Shiv Purana. This shrine is very dear to Lord Shiva. Shiva Ji has given Kedar field the importance of Kailash as well. Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga is also known as Moteshwar Mahadev. Regarding this temple, it is believed that the devotee who sees the Sun after coming out of the sun every morning from the shrine, the sins of seven lives are removed and the paths of heaven are opened for him. It is located in Kashi, Uttar Pradesh. Kashi holds the highest importance in all religious places. That is why Kashi is said to have very high importance in all religious places. This place recognizes that this place will remain even after the cataclysm. To protect this, Lord Shiva will place this place on his trident and after the fall of the catastrophe, Kashi will be restored to its place.. The Jyotirlinga is the nearest mountain called Brahmagiri. The Godavari river starts from this mountain. One name of Lord Shiva is also Trimbakeshwar. Another name of Shiva is also Nageshwar. Nageshwar Jyotirlinga is also 17 miles away from Dwarka Puri. In the glory of this Jyothirlinga, it has been said that all the wishes of the person who comes here with full devotion and faith here are fulfilled. Along with being one of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva, this place is also one of the four dhams of Hindus. It is believed in the context of this Jyothirling that it was established by Lord Shri Ram itself. It is also known by the name of Grishneshwar or Unshuram. People come from far and away to visit here and attain spiritual peace. This is the last Jyotirlinga of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Lord Shiva. Famous by the Buddhist monks.

Chapter 7 : Story Of The Twelve Jyotirlingas In India | Metaphysics Knowledge

The 12 Jyotirlingas sites in India take the name of the presiding deity. Each considered a different manifestation of Lord Shiva. The primary image as all these lingas is the "lingam" representing the beginning and end stambh pillar or the infinite nature of Lord Shiva.

Stories of Lord Shiva, forms and explanations The 18 purANas are have very rich accounts of ancient happenings. One day Bhagawan Bhutanath, Lord Shiva, as the Lord of all Beings, went to tour the sansar the world of objects and relationships along with his beloved wife Parvati. They were traveling, seeing many different lands, when they came to the city of Amaravati. There they saw a great shining city, and they took shelter in one particular Shivaloya, a temple of Lord Shiva. One day Parvati had a desire to play "chalsar", an Indian dice game. While Shiva and Parvati sat enjoying this game, a Brahmin pujari walked into the temple. Parvati stopped and asked the priest, "Who will win this game? Shiva advised Parvati to remain calm and to control her anger, but Parvati would not be easily appeased. Her anger grew into a great rage and she cursed the Brahmin who had said she would lose the game. Parvati cursed the Brahmin that he would suffer from leprosy. The Brahmin priest was immediately attacked by the disease, and he became very sad and was filled with great pain from the leprosy that developed. Many days passed and the priest suffered a great deal. He thought, "For what karma have I received such a curse from the Divine Mother? What will I ever be able to do to get her grace once again? One day that Brahmin priest went into the Shiva temple, where he saw a most beautiful heavenly nymph. This beautiful and shining angelic lady was an Apsara, a celestial maiden who serves the Gods. Standing before the pain stricken priest, she gave him the following instructions: All of the pain and suffering that now afflict you will completely dissolve if you worship Lord Shiva with pure devotion. At the time of cooking you will take a pound of pure white wheat flour, mix with gur and ghee and fry. With these items especially, you will worship Lord Shiva. You will adorn the blessed Lord Shiva with three lines horizontally and with one mark in the center, and after this you may also take prasad just as you have offered to Shiva. Recite his mantras, sing His songs, perform the fire sacrifice, and other forms of worship for the Lord. You may then partake of the prasad, sharing in the blessings of Lord Shiva. If you observe all that I have instructed, you will certainly be freed from all pain and suffering, and you will soon attain the highest graces and good fortune. The Brahmin was completely amazed by this vision, and with full faith, he observed the sankalpa of sixteen Mondays in every detail. Every Monday he wore a pure white cloth, and chanted the worship of Lord Shiva, offering the appropriate offerings. Following this vow, he was freed from his disease and sorrow. He became a well known, wealthy man and loved and respected by all of the people of the kingdom. He taught the worship of Lord Shiva to many people, and continued to inspire the people of his community to serve the Lord with truth and joy. One day that Brahmin priest returned to the temple where Parvati had first cursed him. Parvati was amazed to se that the Brahmin was healed of his disease. When Parvati learned of the power of the vow of sixteen Mondays, she quickly went to her son Kartikeya to share with him this wonderful secret of the regular worship of Lord Shiva. Kartikeya shared the secret of this worship with his friend. This friend had no wife and desiring to marry, he at once make the sankalpa, or spiritual promise, to observe the vow of sixteen weeks, praying for the blessing of a good marriage. After completing his vow of worship for sixteen Mondays, the man left his native land and traveled to another Kingdom. Arriving at this new land, he heard that the King had made a very strange public declaration. The traveler went to witness this betrothal ceremony, as he had never heard of such a curious way of fixing a marriage. The elephant looked at all the men assembled for the occasion, and then put the garland around his neck. The king happily gave his daughter in marriage, and the traveler became a member of the Royal household. The wife did this vow with such devotion and love that Shiva was pleased, and she gave birth to a wonderful son. When his vow was complete, a messenger came from another King asking whether he might like to join with his daughter to become his wife. He was very happy when he heard of this proposal, and he immediately consented, and the King performed the marriage in a gay fashion. The King was delighted to have completed his responsibility to his daughter, and being an old man, he left his body just a short time

following the marriage. The young man then inherited the throne. But his wife passed this order to one of her servants, who prepared everything for the worship. While doing the puja, the King received a message which was as follows: He asked the ministers what was the matter, and what should he do? The ministers advised him to leave the wife or he would face ruin. The King again asked the ministers what he should do, and they quickly told him, "Leave the Queen! She wandered on her way, but no one would give her shelter. By this time her status was reduced to a beggar. Her cloth was torn and she had no shoes. She tried to seek refuge with an old man, but she was chased away. Then she asked for help from an old servant who was washing dishes, but she was scared away. The queen had no place and was cold and frightened. A milk man took her to a nearby Shiva temple, where she told the priest her whole story. He had deep compassion for the poor woman, and he gave her refuge in his temple. But whatever the queen touched became ruined. Worms came into all of the food that she touched, and at this the priest was extremely pained. Then he told the queen to appease Lord Shiva by observing the vow of sixteen Mondays. He explained to her the entire process, and with great faith and devotion the queen followed this advice of the priest. On the seventeenth Monday, the King heard a divine voice telling him to search for his wife. Then he sent ambassadors to search everywhere for the exiled queen, and finally they came to the temple where she was residing. Learning the whereabouts of his beloved wife, the king immediately went to that temple to find her. When the King and Queen returned to the capital all of the subjects of the kingdom welcomed them both with great love and devotion. Then the king gave the people many gifts, and always worked hard at their service. With the grace of Lord Shiva the King and Queen had beautiful children, enjoyed many years of comfort and happiness in their Kingdom, and ultimately went to the Shivaloka. Whoever will read it with devotion, or listen to it with one pointed attention, at the time of worship on Monday, will be blessed with health, wealth, the cessation of all disturbances, and the fulfillment of all desires. This is the promise of Lord Shiva. Why do we worship the Shiva Linga? The Lord appearing from the symbol. The principle behind linga worship Once before the creation started, a quarrel broke between braHma and viShNu as to who is great. The war of words between these two great divines worsened. At that point of time to make them realize the truth there appeared a pillar of fire. It was huge that both of them were astonished to see that. Now as a solution to their debate they wanted to decide who is the greatest by reaching the tip of that pillar. That pillar was not any ordinary column of fire, it was the Supreme Itself, the One that is beyond form, color and qualities! Who knows the start and end of that Supreme!! The two who set out on their strength to explore the endings of It went on and on only to become more and more tired and it was hopeless to find the end of It. He accepted his failure. The lie stood exposed and hence he is not worshipped. Now both of them realizing the greatness of the Supreme worshipped the Lord shiva, the Gracious one, with lots of devotion and sincerity. As it resembles the flame, It is neither a form nor a formless, but is just a symbol of the Supreme jyoti. The Lord later appeared in a form and blessed viShNu and braHma. This form which came out of the formless Supreme out of Its grace to bless the sincere worship of braHma and viShNu and which is a form but represents the formlessness of the Supreme is considered very holy by the shaivites. As the ash would be closely associated with the fire, Holy Ash is associated with this Fire pillar Lord and sacred for the shaivites. With protection and boon giving posture of hands, with axe and deer, wearing moon, snakes, yellow robe, Three eyed, Auspicious, Dark-blue throated, that Divine riding the bull, Remover of the poison, Colorful peacock feather like formed I salute. They came together to collectively churn the big ocean. They churned the milk ocean with ma. In the process, due to the pain serpent vAsuki emitted the poison hAla meaning destructive. At the same time one more poison came from the ocean hAla. Both put together became an disastrous poison that threatened the very existence of all including the divines, deamons and the other lives. Terrified by the destroying power of the poison, all of them surrendered to Lord Shiva, the Giver of Refuge. The Graceful God took the hAlAham as if it is a fruit in the hand. Asked all of them, what He should do with that. They pleaded that the poison would annihilate them all if He left it off. Lord smilingly put it into His mouth! Though it will not affect the Lord, but the worlds would be again affected by the poison, Goddess Shakthi, the mother of all creatures, stopped the poison in His throat by putting her hand in His throat. The poison stayed there as a small black blue stain.

