

Dwadasa jyotirlinga

-By Tantra Siddha Maha Yogi Dr.Rupnathji(Dr.Rupak Nath)



There is an sanskrit shloka that lists the twelve jyotirlinga (Dwadasa Jyotirlinga stotra) temples.

“Saurashtre Somanathamcha Srisaile Mallikarjunam|
Ujjayinya Mahakalam Omkaramamaleswaram ||
Paralyam Vaidyanathancha Dakinyam Bheema Shankaram |
Setu Bandhethu Ramesam, Nagesam Darukavans||
Varanasyantu Vishwesam Tryambakam Gautameethate|
Himalayetu Kedaaram, Ghrishnesamcha shivaalaye||
Etani jyotirlingani, Saayam Praatah Patenarah|
Sapta Janma Kritam pApam, Smaranena Vinashyati||”

{ Dwadasa jyotirling }

There are Twelve (12) temples called Jyotirlingas dedicated to Lord Eshwara in the form of Shiva Lingas. These temples are situated across India and are considered very sacred by Hindus. There is a belief that, all these twelve Jyothirlingas are to be visited every year lots of people. these are following brief details of each Jyotirlinga of lord shiva.

1. Sri Somnath Jyotirling is considered as the first jyotirling among all. **Somnath Temple** located in the Prabhas Kshetra near Veraval in Saurashtra, on the western coast of Gujarat, India is the most sacred of the twelve Jyotirlings (lingas of light) symbols of the God Shiva. It is mentioned in the Rig Veda. Somnath means “The Protector of Moon God”. The Somnath Temple is known as ‘the Shrine Eternal’, as although the temple has been destroyed six times it has been rebuilt every single time. Worshipping this temple, people will be free of diseases. And, there is a belief that people suffering from TB, will get cured.

2. Sriselam Mallikarjuna Jyotirlinga is the second one which gains importance, on visiting Mallikārjuna, also called Śrīśaila, is the name of the pillar located on a mountain on the river

Krishna, Srisailem, near Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh enshrines Mallikarjuna in an ancient temple that is architecturally and sculpturally rich. People will be relieved of their sins.

3. Mahakaleshwar Jyotirlinga is one of the most famous Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingams, which are supposed to be the most sacred abodes of Shiva. It's the third Jyotirlinga. It is located in the ancient city of Ujjain in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India. The temple is situated on the side of the Rudra Sagar lake. The presiding deity, Shiva in the lingam form is believed to be Swayambhu, deriving currents of power (Shakti) from within itself as against the other images and lingams that are ritually established and invested with mantra-shakti. **It is also the only one facing south and also the temple to have a Shree Yantra perched upside down at the ceiling of the Garbha Graha (where the Shiv Lingam sits) On worshipping Shree Mahakaleshwara Jyotirling, people lead happy life without sadness.**

4. Sri Omkareshwara Jyotirlinga – it's a fourth Jyotirlinga of Lord Shiva. **Omkareshwar** is a Hindu temple in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh state in India. It is on an island called Mandhata or Shivapuri in the Narmada river. It is one of the 12 revered Jyotirlinga shrines of Shiva. It is about 12 miles (20 km) from Mortakka in Madhya Pradesh. The shape of the island is said to be like the Hindu Om symbol. There are two temples here, one to Omkareshwar (whose name means "OM-maker-lord") and one to Amareshwar (whose name means "immortal lord" or "lord of the immortals"). **Omkareshwar is formed by the sacred river Narmada.** This is one of the most sacred of rivers in India and is now home to one of the world's biggest dam projects. On performing puja, people will overcome their weaknesses if they have any.

5. Kedarnath Kedareshwara Jyotirlinga is the fifth Jyotirlinga. **Kedarnath** temple is one of the holiest Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and is located atop the Garhwal Himalayan range near the river Mandakini in Kedarnath, Uttarakhand in India. Due to extreme weather conditions, the temple is open only between the end of April to start of November. The temple is not directly accessible by road and has to be reached by a 14 km uphill trek from Gaurikund. The temple is believed to have been built by Adi Sankaracharya and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, the holiest Hindu shrines of Lord Shiva. The older temple existed from the times of Mahabharat, when the Pandavas are supposed to have pleased Shiva by doing penance in Kedarnath. The temple is also one of the four major sites in India's Char Dham pilgrimage of Northern Himalayas. Visiting this place, people will find their wishes come true.

6. Bhimashankar Jyotirlinga which is the Sixth Jyotirlinga of Lord Shiva. **Bhimashankar** Temple is located in the village of Bhorgiri 50 km north west of Khed, near Pune, in India. It is located 110 km away from Pune in the Ghat region of the Sahyadri hills. Bhimashankar is also the source of the Bhima river, which flows south east and merges with the Krishna river near Raichur. The other Jyotirlinga shrines in Maharashtra are Tryambakeshwar and Grishneshwar. Regular pilgrims near Mumbai visit Bhimashankar from Karjat via Khandas. The Bhimashankar Wildlife Sanctuary located here is a popular weekend getaway from Mumbai and Pune, All kind of pains will be relieved on performing pooja in this temple.

7. Kashi Vishweshwara Jyotirlinga which is the seventh jyotirlinga of lord shiva **Kashi Vishwanath** temple is one of the most famous Hindu temples dedicated to Lord Shiva and is in the holy city of Varanasi, India. The temple stands on the western bank of Hinduism's holiest river Ganges, and the deity is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas the holiest of Shiva deities. The main deity is known by the name Vishwanatha or Vishweshwara meaning the Ruler of the universe. The temple town that claims to be the oldest living city in the world, with 3500 years of documented history[1] is also called Kashi and hence the temple is popularly called as Kashi Vishwanath Temple. Due to this 15.5m high golden spire, the temple is sometimes called as the Golden Temple[2], similar to the Sikh Gurudwara at Amritsar. People get peaceful mind and free of tension.

8. Sri Trimbakeshwar Jyotirlinga is the eighth Jyotirlingam. Trimbakeshwar or Tryambakeshwar or Trambakeshwar is an ancient Hindu temple in the town of Trimbak, in the Nashik District of Maharashtra, India, 28 km from the city of Nashik. It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas.

It is located at the source of the Godavari River, the longest river in peninsular India. The Godavari River, which is considered sacred within Hinduism, originates from Bramhagiri mountains and meets the sea near Rajahmundry. Kusavarti, a kund is considered the symbolic origin of the river Godavari, and revered by Hindus as a sacred bathing place. Noted film maker and father of Indian cinema, Dadasaheb Phalke was born here. Trimbakeshwar is a religious center having one of the twelve Jyotirlingas. The extraordinary feature of the Jyotirlinga located here is its three faces embodying Lord Brahma, Lord Vishnu and Lord Rudra. Due to excessive use of water, the linga has started to erode. It is said that this erosion symbolizes the eroding nature of human society. The Lingas are covered by a jeweled crown which is placed over the Gold Mask of Tridev (Brahma Vishnu Mahesh). The crown is said to be from the age of Pandavs and consists of diamonds, emeralds, and many precious stones. The crown is displayed every Monday from 4-5 pm (Shiva).

All other Jyotirlingas have Shiva as the main deity. The entire black stone temple is known for its appealing architecture and sculpture and is at the foothills of a mountain called Brahmagiri. Three sources of the godavari originate from the brahmagiri mountain. On visiting this Jyotirlinga, people will come out of their weaknesses and get nearer to lord Shiva.

9. Sri Vaidyanatheshwara Jyotirlinga it's the ninth jyotirlinga of lord shiva. **Vaidyanath Jyotirlinga** is a Hindu temple, one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, the sacred abodes of Shiva. There are two claimed Vaidyanath Jyotirlinga: one in Deoghar (Bihar, India)) and one in Parli (Maharashtra). The sites are also known as Baba dham and Baidyanath dham. More than a million pilgrims visit these shrines every year.

According to Hindu beliefs, the demon king Ravana worshipped Shiva at the current site of the temple to get the boons that he later used to wreak havoc in the world. Ravana offered his 10 heads one after the another to Shiva in a sacrifice. Pleased with this Shiva descended to earth and cured Ravana who was injured. As he acted as a doctor, he is referred to as vaidhya (Template:Sanskrit: "doctor"). From this aspect of Shiva the temple derives its name.

People will have a profitable business on visiting and performing puja in this place. Railway station BAIDYANATHDHAM the ninth Jyotirlinga station code: BDME (Nearest Main railway station Jasidih Junction 15 KM (station code JSME) on Howrah Delhi main line)

10. Sri Nageshwara Jyotirlinga, Nagesawaram is one of the 12 jyothirlingas of Lord Siva. . According to legend, 'Balakhilyas', a group of dwarf sages worshipped SIVA in darukavana for long time. To test their devotion & patience, SHIVA came to darukavana as an digmbara ascetic[nude] wearing only Nagas[serpents] in his body. Wives of sages were attracted and ran after the ascetic, leaving back their husbands. Sages got very disturbed and frustrated with this. They lost their patience and cursed ascetic to lose his linga. Sivalinga fell on the earth and whole world trembled. Brahma and Vishnu came to Shiva, requested him to save earth from destruction and take back his linga. Shiva consoled them and took back his linga.

SHIVA promised his divine presence in darukavana as 'jyothirlinga' for ever. Later darukavana became favourite place of Nagas and Vasuki worshipped Siva here for long and there after jyothirlinga came to be known as 'Nagnath/Nageswar'.

Also there is a story in Shiv Purana on jyotirlinga nageswaram. It says, a demon named Daaruka attacked a Shiva devotee by name Supriya and imprisoned her along with several others in his city of Daarukavana. This place was a city of snakes and Daaruka was the king of the snakes. On the insistence of Supriya, all the prisoners started to chant the holy mantra of Shiva and instantly Lord Shiva appeared and vanquished the demon and later started to reside here in the form of a Jyotirlinga.

At present, there is a debate on location of epic forest Darukavana so as to identify the jyotirlinga of Nageswaram. Since no other important clues are left in the text which help in locating the place, 'darukavana' remains as the vital clue. On performing puja in this temple, people will be free of their sin (dosha).

11. Sri Rameswara Jyotirlinga is the Eleventh Jyothirlinga situated near Kanyakumari of Tamilnadu. People visiting this place will be free of their sins and their wishes will come true. According to Shaiva mythology, god Rama is believed to have prayed to Shiva here to absolve any sins that he might have committed during his war against the demon king Ravana. The temple along with Kashi Vishwanath Temple is one of the holiest Hindu shrines that has to be visited in one's lifetime and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas as the holy abodes of Shiva.

12. Sri Grishneswar Jyotirlinga it's the last twelve jyotirlinga of lord shiva. Grishneshwar, also known as Ghushmeshwar, is a famous Hindu temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas, the sacred abodes of Shiva. The temple is located eleven km from Daulatabad, near Aurangabad in Maharashtra India. The temple is located near the famous Ellora Caves.

Grishneshwar is an ancient pilgrimage site revered as the abode of one of the 12 Jyotirlingas of Shiva. It is located at a distance of 11 km from Daulatabad near Aurangabad in Maharashtra. Daulatabad was once known as Devagiri. Located nearby are the popular tourist attractions Ellora – featuring ancient rock cut monuments from the 1st millennium CE, and

Ajanta known for its exquisite cave paintings again from the 1st millennium CE. The Grishneswar temple was constructed by Ahilyabhai Holkar who also re-constructed the Kasi Viswanatha temple at Benares and the Vishnu Paada temple at Gaya. **Grishneshwar is also known as Ghushmeshwar.**

Legend has it that a devout woman Kusuma offered worship to Shiva regularly by immersing a Shivalingam in a tank, as a part of her daily ritual worship. Her husband's first wife, envious of her piety and standing in society murdered Kusuma's son in cold blood. An aggrieved Ksuma continued her ritual worship, and when she immersed the Shivalingam again in the tank, her son was miraculously restored to life. Shiva is said to have appeared in front of her and the villagers, and then on is believed to have been worshipped in the form of a Jyotirlinga Ghushmeshwar.

DR. RUPAK NATH (DR. RUPAK NATH)