INTRODUCTION

As per the Shiva purana, Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu once had and argument over, who was supreme in the creation. To test them, Shiva pierced the three words as endless pillars of light the Jyotirlinga. Lord Vishnu and Lord Brahma decide to travel along the pillar down words and upward respectively. To find the end of the light Brahma lied that he had found the end while Vishnu concealed his defeat. Shiva appeared as a second pillar of light and cussed Brahma that he would have no place in ceremonies while Vishnu would be worshipped till the end of eternity. The Jyotirlinga is the supreme part less reality out of which Shiva partly appears. The Jyotirlingas shirmas, Thus are places where Shiva appeared as a fiery column of light. There are 64 form of Shiva, not to be confused with jyotirlingas. Each of the twelve jyotirlinga sites take the name of the presiding deity each considered different manifestation of Shiva. At all these sites the primary images is lingam respecting the beginning and endless stamped pillar symbolizing the infinite nature of Shiva.

The twelve Jyohirlinga are:

Somnath in Gujarat MalliKaarjun at Srisailam (Andhra Pardesh) Mahakaliishwar at Ujjain in Madhya Pradesh Omkaliiswar in Madhya Pradesh (Kedarnath) in Himalayas in uttrakhand states, Bhimashankar in Maharastra at Varanasi Triambakeshwar in Maharastra Vaidyanath at Doogarh Baijnath in Himalch Pradesh Nageshwar at Dwarka in Gujrut Grishneshwar at Aurangabad

ABSTRACT

Mahakaleshwar Jyotiniga is mainly Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva and one of the twelve Jyotilirnga. Shrims which are said to be the most sacked abodes of lord Shiva. 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 holy river Shipra. The presiding duty, lord Shiva in the Lingam form is believed to be Swayambhu. Deriving currents of power (Shakti) from within itself as against the other images and lingam that are suitably established and inverted with Mantra Shakti.

Key Words: Shipra, Lingam, Swayambhu, Mantra

Ujjain Mahakaleshvar Jyotirlinga (M.P.)

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The temple:
The idol of Omkareshwar madev is consecrated in the Sanctum above the mahakal shrine. The images of Ganesh, parvati and kasttikeys are installed in the west worth and east of the sanctum sanctorum. To the south is the image Nandi, the vehicle of lord shiva. The idol of Nagchandreshwar on the third story is open for darshan only on the day of Nagpanchami. The Temple has five levels, one of which is underground the temple itself is located in a spacious Courtgard surrounded by massive walls near a lake. The shikhas 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 duty Can be re-offered unlike all other shrines.

History:
The temple complex was destroyed by sultan Shams ud din Ilutmish during his said of Ujjainin 1231-14-35. The Jyohirlingan was dismantled and believed to be thrown into a nearby Kolit earth kenda (a pond neighboring the temple with the Jaladhari (a Structure was built by the Maratha general Ranaji Shinda in 1734 further developments and management was done by other members of his dynasty, including Mahaji Shimala (1730-12 February 1794) and Daulat loa Shinde Wife Baiza Bai (1827-1863) During the seign of Jaja Ram Shinde. Untill 1886. Major Programs of the then Gwalior State used to be held at this temple. Maratha segine was established in Ujjain in the fourth de… a Eighteenth. The administration at Ujjain was assigned by Peshwa Baji Rao - I to his faithful Commander Ranaji Shinde. The Diwan Ranaji was sukhtankar Ramchanderji Baba shanvi 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 at Eighteenth Ad After Independence the our Satan Trust was replaced by the Municipal Corporation of Ujjain. Now a days it is under the Collector’s office of Ujjain district.

Bhasm Aarti at Mahakaleshwar Temple:
The Bhasm Aarti that takes place in the Mahakaleshwar Temple on a daily basis is a prime attraction. The Aarti commences each day before dawn breaks. During this religious ritual, the idol of the Lord is worshipped with sacred ash brought from the ghats and the ashes then applied to the lingam before conducting the holy prayers. What adds to the joy and delight of attending this Aarti is that the temple at Mahakaleshwar is the only Jyotirlinga temple where this Aarti is performed. Conclusion: Mahakaleshwar Temple, located in the ancient city of Ujjain in the State of Madhya Pradesh continues to be one of the most sacred and outstanding pray of pilgrimage for Hindus till date. The abode of Lord Shiva it is on the bankes of the Rudra Sagar Lake and is one of the twelve Jyotirlingas. Even in the modern and hectic lifestyles, the temple continues to provide visitors with an altogether different and unmatched peace of mind and composure. The Mahakaleshwar Temple complex is a spacious courtyard with Sculptural finery and Sophistication that is influenced by Maratha, Bheroji and Chabake styles of Structural design and is complete with impressive lingam Sculptures of Mahakaleshwar. The temple, which is spread over five levels is an important pilgrim Center for Hindus.

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