

A Study on Khatu Shyam Temple Rajasthan

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Abstract:

According to Hindu religion, Khatu Shyam ji had received a boon from Shri Krishna in Dwaparyug that he would be worshiped by his name Shyam in Kaliyug. Barbarik ji's head was buried in Khatu Nagar (present-day Sikar district of Rajasthan state), hence he is called Khatu Shyam Baba. According to the story, a cow came to that place and was spontaneously releasing milk from her breasts every day. Later, after excavation, the head was revealed, which was handed over to a Brahmin for a few days. Once the king of Khatu Nagar was inspired in a dream to build a temple and to adorn that head in the temple. Subsequently a temple was constructed at that place and the head was decorated in the temple on the Ekadashi of Kartik month, which is celebrated as the birthday of Baba Shyam. The original temple was built in 1027 AD by Roop Singh Chauhan and his wife Narmada Kanwar. Abhay Singh, Dewan of Thakur, the ruler of Marwar, renovated the temple in 1720 AD on the instructions of Thakur. Khatu Shyam Ji Temple is located in Sikar district of Rajasthan and is considered one of the most important pilgrimage sites in the state. According to Hindu mythology, Khatu Shyam ji is the incarnation of Barbarik, son of Ghatotkach. It is said that devotees who chant his name with a true heart are blessed and their troubles go away, if they do so with true devotion.

Keyword: Hindu religion, Kaliyug, Dwaparyug, Khatu Nagar, Sikar

Objective

To Study about Khatu Shyam Mandir

To Know About Khatu Shyam History

To Know the background of establish shri shyam mandir in sikar

Introduction

STORY BEHIND KHATU SHYAM JI TEMPLE, RAJASTHAN



FIG – Shree Khatu Shyam

- This Khatu Shyam Katha is mentioned in the medieval Mahabharata. Almost all our devotees know that the name of the eldest brother among the Pandavas was Yudhishtir , who was also known as Dharmaraja. And , the eldest Kaurava brother and sister was Duryodhana who was the embodiment of unrighteousness. There has been a cold war going on between the brothers and sisters , Kaurava and Pandava, since childhood. This was because Yudhishtira always believed in the path of righteousness whereas Duryodhana could not leave his path of sin.
- Duryodhana always tries to harm or destroy the Pandavas as per his wish. He even forced the Pandavas to live in Lakshagriha which was a house made of lac. By the grace of God and his good deities, Pandavas came out of Lakshagriha along with their mother Kunti. They knew that Duryodhana was their biggest enemy so they did not step into Hastinapura but started living in the forests. One night during this period, Kunti , Yudhishtira , Arjuna , Nakula and Sahadeva were in deep sleep and the mace-wielding Bhima , also known as the " Son of the Wind " , was protecting them.
- Then he turned towards Ghatotkachha and said , “ Son , there was a powerful demon named Mur in Pragjyotishpur. They have a daughter named Kamakantakata (Moravi) . She is very intelligent and asks some witty questions to all the potential candidates for marriage. You should go there and answer all his questions with the blessings of your elders . But , you cannot marry her there , you have to bring her here and Lord Krishna will perform your marriage ceremony.
- When Ghatotkacha reached Pragjyotishpur with the blessings of his elders , he fought a victorious battle of knowledge with Kamakantakata. After winning the heart of Kamakantakata , both of them came to Indraprastha where in the presence of their elders , Lord Krishna performed the marriage ceremony of both of them. Then , Ghatotkacha takes the blessings of his elders and proceeds towards the south. Time passes very quickly , and on an auspicious day , Kamakantakata gives birth to a strong , intelligent , kind and religious son , who is named Barbarika. He was banned from Barbarika because at birth he had hair like a lion's mane. Since the lion is a fast and ferocious animal, it was named Barbaric. Some monsters grow up as soon as they are born. Therefore, Ghatotkachha has a doubt in his mind as to what his son will become when he grows up . But , fortunately , he got a chance to seek the blessings of Lord Krishna , so he took him to Dwarka to seek his blessings.



Fig – Barbarik donating his head to Lord Shree Krishna

- As soon as Barbarik met Lord Krishna, he bowed his head before him and said , “ O Lord ! How can any creature be blessed in this world ? Some say that religion brings blessings , some advocate charity , some prefer meditation , some relish the taste of wealth , some prefer pleasure and enjoyment , but many argue that only salvation brings blessings. Is. Oh Lord , out of all these options , please guide me on a path , provide me with a choice , which will prove auspicious for my descendants and all others. Please advise me and advise me about it. " Krishna becomes very happy after hearing Barbarik's thoughts and says, O son . All the four castes in the society have their own pre - determined paths to attain blessings according to their position in the society. Since you are a ' Kshatriya ' or " Warrior " , you should use your strength , that is, you should use your power which you can get by taking the blessings of ' Sureshwari Bhavani Bhagwati . ' So you should first of all Goddess should be worshipped. " However , Barbarik again asked Krishna ji as to which god or goddess he should meditate on to get her blessings. Krishna ji asked him to go to the sea and meditate on the ' Durgas ' brought by Narada. .
- Barbarik followed the orders of Lord Krishna and worshiped the goddess at the meeting point of the sea. The goddess is greatly impressed by Barbarik's penance and grants him the greatest boon in the world. May the Goddess bless him with unique power so that no one in the world can defeat him. But , the goddess asked them to stay here for a few more years because a Brahmin named Vijay would come and grant them more boons. A Brahmin named Vijay came there from Magadha and after worshiping seven Shivalingas, he got absorbed in the meditation of the same goddess. The Goddess appeared in the Brahmin's dream and blessed him and also asked him to meditate before Siddha Mata to practice all his skills and knowledge. He told him that his devotee Barbarik would help him. Then that Brahmin named Vijay said to Barbarik , “ O brother ! Please be careful not to distract me until I have practiced all my skills .
- To protect Vijay Brahmin, Barbarik killed innumerable demons during his penance. Barbarik also killed a demon named Palasi who was troubling the snakes in the underworld . Pleased with the killing of those demons, the king of snakes came before Barbarik and asked for a boon. For which Barbarik asked for a boon from him that the sadhana of Brahmin victory would be completed without any hindrance.
- At that time a large number of snake girls were eager to marry Barbarik. But , he politely denied them all and said that he had taken an oath of celibacy. The snake girls were very impressed with Barbarik, so they blessed him to always be victorious. Therefore , when the goddess blessed Brahmin Vijay with wealth and fortune. Then he gave three infallible arrows to Barbarik and said that with the use of these arrows he would always be victorious in all the three worlds. These are the same three arrows which are kept in every Shyamji temple and are worshiped as his weapons.
- After some time in this area, Pandavas reached Sindh pilgrimage after losing everything in gambling. All the Pandavas sat there and worshiped the goddess. Then, by the will of God, suddenly Bhima stood up and entered the pond without washing his feet or hands. Seeing this, Barbarik became very angry and he went to Bhima and asked him what kind of pilgrim he was ? Due to this, Bhima also became angry and a war started between the two. However , the mighty Bheema would not be able to stand against the victorious Barbarika and this made him very depressed. Then Lord Shiva appeared there and forbade him from being sad. Since Barbarik belonged to his own clan, no one could defeat him. Knowing that he had fought with his grandfather , Barbarik felt very sad and started questioning his existence. So , he went to end his life , but the goddess who had given him the boon and Lord

Bholenath advised Barbarik that it was not the time for him to end his life. He followed the advice of the goddess and did not end his life. He dedicated his life to the devotion of Pandavas. Meanwhile, Pandavas also offered Gupta period and they demanded five villages from Duryodhana to rule. But, when he denied it, the great war of Mahabharata started.

- On the other hand, Barbarik's penance was also completed at the meeting place of the sea. Therefore, he went to seek his mother's blessings and told her his desire to see the war of Mahabharata. But, his mother asked him what he would do if he wanted to participate in the war. Then he said, "He will join the side of the party which will ultimately be losing." So, taking the permission of his mother, Barbarik went on his blue horse to watch the Mahabharata. When Lord Krishna saw that powerful man coming to the battlefield on his blue horse. He decided to test that brave boy.
- He disguised himself as a Brahmin and sat under a Peepal tree on the way to Barbarik's Mahabharata. He stopped Barbarik where he was going. When he said that he was going to watch the Mahabharata, Krishna ji asked him why he had only three arrows when he was going to the battlefield. To this Barbarik replied that these three arrows were enough to destroy all three worlds.
- On this Krishna ji asked him why is he so proud of his courage? To this Barbarik replied that these were meditation arrows obtained after great worship. In disguise, Lord Krishna tested Barbarik and asked him to tie all the leaves of the Peepal tree with an arrow. He did as he was told and tied all the leaves of the Peepal tree together. Lord Krishna was very impressed by this and asked Barbarik that there is no doubt in your bravery. But, on whose side will you fight in the battlefield? On this he said that he would fight on behalf of the losing side at the end of the battle. Lord Krishna knew that the Kauravas would definitely lose the war. And if this brave man joins the losing side, the scenario of the entire battlefield will change. If this happens then religion and righteousness will be destroyed and unrighteousness will be victorious.
- So, Krishna, in the guise of a Brahmin, ask for the head of Barbarik. On which he asked him to tell his real identity and the reason. When Krishna ji came into his true form, Barbarik bowed his head and said that he would give his head, but he had one wish to see the war of Mahabharata till the end. Krishna ji fulfilled his wish. "Hail to the donor of glass" Mister Krishna barbaric of devotion From extremely Happy happened And barbaric Of Great sacrifice From They Him Boon gave, which According barbaric To Krishna Of Name Shyam From Go Will go. Kali Yuga (present In time _ Yes To those same Of Form In Prayer Will go.

CONSTRUCTION OF KHATU SHYAM TEMPLE IN RAJASTHAN

Hindu religion According to Khatu Shyam ji, Shri Krishna had received a boon from Kalyuga His name will be worshiped with Shyam. Barbarik ji's head Khatu Nagar (present day Rajasthan of the state Sikar District) hence he is called Khatu Shyam Baba. According to the story, a cow came to that place and was spontaneously releasing milk from her breasts every day. Later, after excavation, the head was revealed, which was handed over to a Brahmin for a few days. Once the king of Khatu Nagar was inspired in a dream to build a temple and to adorn that head in the temple. Subsequently a temple was constructed at that place and the Sheesh temple was decorated on the Ekadashi of Kartik month, which is celebrated as the birthday of Baba Shyam. The original temple was built in 1027 AD by Roop Singh Chauhan and his wife Narmada Kanwar. Abhay Singh, Diwan of Thakur, the ruler of Marwar, renovated the temple in 1720 AD on the instructions of Thakur.



Fig – shree Shyam Darbar

ARCHITECTURAL GENIUS OF KHATU SHYAM TEMPLE

Built of white marble, this temple is truly an architectural wonder. Apart from being a popular destination among devotees, many people come to the temple to marvel at the beauty of the structure. The large prayer hall is named Jagamohana and is surrounded by walls that depict elaborately painted mythological scenes. While the entry and exit doors are made of marble, with marble brackets having decorative floral designs, the shutters of the sanctum sanctorum are covered with a beautiful silver sheet which adds to the grandeur of the temple.

BATHING IN THE POND NEAR KHATU SHYAM JI TEMPLE, RAJASTHAN

There is a sacred pond near the temple called Shyam Kund. It is said that this is the place from where the mouth of Khatu emerges and Shyam ji was recovered. A popular belief among devotees is that by taking a dip in this pond, a person can be cured of his diseases and get good health. It is not an unusual sight to see people full of devotion taking a dip in the pond. It is also believed that one takes bath in Shyam's pond in Phalgun. The fair festival organized every year is especially beneficial.



Fig- Shree Shyam Kund

AARTI PERFORMED IN KHATU SHYAM TEMPLE

5 aartis performed daily in Khatu Shyam ji temple . The devotional atmosphere and peace generated by the chanting of mantras and aartis is incomparable , and if you are planning a visit to this beautiful temple , you should try to attend one of these aartis.

Mangala Aarti : It is performed early in the morning when the temple opens its doors for the devotees

Shringaar Aarti : As the name suggests , this is the time when the Khatu Shyam ji idol is given grand decoration , along with Aarti.

Bhog Aarti : The third aarti of the day , it is performed in the afternoon when Bhog or Prasad is served to the Lord.

Sandhya Aarti : **This Aarti** is performed in the evening at the time of sunset .

Sayana Aarti : Sayana Aarti is performed before the temple closes for the night . Two special hymns are sung during all these times. These are Shri Shyam Aarti and Shri Shyam Vinati .

KHATU SHYAM JI TEMPLE TIMINGS IN RAJASTHAN

Winters : The temple is open from 5.30 am to 1.00 pm and 5.00 pm to 9.00 pm .

Summers: **The** temple is open from 4.30 am to 12.30 pm and 4.00 pm .Open from 00:00 AM to 10:00PM



FIG - Toran Dwar

REACHING KHATU SHYAM TEMPLE IN RAJASTHAN

Khatu Shyam Temple is easily accessible via road and train. The nearest railway station to the temple is Ringas Junction (RGS) , about 17 km from the temple. You will find many cabs and jeeps (private or shared) waiting right outside the station to take you to the temple . There are many trains running from Delhi and Jaipur towards Ringas which you can choose to board. The nearest airport is Jaipur International Airport , about 80 km from the temple , from where you can travel to the temple by road. The best route is via Sawai Jai Singh Highway via Jaipur - Sikar Road to Agra - Bikaner Road , also known as NH 11 . Many private and government buses also run between Jaipur and Khatu. However , there are no reserved seats available in these buses. From Khatu bus stop , you can take an auto - rickshaw to the temple.

Conclusion

Khatushyamji's temple, constructed of the famous Makrana marble, is in the heart of the town. The temple of Baba Shyam is built in the middle of the town. The mere sight of the temple gives great peace to the mind. There is a big hall for worship in the temple, which is known as Jagmohan. There are mythological paintings on its four walls. The door of the sanctum sanctorum and its surroundings are decorated with silver lining. Baba's head is situated inside the sanctum sanctorum. Sheesh is decorated with beautiful flowers from all sides. There is a big ground outside the temple for the devotees. There is a fair ground on the right side of the temple. On this side the office of Shyam Mandir Committee, which handles the administration of the temple, is also located.^[3] Veer Barbarik (Shyam Baba) is the son of *Dvapara Yuga* Bhimsen and Naag Kanya Ahilawati (daughter of Basak/Basuki Naag). Khatushyamji is considered to be the God of the *Kali Yuga* who shall perform incarnation (10th incarnation of Lord Vishnu) or an avatar, once the *Kali Yuga* is at its final stage, until then he was worshipped as KhatuShyamji. Shyamji is synonymous with Krishna and thus, he is worshipped in the same form. He is also known as khatu naresh (ruler of Khatu), sheesh ro dani (head donator), lakhdatar (one who gives after proper judgement), teen baan dhari (holder of three arrows), haarya ro sahhaaro (supporter of defeated), Ahilawati ro laal (son of Ahilawati), Pandav kul Avtar (Son of Pandav kul), Bhimsen ra Kanwar (grand son of Raja Bhim), leele ra aswar (rider of blue colour horse), baba shyam, etc. Shyam Baba is the community god of the Marwaris from the Dhundhar, Shekhawati, Bagad, Ahirwati and Haryana area and is widely revered by many other communities also. People from all over India come to seek his blessings every year, with a large following from Kolkata, West Bengal, Haryana and Punjab. During the Mahabharat war between Pandavas and Kaurvas, baba Shyam (Veer Barbrik) came to the war field with 3 baan (arrows) and Shree Krishna, even knowing his potential asked him reason for his arrival at war field with only 3 arrows and asked to prove his capabilities by targeting all leaves of a Pipal tree (having uncountable leaves) with just one arrow and placed one leaf under his own feet.

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