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PAGE 2 :
Hindustan Zinc Supports Zero Hunger...

PAGE 3 :
Sanatan Chaturmas - 54 Kund Maa Baglamukhi Mahayagya...

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Kolaacharya Mai Baba Unveils Kamakhya Temple's Mystique

Kolaacharya Mai Baba, the venerable sage and storyteller, weaves a tapestry of history and mystique as he recounts the fascinating tale of the Kamakhya Temple. This ancient shrine, also known as Kamrup's Kanya Temple or the "Temple of Bliss," is perched in the heart of Guwahati, Assam, and has an illustrious legacy that stretches back through the annals of time.

In his storytelling, Kolaacharya Mai Baba takes us on a journey that transcends mere facts and figures. He unveils a narrative that unfolds against the backdrop of Nilachal hills, where the temple stands, and delves into its profound connections with Hindu mythology and spirituality.

As per Mai Baba's storytelling, the Kamakhya Temple traces its roots to the depths of antiquity, constructed by the illustrious Koch dynasty prior to the 10th century. This sacred abode on the Nilachal hills is not just another temple; it's a sanctuary for Tantric practices that have flourished for centuries. Its very name, "Kamakhya," derives from the mother goddess herself, signifying a place of profound devotion and spiritual significance.

According to Sanatan Dharma, as narrated by Kolaacharya Mai Baba, the temple's inception is attributed to an intriguing divine directive. Goddess Parvati, in her quest for solitude to find a suitable spouse, implored Lord Shiva to erect a shrine where she could meditate in tranquility. This divine plea laid the foundation for what we now know as the



Kamakhya Temple. It's also the hallowed ground where the annual Ambubachi Mela is observed, revering the goddess's menstrual cycle. Kolaacharya Mai Baba's storytelling brings to life the architectural evolution of the Kamakhya Temple. This edifice, with its origins stretching back to the 8th or 9th century, has seen numerous reconstructions, culminating in a distinctive hybrid style known as Nilachal. Furthermore, it finds its place as one of the 51 pithas in the Shakti Hindu tradition, its importance surging during the British colonial rule, when it became a

significant pilgrimage destination for Bengali Shakti Hindus. The essence of the temple's original devotion, as narrated by Kolaacharya Mai Baba, endures today, with primary reverence directed toward the aniconic yoni, a symbol carved in natural stone. The Kamakhya Temple, he explains, holds a special place as a Shakti Peetha, one of the 51 such ancient temples dedicated to Hindu goddesses Sati and Parvati, and it remains a pivotal destination for the practice of tantric rituals. Kolaacharya Mai Baba's storytelling elucidates how worship practices at the

Kamakhya Temple have transitioned over time through three distinct phases: the yoni under the Melechhas, the yogini under the Palas, and the Mahavidyas under the Kochs.

The temple complex also hosts a cluster of smaller shrines dedicated to the ten most important goddesses in Shaktism. While the main temple houses the deities of Tripurasundari, Matangi, and Kamala, the other seven goddesses have their sanctuaries, making it a unique place where all the temples of the Mahavidyas coexist. In 2015, as narrated by

Kolaacharya Mai Baba, the Supreme Court of India entrusted the Border Samaj with the administration of the temple, previously overseen by the Kamakhya Devi Debutter Board.

The Kamakhya Temple's geographical location holds profound spiritual significance. It stands atop the Nilachal hills, just 40 kilometers from Assam's capital, Guwahati. Legend, as Kolaacharya Mai Baba relates, ties the temple to the story of Goddess Sati, whose yoni (vagina) is said to have fallen at this very site after her self-immolation. The temple is often referred to as Yoni-Sthana and remains a place of sacred pilgrimage.

Kolaacharya Mai Baba's storytelling brings to light the temple's underground portion, a natural cave believed to be the dwelling place of Kamakhya Devi. It was initially constructed by King Naranarayan of the Koch dynasty in 1565 but faced destruction at the hands of Kalapahar in 1572. It was later rebuilt by King Chilarai of Koch Hajo. The temple, he explains, guards many secrets and continues to be held in high esteem by Shakti Hindus.

As per the Kalika Puran, the story of the Kamakhya Temple, as recounted by Kolaacharya Mai Baba, is rooted in Hindu mythology. It tells of Sati's self-immolation following an insult from her father, Daksha, to Lord Shiva and his wife. In his grief, Shiva embarked on a quest across the universe to find Sati's remains, ultimately discovering her yoni in the Kamakhya Hills of Assam, the very site

of the Kamakhya Temple.

Kolaacharya Mai Baba's narrative adds a layer of complexity to the temple's history. It suggests that Sati, upon her rebirth as Parvati, bore a son named Kartikeya, earning her the appellation "Kamakhya" or "Mother of Kartikeya." The interpretation of Yoni-Sthana as Sati's womb rather than her vagina sparks ongoing debates among devotees.

In the storytelling of Kolaacharya Mai Baba, the Kamakhya Temple on the Nilachal Hills in Guwahati, Assam, transcends the boundaries of a mere pilgrimage site. It stands as one of the oldest Shakti Peeths, commencing and culminating the sacred journey of the Kalachakra Tantra Marga. Additionally, it hosts the annually celebrated Ambubachi Mela, a festival that commemorates the Goddess's menstrual cycle and is a testament to the temple's unique spiritual significance.

In conclusion, as Kolaacharya Mai Baba's captivating storytelling unfolds, the name "Kamakhya" takes on a profound meaning – "she who fulfills desires." The temple, situated atop a hillock with a natural spring named Uma-Kamaleshwar, believed to be the source of the mighty Brahmaputra River, holds within its folds an enigmatic history, spiritual allure, and cultural significance. It continues to beckon travelers, pilgrims, and seekers, who are drawn by its mystique and the powerful resonance of its ancient aura.

—Sulekha Shrivastava

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OCTOBER



स्तन कैंसर जागरूकता माह

प्रारंभिक जांच और समय पर हस्तक्षेप जीवन बचाने में मदद कर सकता है

हम प्रतिबद्ध हैं कि प्रत्येक महिला को उसकी जरूरत के अनुसार स्क्रीनिंग और समर्थन मिले जिसकी वह हकदार है।

स्तन कैंसर के कारक

- शराब व धूम्रपान का सेवन
- परिवार में इतिहास
- निष्क्रिय और अव्यवस्थित जीवनशैली
- अनियंत्रित वजन
- हार्मोनल थेरेपी में दी जाने वाली दवाएं
- ब्रेस्ट फीडिंग से परहेज
- अधिक उम्र में पहला गर्भधारण

स्तन कैंसर के लक्षण

- स्तन में गांठ
- निपल से साव (स्तन के दूध के अलावा)
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- बांह के नीचे या कॉलर हड्डी के पास गांठ
- निपल का पीछे हटना (अंदर की ओर मुड़ना)
- स्तन या निपल में दर्द
- स्तन के आकार या स्वरूप में परिवर्तन

गीतांजली कैंसर सेन्टर द्वारा आयोजित निःशुल्क स्तन कैंसर जांच एवं स्क्रीनिंग शिविर

विशेषज्ञों द्वारा परामर्श एवं स्तन परीक्षण (स्त्री रोग विशेषज्ञ द्वारा) | मेमोग्राम | ₹ 1,200/- | ₹ 600/- | 16 अक्टूबर से 31 अक्टूबर तक | समय: प्रातः 11 बजे से दोपहर 2 बजे तक | स्थान: गीतांजली कैंसर सेंटर | गीतांजली हॉस्पिटल, उदयपुर (राज.)

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