

Twitter Thread by V■■■■■■■



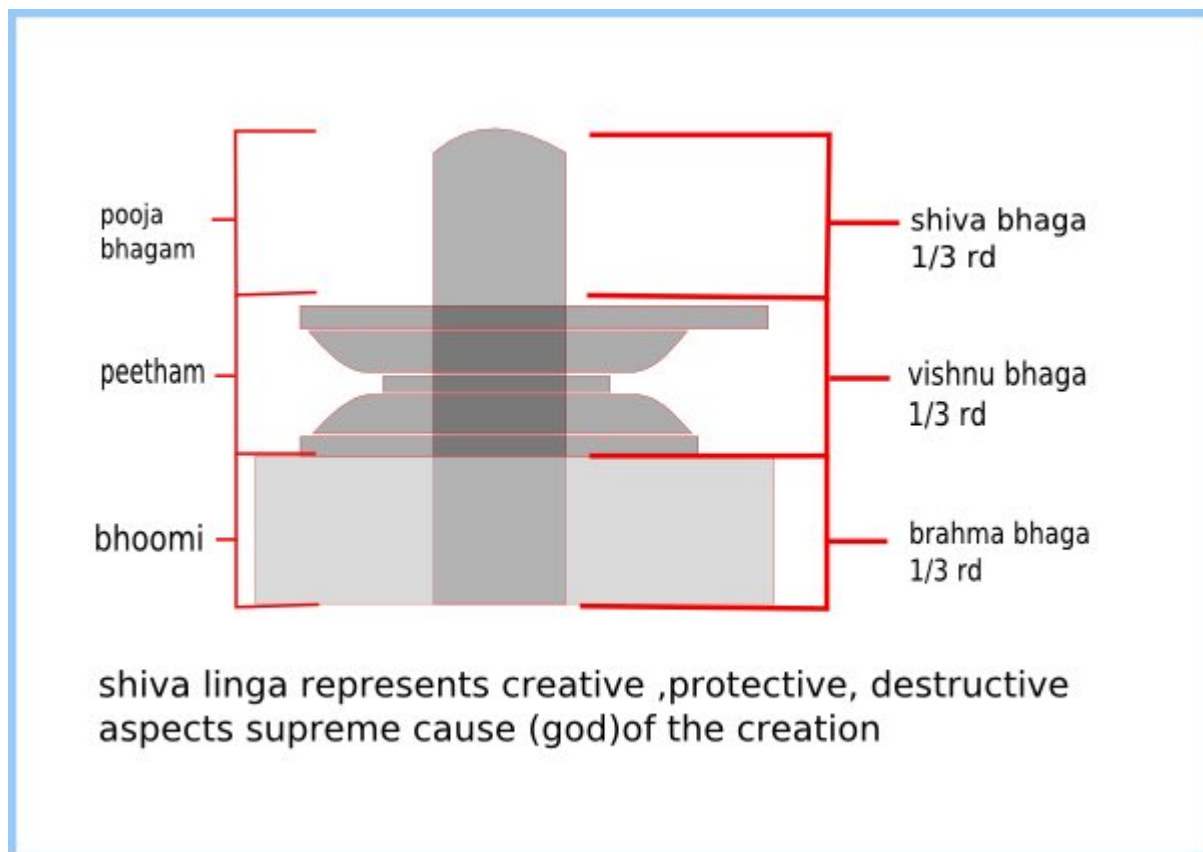
V■■■■■■■
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Types of Shivling ■■■■

Shivlings can be of various types, though broadly divided into 2 classes:

Chal lingas (movable ones); and Achal or Sthir lingas (■■■■■■■, immovable ones, such as the ones in heavy stones)



which we see in temple sanctums).

The Chal lingas - can be categorised into mrimaya (made of earth), lohaja (metal made), ratnaja (made of precious stones), daruja (wooden ones), sailaja (stone made ones), and kshanika lingas

(made for some occasion and disposed off immediately afterwards).

The Achal lingas - also known as Sthir lingas or Dhruv lingas, and can be classified into 'Four Types': Daivika, Arsaka, Ganapa, and Manusa.

The Kamika Agama (Granth) however classifies them into 'Six Types'

Swambhu, Daivika, Arsaka, Ganapatya, Manusa, and Banalingas.

Besides the swambhu or the natural ones that have a special significance of their own,

the last two are the most important ones. Banalingas, like salagramas, are natural and found in particular

river beds, mainly fished out from the river Reva or Narmada.

Manusa are man-made lingas; comprising of three parts namely, Brahmabhaga (square lowest section), Vishnubhaga (octagonal middle part), and Rudrabhaga (topmost part, generally cylindrical);

and they form the largest group of sthira lingas or Achal lingas.

(Image that has given in the thread of Parts of a Manusa linga.)

Source- <https://t.co/7uAs3GyxSO>