A Critical Study of Saivism in India

Gayathri Karthikeyan1

Saivism is a subject which understands that power which remains unmanifested in spirit and form, but expresses itself in the millions of aspects of life's manifestations. The power of manifestation and dissolution is called Siva Sakti. The time energy, grand play of communion, manifestation, maturity, disintegration, annihilation turning again to flux and coming to manifestation yet again and complete will and such cyclic movement within which has been preserved life's well-being is called Siva. Saivism is a complex cult. The problem of its origin need not be made even more inculcated by accepting conjecture as proved facts.

Siva is one of the gods of Trinity-said to be god of destruction. Lord Siva sits in a meditative pose against the background of the snow capped Himalayas, the mount Kailasa. Siva is held to reside in six places (Sadsthala) namely five senses and mind. The word Siva according to Prof. S.N.Dasgupta is supposed to have been derived from "vas kantan" which means 'always fulfills the desire of devotees". As Keiths conception of Siva is borne out of the Satarudraya hymn of the Vajasaneyè samhita Rudra.

Works which have influenced the growth and development of Saivism are Tamil Tolkappiam and Sanskrit Mahabharat and Svestasvatara Upanisad. Here it is mentioned that "Saivism is divided into two principal schools, northern known as Kashmir Saivism and southern as Lingayat sects by wearing a Linga around their necks. The first great leader of the southern school was Lakulisa who is believed to have been the last incamation of Mahesvara and the founder of the sect of Pasupata. This paper deals with Siddhanta Saivism based on Saivagamas.

As decades go on, Saivism has branched into various schools. The six countenances of Siva (faces facing the four directions, upward and downward faces) are said to give rise to the six subsects of Saivism which are east face—Saiva, South Kalamukha, West—Pasupata, North—Mahadeva, Up—Bhairava, Down—Vama. Saivism in general is four fold, which are Kapala, Kalamukha, Pasupata and Saiva. Saiva is again divided into three sections, which are Saiva Siddhanta, Virasaiva and Kashmir Saiva.

Salva Siddhanta

Saiva siddhanta is a Hindu tradition where worshiping of Siva has been more focused. The Saiva siddhanta has basically three distinct categories, which are Pati, Pasu and Pasa. This history of Saiva siddhanta reveres the dualistic tantras as revelation which were in existence by the 10th century CE but whose origin may go back to the 7th or 8th Century.

Research Student, K.J. Somaiya Centre for Buddhist Studies, Vidyavihar, Mumbai, India.