SRI CHANDRESHWAR BHOOTNATH SANSTHAN is a shrine dedicated to Lord Shiva and His consortium. It is located atop a hill called Chandreshwar Parvat or simply 'Parvat' in Paroda village of Quepem Taluka of Margao District.

According a legend here Lord Shiva has manifested by himself. Chandra Varma a king from Chandravamsha had first constructed temple for Shiva at this place. Hence Shiva is known as Chandreshwar. Goddess Parvati, Ganesha, Nandi are the deities worshipped besides Chandreshwar.

Bhootnath is the divine sentinel of this locality. He leads the battalion of Bhoots (Not to be confused with the ugly ghosts. These bhoots are soldiers of Shiva) who follow Lord Shiva. Hence he has secured a place in a small temple built on the adjacent part of the Main Shrine. Thus it is called Chandreshwar Bhootnath Sansthan. Annul festival of this temple will be celebrated on Chaitra Poornima.

It is said that once upon a time on this hill there were 108 sacred springs, however only 10 are now identified. Some are named as Muralidhara Teertha, Ganesha Teertha, Kapila Teertha etc. Famous Kushavati river flows nearby the Parvat.

Flora & Fauna.: Parvat is a beautiful segment of Sahyadri range of mountains stretched on the south-eastern part of Goa. Thousands of ever green trees give the mountain a lush green look throughout the year. Various orchid, herbal plants, Teak, Sandal and numerous jungle trees are seen. Also the Parvat has provided shelter to rare species of butterflies, snakes and birds.

How to Go? Chandreshwar Parvat can be approached easily by vehicles. It is located at a distance of 12KMs from Margao and around 7-8 KMs from Quepem. A tar road with good condition will take you nearer to the temple gate. From there you need to climb by the steps. Another route is meant for pedestrians. Steps are constructed from the foot hill to the top of the mountain.







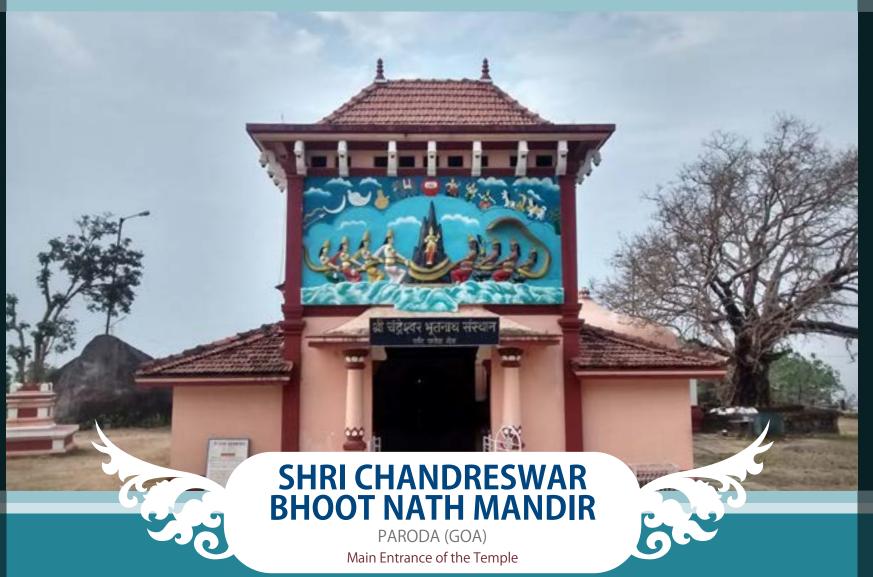




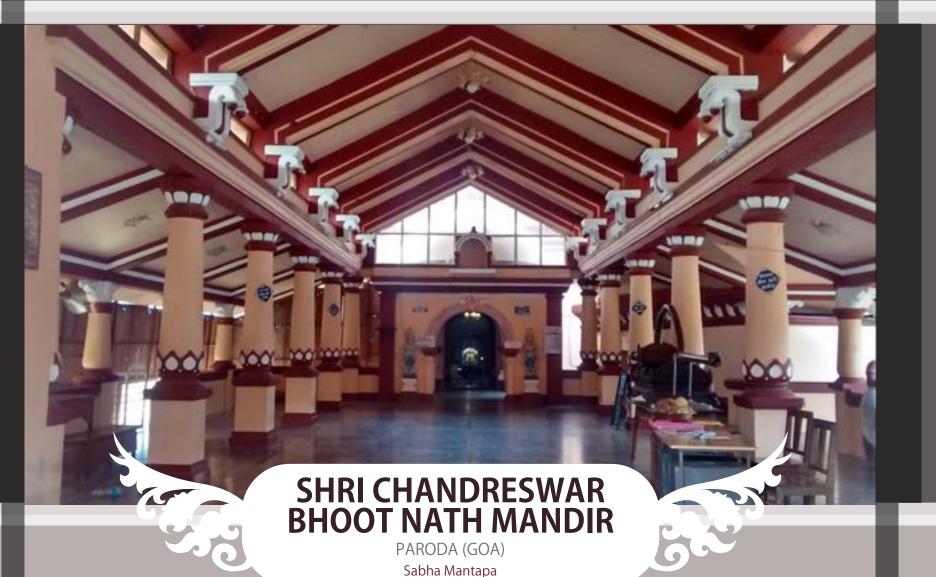






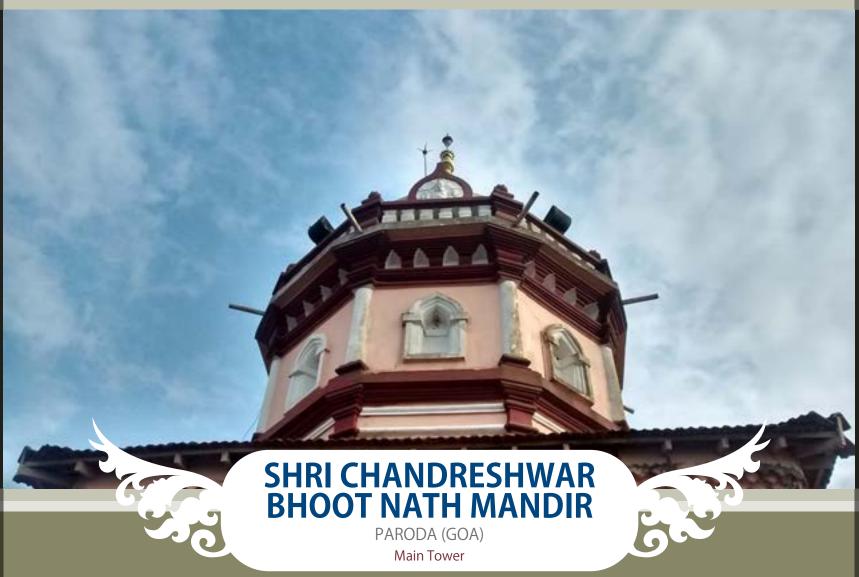


Observe the mural of Churning of the milk ocean by Deities and demons in order to obtain the nectar.



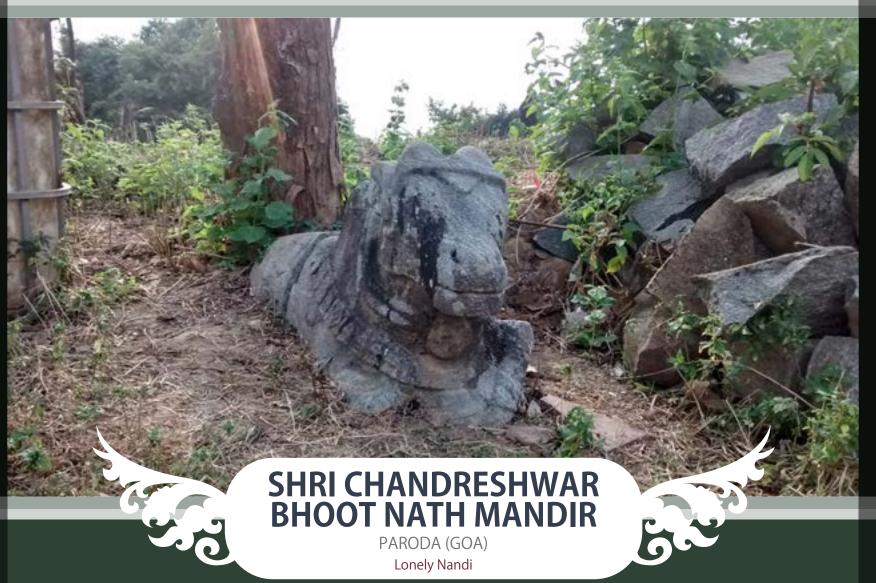
This is the place where religious programs are conducted. Look at the architecture. Though the temple is ancient, it has undergone periodical renovations.

Protuguese influence over the architecture is clearly visible. It is common in almost all the Hindu temples of the Goa state.



Most of the temples in Goa have octagonal shaped Towers over their roof. So is Shri Chandreshwar. There are dummy windows created on every face of this tower for which metal clamps are provided in order to avoid erosion of churuki (Lime concrete). Various incarnations of Lord Vishnu are embossed on the top.

A lightning arrester can also be seen next the crown of the tower.



This Nandi was busy once upon a time in receiving honours after Lord Shiva. But by the later days he saw destruction for various unknown (?) reasons. Now being a disabled He has found refuge under a tree out side the shrine. This Nandi is unlike others found in Goa. It has been sculpted in bassalt stone which is hardly found in costal belt.







This rare icon of Sri Mukhya Prana in a wrestler's posture is installed in the Tulasi Vrindavana of the temple premisis. Very hard to see in other parts of the country.



