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मेरे प्यारे पार्श्वनाथ



In this world, there is no better shelter than that of Dharma. The biography of the legends (Mahapurush) helps us to purify and also enlighten our souls. A boat floats on water and helps others to sail across, so does the life of a Tirthankar. It floats itself and sails everybody across in the ocean of sansar.

A map is a guideline of a place,
A biography of a legend is a guideline to faith!"

Many a time we read the biography of Tirthankars and we discover a new message for ourselves as to how we should lead our lives.

So come along kids, let us know more about our 23rd Tirthankar.

Shree Parshwanath Bhagwan's biography and the different incidents that occurred in His life.



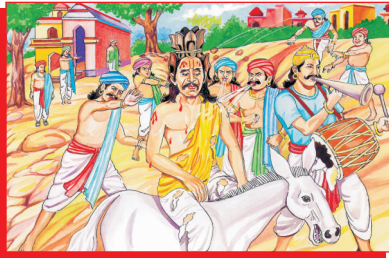
Transcribed by Alpa Momaya (LNL Parent, Masjid Bunder)



श्री पार्श्वनाथ भगवान के दस भवों का संक्षिप्त कथन....

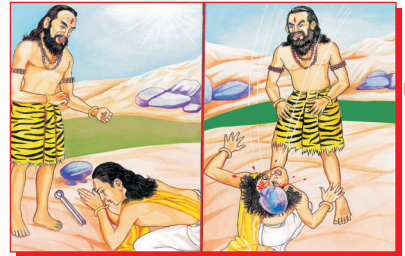
प्रथम भव : मरुभूति ब्राह्मण

पोतानपुर नगर में अरविंद राजा राज्य करते थे। राज दरबार में विश्वभूति नामक पुरोहित थे। वह परम श्रावक थे। विश्वभूति के दो पुत्र थे कमठ और मरुभूति। पिता विश्वभूति के मृत्यु के बाद कमठ राजपुरोहित बने। मरुभूति ने श्रावक धर्म अपना लिया और वह पौषध व्रत



करने लगे। कमठ को धर्म कार्य में रुची नहीं थी और वह अविनयी था। उनका वर्तन भी अयोग्य था। मरुभूति को उनके अनैतिक व्यवहार से नाराजगी थी और उन्होंने राजा को यह सारी बातें बताईं। राजा ने कमठ से राजपुरोहित की पदवी वापस ले ली। कमठ को नगर के बाहर निकाल दिया। मरुभूति को पश्चाताप होने लगा की "मेरी वजह से मेरे बंधु की यह स्थिति हुई है।" वह क्षमा मांगने कमठ के पास

गए। अपने अनुज को देखते ही कमठ क्रोधीत हो गया और एक शिला उठाकर मरुभूति के मस्तक पर मार दी। मरुभूति की तात्कालिक मृत्यु से अरविंद राजा को वैराग्य भाव हुआ और दीक्षा ली। संयम तप की आराधना करते करते उन्हें अवधिज्ञान की प्राप्ति हुई।



दूसरा भव : हाथी

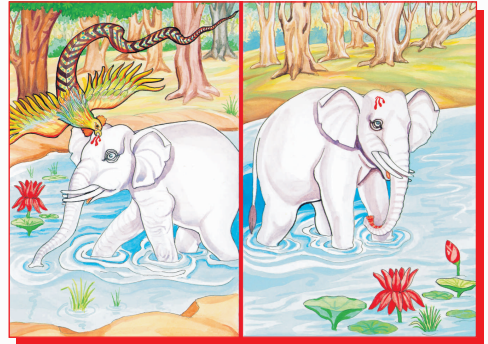
मरुभूति मरने के बाद हाथी बने। कमठ मरने के बाद सर्प बने। (कमठ) सर्प अनेक प्राणीयों का संहार करने लगे। मरुभूति हाथी हथनीओं के साथ सरोवर में जल क्रीडा कर रहे थे, तब अचानक मरुभूति हाथी क्रोधीत होकर वन में आए हुए लोगों पर आक्रमण करने लगा।



लोग अपनी जान बचाने यहाँ-वहाँ भागने लगे। तब अवधिज्ञानी अरविंद मुनि ने शांत-गंभीर वाणी से हाथी को उपदेश दीया “ऐ हाथी! अपने मरूभूति के भव को कैसे भूल गया? उस भव में स्वीकार किया हुआ धर्म क्यों छोड़ दिया?”

हाथी को जातीस्मरण ज्ञान हुआ। हाथी ने मस्तक जुकाकर मुनी को वंदन कीया और श्रावक धर्म का स्वीकार किया। हाथी अट्टम तप करने लगा। सूर्य की किरणों से गरम हुआ पानी पीने लगा और सूखे पत्तों से पारना करने लगा।

एक बार कमठ सर्प ने मरूभूति हाथी को कीचड़ युक्त पानी पीते हुए देख लिया। उन्हें पूर्व भव का बैर याद आया और उन्होंने हाथी को डंस लिया। सर्प के जहर के कारण अंत नजदिक है जानकर मरूभूति हाथी ने नमस्कार महामंत्र का स्मरण किया और उनकी मृत्यु हो गई। सर्प भी अपना आयुष्य पुरा करके नरक गति में गया।



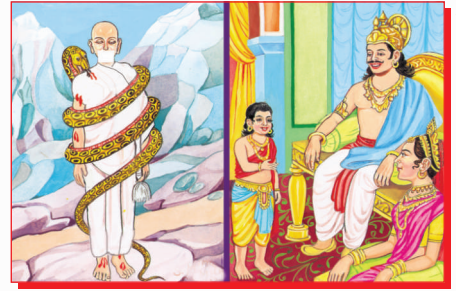
तीसरा भव : देवलोक में देव

तीसरे भव में हाथी आँठवे देवलोक में देव बने।



चौथा भव : किरणवेग विदयाधर

चौथे भव में, पार्श्वकुमार महाविदेह क्षेत्र में किरणवेग नाम के विदयाधर श्रावक बने। उन्होंने मुनी का उपदेश सुनकर श्रावक व्रत अंगीकार किया। वे दिक्षा लेकर तीव्र तप करने लगे। कमठ का जीव नरक से निकल कर फिर से सर्प बना। एक दिन किरणवेग मुनि को कार्योंत्सग में खड़ा देखकर पूर्व जन्म के बैर भाव से प्रेरित हो कर सर्प ने मुनि के शरीर को जकड़ लिया और शरीर पर अनेक जगह डंस दीया। मुनि ने समता भाव रखकर मृत्यु को स्वाकार लिया। कमठ का जीव फिर से नरक गति में गया।

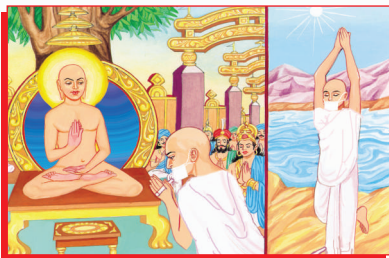
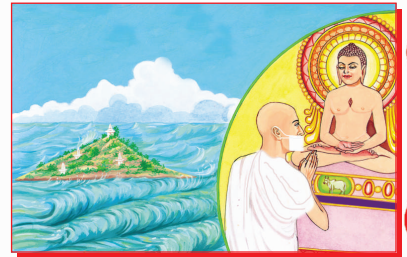


पाँचवा भव : देवलोक में देव

पाँच वे भव में किरणवेग विदयाधर का जीव बारवें देवलोक में महर्दिक देव बने।

छठ्ठा भव : वज्रनाभ राजा

छठ्ठे भव में महर्दिक देव का जीव वज्रनाभ नाम के राजकुमार बने। उन्होंने क्षेमंकर भगवान के पास दिक्षा अंगीकार की। गुरु की आज्ञा लेकर वह अकेले विहार करने लगे। कमठ का जीव नरक गति से निकल कर भील बना। उनका नाम था कुरगंक। अपनी आजीविका के लिए कुरगंक



भील अनेक प्राणीओं को मार देता था। एक दिन जब कुरगंक भील शिकार करने निकला था, दूर से वज्रनाभ मुनि को देखकर पूर्वजन्म के बैर के कारण साधु का मुंडित सर देख कर अपशकुन लगा और वह क्रोधित हुआ, उसने मुनि को बाण से घायल कर दिया। मुनि ने अपना अंत नजदीक जानकर तत्काल सर्व जीवों की खमत खामणा की और



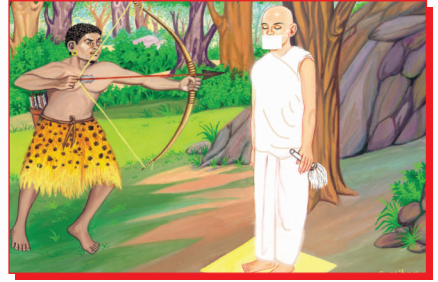
अनशन व्रत स्वीकार कर अतुल्य पुण्य बंध किया। भील का जीव फिर से नरक गति में गया।

सातवा भव : देवलोक में देव

सातवें भव में वज्रनाभ राजा ललितांग नाम के अहमिन्द्र देव बने।

आँठवा भव : चक्रवर्ती सुवर्णबाहु

पूर्व महाविदेह क्षेत्र में, पुराणपुर नगर में कुशल बाहु राजा और सुदर्शना राणी के घर, ललितांग देव, चक्रवर्ती के जन्म सूचक चौदह सपने के साथ उत्पन्न हुए। उनका नाम सुवर्ण बाहु रखा गया। चक्रवर्ती के माता को भी तीर्थंकर की माता जैसे चौदह सपने आते हैं लेकिन वह धूँधले सपने होते हैं।



एक बार चक्रवर्ती सुवर्णबाहु राजा जंगल में गए। उन्होंने अश्व (घोड़ा) का वेग देखने के लिए, अश्व को चाबुक मारा। अश्व, चाबुक की मार, तेजी से दौड़ा। क्षण भर में राजा समुदाय से दूर निकल गए। थोड़ी दूर जाते ही, राजा ने घोड़े को पानी पिलाने के लिए, खड़ा किया। नजदीक ही, एक आश्रम देखने पर, राजा वहाँ गए। आश्रम में पदमा नाम की कन्या से राजा मोहित हुए और राजा ने

उस कन्या से विवाह किया। राजा को चक्रादी चौद रत्न प्राप्त हुए। चक्र के अनुसार चक्रवर्ती सुवर्णबाहु ने ६ खंडो पर विजय प्राप्त की। एक बार, जगन्नाथ तीर्थंकर, पुराणपुर नगरी में पधारे थे। चक्रवर्ती सुवर्णबाहु, अपने परिवार सहित तीर्थंकर के वंदन करने हेतु वहाँ गए। तीर्थंकर





भगवान की देशना सुनने के लिए, वहाँ देवतागण भी आए थे। देवताओं को देखकर चक्रवर्ती सुवर्णबाहु को जातिस्मरण ज्ञान उत्पन्न हुआ था। राजा ने उसी क्षण जगन्नाथ तीर्थंकर के पास दिक्षा अंगीकार की और उग्र तप करने लगे।

एक बार सुवर्ण बाहु मुनि, विहार करते करते, क्षीरवर्णा नगरी में पधारे, वहाँ कार्योत्सर्ग करके स्थीर हुए। भील का जीव नरक गति से निकल कर सिंहरूप में उत्पन्न हुआ। मुनि को ध्यानमग्न देखकर, सिंह को पूर्वभव के बैर से प्रेरित हो कर मुनि पर जपट्टा । मुनि की मृत्यु हो गई और सिंह फिर से नरक में गया।



नौवाँ भव : देवलोक में देव

नवमें भव में चक्रवर्ती सुवर्णबाहु का जीव महर्दिक देव के रूप में उत्पन्न हुआ।

दसवा भव : परमात्मा पार्श्वनाथ





Pārshwanāth Bhāgwan's Chyāvan Kālyānak



In the city of Varanasi, in Kashi ruled king Ashwasen. His wife was Queen Vamadevi.

On the day of Chaitra Vad 4, during Vishakha Nakshatra Bhagwan Parshwanath's jeev, came into Queen Vamadevi's womb. After a time period of 9 months & 6 days Parmatma was born.

Pārshwanāth Bhāgwan's Kālyānak : Dātes And Plāces

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|---|--------------|
| Chyavan Kalyanak | - | Chaitra Vad 4 | - | Varanasi |
| Janma Kalyanak | - | Poush Vad 10 | - | Varanasi |
| Diksha Kalyanak | - | Poush Vad 11 | - | Varanasi |
| Kevalgnan Kalyanak | - | Chaitra Vad 4 | - | Varanasi |
| Nirvan Kalyanak | - | Shravan Sud 8 | - | Sametshikhar |

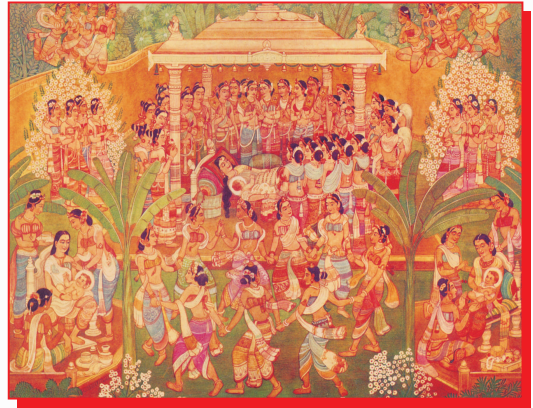


Parshwanath Bhagwan's Birth

When Parmatma Parshwanath was in his mother's womb, Queen Vamadevi, his mother dreamt 14 extraordinary dreams. She also saw a snake pass by her. These incidents gave her the message that her child is not an ordinary child.

On the day of Poush Vad 10, during the Anuradha Nakshtra, Parshwakumar was born. As soon as Bhagwan was born, Lord Indra took him to Meru Parvat for Abhishek. Since his birth, bhagwan had snake Lanchan mark on his body and also Bhagwan was Neelvarna (Blue in colour).

The incident of the snake passing by her made Queen Vamadevi realise that her son was a divinely gifted child who could see through all the three loks. Hence, she named him "Parshwakumar."





Pārshwanāth Bhāgwan's Yōuth



With a height of about 9 feet in his youth, Parshwakumar was very charming and had a divine personality.

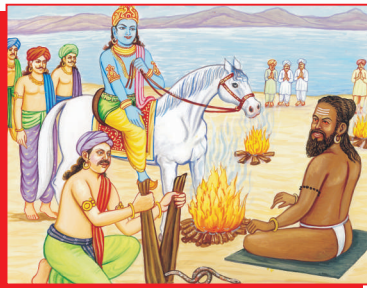
Apsaras from Swarglok would come down to the earth and discuss Parmatma's enchanting beauty. This made Parmatma popular for his looks.

Pārshwanāth Bhāgwan's Detailed Information

| | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Family Name | - Ikshvaku | Sashandev | - Parshwa Yaksh |
| Father Name | - Ashwasen | Chief Disciple | - Dinna, Pushpachula |
| Mother Name | - Vamadevi | Kevalgnan Forest | - Ashram Forest |
| Lanchan | - Snake | Kevalgnan Tree | - Ghatki (Ghatu Pushpi) |
| Body Colour | - Blue | Age | - 100 years |
| Sashandevi | - Padmavatidevi | Height | - 9 feet |



Once, a hermit (Taapas) named Kamath was sitting in the middle of a pyres of flames on the outskirts of a village. All the villagers were in awe of his Tapasya (penance) and thus visited him in large numbers. They bowed before him with reverence the moment they saw him, and Kamath Taapas also blessed them all. When Prince Parshwakumar passed by, he was deeply hurt on seeing the ritual where one would sacrifice the lives of others for their own welfare. Through his Avadhi Gnan, Parshwakumar saw that the logs which were burning in the fire had a pair of snakes inside them. The fire was burning their body, and they were thus writhing in pain.



Parshwakumar ordered his servants to take out the logs from the fire in order to rescue the snakes. Kamath Taapas was furious with his action because it involved stopping the ritual midway. He felt extremely insulted. But as soon as the logs were removed, the 2 snakes, half burnt in the fire, came out from that log. This further

infuriated the Tapaas and he turned red with anger. He stomped away from there in a rush. At the time of their death, the 2 snakes were extremely grateful to Parshwakumar for showing mercy on them. They endured the pain with equanimity and had a sublime state of mind. They were thus reborn as Dharnendra Dev and Padmavati Devi. And Kamath Taapas was reborn as Meghmali Dev.





Pārshwanāth Bhāgwan's Marriage

The city of Kushsthal was ruled by king Prasannjit. He had a daughter named Prabhavati. Impressed by Parshwakumar's popularity of looks, king Prasannjit wanted his daughter to marry Parshwakumar. Another king Yavankumar also wanted to marry princess Prabhavati. On getting news of Prabhavati's proposal to marry Parshwakumar, king Yavankumar attacked Kushsthal with his huge army.



King Prasannjit secretly sent a message to king Ashwasen for help. King Ashwasen had then sent Parshwakumar to fight against king Yavankumar. As Parshwakumar set out to fight against king Yavankumar, Lord Indra and many other lords also joined Parshwakumar with peace and compassion in his heart, on the battle ground.

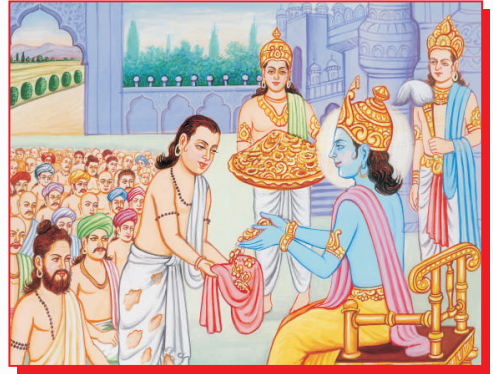
Parshwakumar sent a peace messenger to king Yavankumar. King Yavankumar did not agree for peace, but his ministers advised him not to wage the war against Parshwakumar because he was the lord of lords and the universe. King Yavankumar agreed to their advice and decided to ask for forgiveness. On the advice of his parents, Parshwakumar agreed to marry princess Prabhavati.



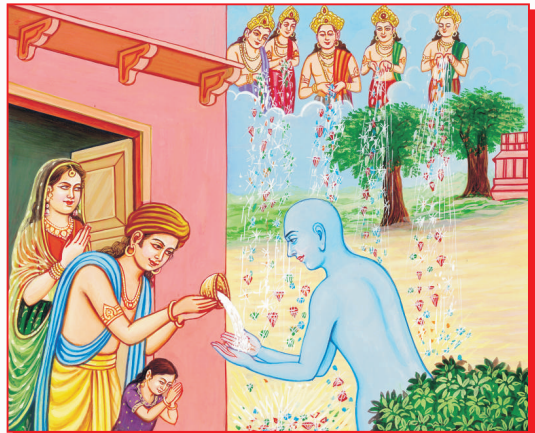
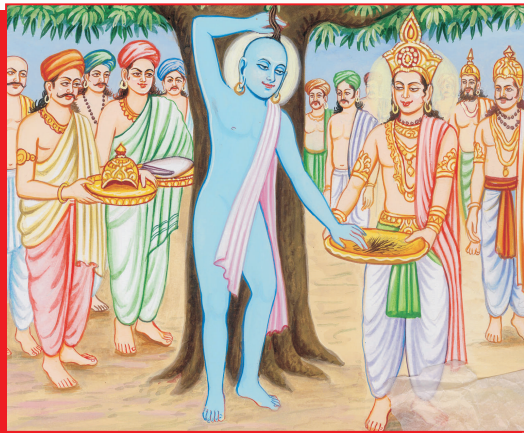


Paṛshwanāth Bhāgwan's Dikṣhā

For entire one year Bhagwan Parshwanath gave large donations to everyone, which is called “Varshi Daan”. At the age of 30 years, on the day of Poush Vad 11, Bhagwan Parshwanath gave up all the worldly pleasures and took Diksha along with 300 other kings. During his Diksha, Bhagwan Parshwanath had been fasting for 3 days (Attham taap).



On the next day of his Diksha, Bhagwan Parshwanath went to kaupkat town, where he did his Parna at Dhanyas house by taking Kheer. As soon as Bhagwan accepted kheer, all the Gods in heaven showered gold coins and flowers on Dhanyas house and there was celestial music playing around [Dev Dundubi].

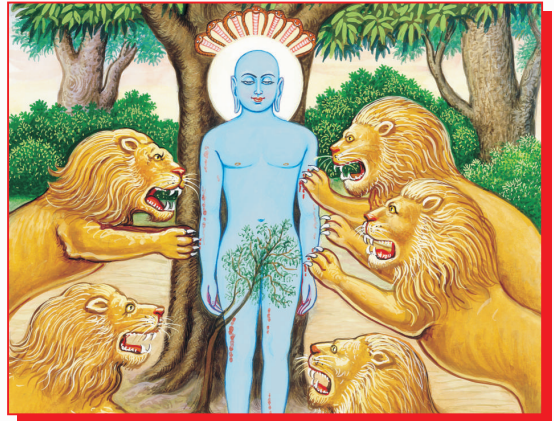




Paṛshwanāth Bhāgwan's Vihār

Once when Parmatma was travelling from one place to another, he passed by an Ashram. Near the Ashram was a well & the peepal tree.

Parshwanath Bhagwan sat under the peepal tree and meditated. Meghmali Dev, with the help of Avadhignan became aware of his past lives & his insult by Parshwakumar.



He had not forgiven Parshwakumar for the insult and was looking for a chance for revenge. When he saw Parshwanath Bhagwan meditating under the tree, Meghmali decided to take revenge and tried to frighten Parshwa prabhu by taking forms of fierce lions and wild elephants. But Parshwanath

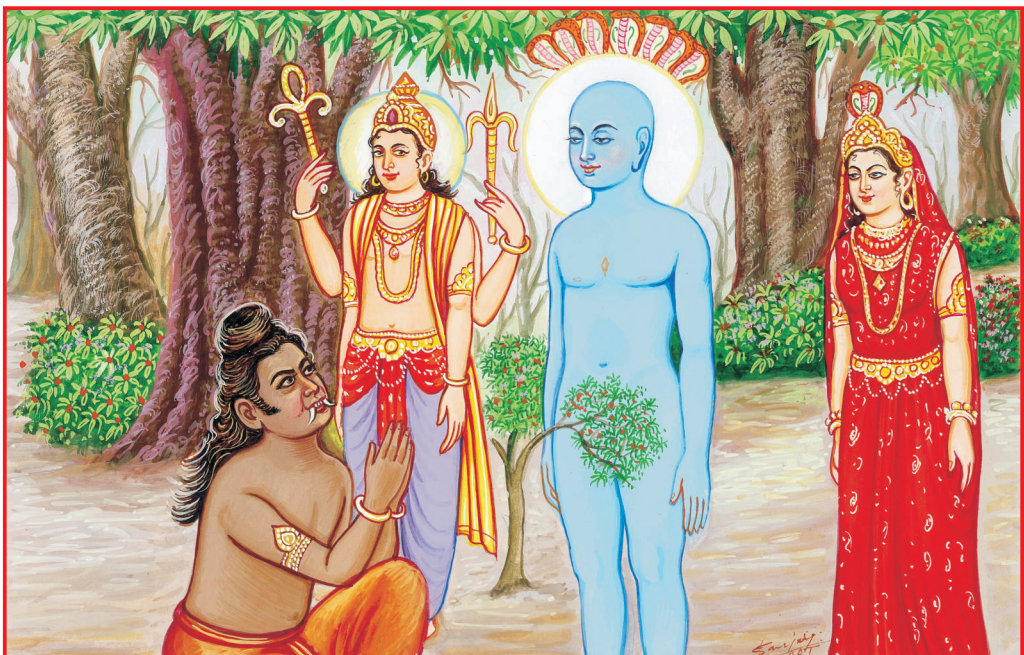


Bhagwan was not at all disturbed by all these distractions in his meditation. Later, Meghmali took form of dark clouds and started raining. Within a short time there was flood everywhere and the water level reached upto Bhagwan's nostrils. Parmatma was still not distracted.



During this time Dharnendra Dev used his Avadhignan and become aware of Meghmali's (Kamath) distraction to Bhagwan. Dharnendra Dev came to Parshwanath Bhagwan and placed himself under Parmatmas feet. He also turned himself into a seven hooded snake to cover Bhagwans head, in such a way that he could save Parmatma from drowning. Padmavati Devi took a form of a long stemmed golden lotus under Parmatma's feet.

Parshwanath Bhagwan had feelings of compassion towards both Meghmali and Dharnendra Dev too. Dharnendra Dev advised Meghmali to ask for forgiveness from Parshwanath Bhagwan. Meghmali realised his mistake and repented for forgiveness to Parshwanath Bhagwan.

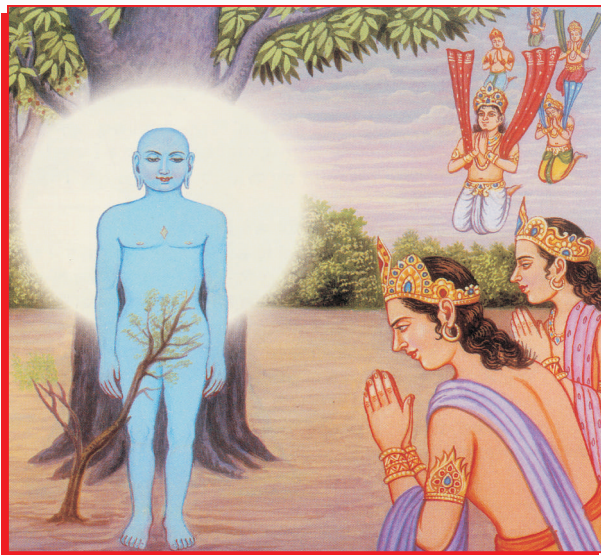




Pareshwanath Bhagwan's Kevalgnan

84 Days after Bhagwan's Diksha, Bhagwan reached Ashrampad Udhyan. He started meditating there under an Ashoka tree. On Poush Vad 10, in the middle of Vishakha Nakshatra, Bhagwan attained total Enlightenment or Kevalgnan.

As soon as he attained Kevalgnan, Gods from Devlok



came to pay respect and created a Samovasaran where Bhagwan preached for the first time. There were flowers showering from heaven and celestial music (Dev Dundubhi) playing around. After listening to His preachings, King Ashwasen and Queen Vamadevi also embraced the path of Diksha.



Pārshwānāth Bhāgwān's Fāmily



10
Gandharva

350
people with
Choudhpurvi

16,000
Sadhu

1,400
people with
Avadhignan

38,000
Sadhvis

750
people with
Manpariyava-
gnan

1,64,000
Shravaks

1,000
people with
Kevalgnan

3,77,000
Shravikas

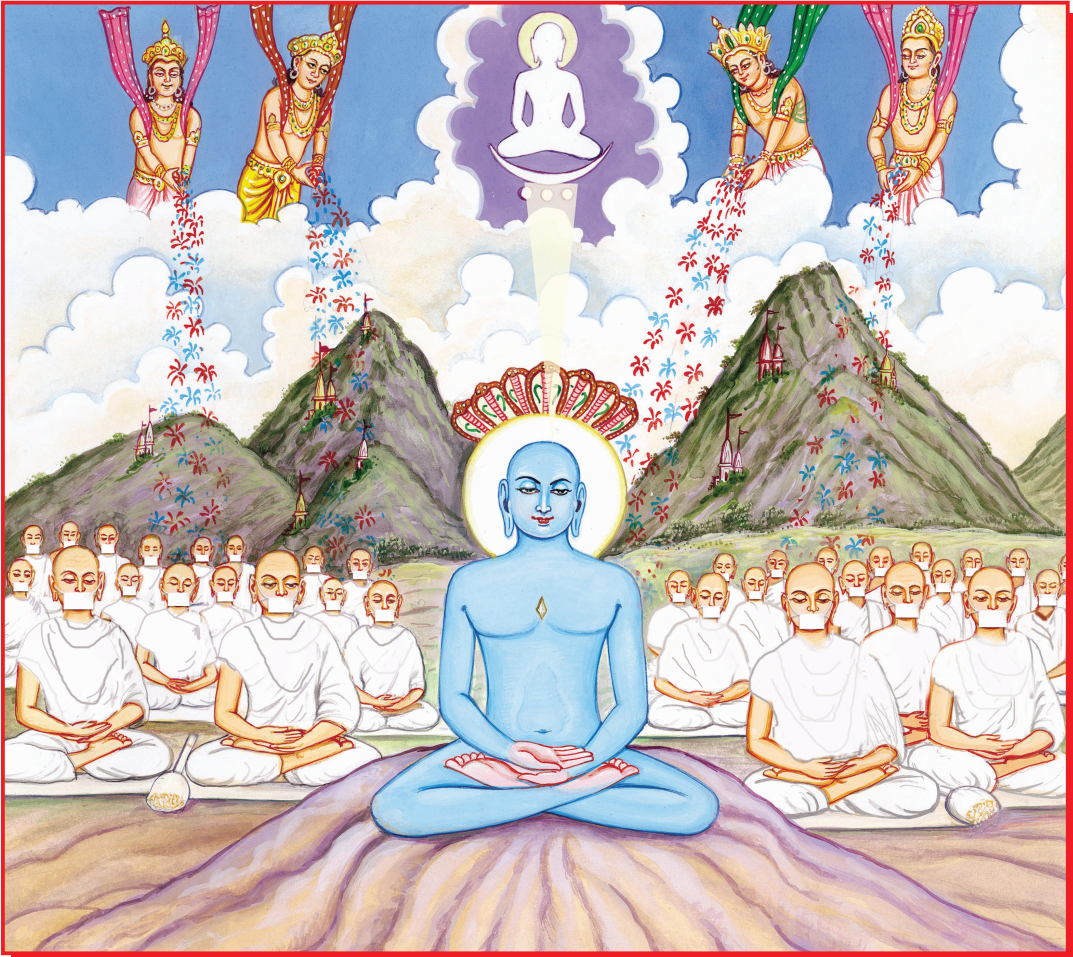
- Gurubhakt Mehta Parivar



Parshwanath Bhagwan's Nirvan

Realising that His Nirvan was near, Bhagwan reached "Sametshikhar".

On the day of Shravan Vad 8, in Vishakha Nakshatra, along with 33 Munis Parshwanath Bhagwan attained Nirvana and became immortal.





Once Bhagwan Parshwanath was meditating in the forest when an elephant saw him from far away. He offered a lotus to the Bhagwan's feet and became a Dev in the next birth.

This place was known as Kalikund Tirth!

HELP THE ELEPHANT REACH PARSHWANATH BHAGWAN



- Nysha Doshi

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Uvasaga
 88
 Uvasagam, Mangal Kallan Avasam, Visahar Fullingamantam, Kanthe Dharei Jo Saya Mannu, Tassa Gah Rog Maree, Duth Jara Janti Uvasamam, Chittan Doore Manto, Tujaz Panamovi Bahu Falo Hoi, Nar Tiriyesu Vi Jeeva, Payavabbhahie, Paranti Arigghenam, Jiva Ayaramaram Thanam, Eha Santhuo Mahayash, Bhattibbhar Nibbharen Hiyaena, Ta Dev ! Dija Bohim, Bhava Bhava Pas Jinchand...



Chant Uvasagarham Sootra to overcome obstacles

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