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## What Is A Jain?

The word Jain is derived from the Sanskrit word "JIN". Jin means victor, one who has conquered over one's passions such as anger, pride, intrigue, greed, etc. The followers of Jin are called JAINS. The one who attains this victory are called "JINS". One who becomes Jin and establishes the path to become Jin are called 'Arihants', 'Tirthankars', 'Jineshwars'.

By following the virtues of these Jins, one wishes to be a true Jain and eventually becomes a Jin.

There are two aspects of Jainism. One concerning the spiritual and meditation practice to become Arihant and the other regarding rites and rituals to attain that goal.

## What Is A Puja?

A Puja is a ritual designed for an individual person to worship Jineshwars. The presence of a holy idol provides mental focus. It provides peace and harmony and encourages one to detach oneself from the desires of everyday life. It allows all lay people to have access to Jineshwar and what Jain principles stand for.

The idol provides us means to pray and offer reverence and utmost admiration. The puja consists of mainly worshipping Jineshwar's idols, first with offering physical items such as water, flowers, rice, sweets and fruits, and secondly, devotionally singing praises of the Jineshwar and commitment to follow his path.

In Jain scriptures (Shree Dharma Sangrah, Shree Puja - Panchashakaji etc.), it has been documented that worshipping idols with physical and mental offerings is a form of expressing devotion with utmost reverence to the path illuminator and the path itself.

There are many different ways and many different kinds of pujas performed today.

### Types Of Pujas

1. Snatra Puja: Performed in celebration of Jineshwar's birth.
2. Panch Kalyanak Puja : Performed to celebrate five kalyanaks (*auspicious episodes*) in Jineshwar's life. They are Chyavan kalyanak (*when life is conceived in the mother's womb*), Janma kalyanak (*Birth*), Diksha kalyanak (*accepting the monkhood*), Kevalgyan kalyanak (*attaining the supreme knowledge*) and Moksha kalyanak (*freedom of the soul from all eight karmas and becoming Siddh Bhagvan*).
3. Antaraya Karma Puja: Performed to recognize and to remove the interference of the obstructive karmas.
4. Navapada Puja: Performed to celebrate and achieve 9 -Pads- Arihantas, siddhas, Acharyas, Upadhyas, Sadhus, Darshan (*Right perception*), Gyan (*Right Knowledge*), Charitrya (*Right conduct*) and Tapa (*Penance*).
5. Vastu Puja: Performed to bless and purify the physical existence of a space like a new home, new building and also to purify the soul.
6. Navvanu Prakari Puja: Performed to praise the greatness of the place- Siddhachal Mahatirth- visited by our first Tirthankar Bhagvan Rushabhdev 99 -Navvanu Purva\*- times in his cycle of births.

\* Purve = (10) = 10 million x 10 million years

### Preparation For Puja

1. Physical purity: One should take a bath with just sufficient water to clean the body.
2. Purity of clothes: One should have a special set of clothes to wear only for puja. This clothing should never have been used while using the restrooms and worn during eating or drinking.
3. Purity of mind: While worshipping, avoid stray thoughts. One should utter relevant verses and should meditate virtues of the Jineshwaras.
4. Purity of ground: One should carefully sweep the floor of the temple, clean and arrange articles of worship.
5. Purity of Upakaran (*articles used in worship*): One should use good and clean articles.
6. Purity of Ceremony: One should avoid thinking of the worldly matters and should perform the whole ceremony in a systematic manner.

### Swastik

The word 'Swastik' means "may good come to you". The swastik represents the cosmic cycle of birth and death.

### Siddha Shila

1. Right Faith-Daeshan
  2. Right Knowledge-Gyan
  3. Right Conduct-Charitra
- 
1. Human Being-Manushya
  2. Celestial Being-Devas
  3. Plants And Animals-Tiryanch
  4. Hell Beings-Narki

The siddha shila is placed at the top of the swastik. When the soul is liberated from the cycles of birth and death, it reaches this place.

The three circles which represent three jewels. Samyak Darshan (*Right faith*), Samyak Gyan (*Right knowledge*) and Samyak Charitra (*Right conduct*). It is a bridge to the siddha shila.

The four petals represent four virtues: Daan(*charity*), Shil (*virtues*), Tapa(*austerity*), and Samveg(*nobility*).

There are four parts to the Swastik and they are called "Four Gatis". 1. Manushya (*Human*) 2. Devas (Celestial beings), 3. Tiryanch (*Plants and animals*) and 4. Narki(Hell beings). Narki being the lowest and Manushya being the highest gati. There is a continuous transmigration from one gati to the other gati. The Swastik is a constant reminder to us to break out of the birth and death cycle.

### Nav Ang (Nine Points) Seva Vidhi

The Kesar puja is performed with the paste made from the sandalwood powder and saffron. One should wear clean puja clothes and do the tilak (*dot*) with kesar on the forehead. The mouth and the nose should be covered with the Seva Rumal (*handkerchief*). The Puja is performed with the third right finger of the right hand.

1. 1R Rt. feet toe
- 2L Lt. feet toe
2. 2R Rt. Knee
- 2L Lt Knee
3. 3R Rt. Arm
- 3L.Lt Arm
4. 4R. Rt.Shoulder
- 4L. Lt Shoulder
5. Apex of the head
6. Center of the fore head
7. Center of the neck
8. Center of the chest
9. Naval center

Generally, different duhas are recited at each of the nine steps. **Nine Pads of Navakar may be recited instead.**

### **Necessary Articles For The Puja And Their Meaning**

Jal: Water is offered for destroying wrong faith as it has not been able to quench ones eternal thirst.

Akshat: Unbroken rice is offered as a symbol of the purest soul which is free from the cycles of birth and death just as the rice which when planted does not grow again.

Chandan: Sandalwood symbolizes the knowledge. It induces calmness within and creates stability of mind.

Pushpa: Flower symbolizes good conduct. Ones life should be like a flower with fragrance, beauty, love and compassion towards all living beings.

Dhoop: Burning of incense symbolizes burning of ones karmas and bringing purity of soul.

Dipak: Light represents pure soul. By lighting a lamp, one wishes to destroy the darkness within and shine with true knowledge.

Naivadya: Sweets represent one's wish to achieve victory over greed.

Fal: Fruits are symbol of salvation (Moksha)-Fruits of the supreme bliss.

Milky Water: This abhishek is a symbolic representation of the milky ocean used by Indras during Bhagwan's birth celebration.

### **Snatrapuja**

The Snatrapuja was created by Muni Shri Vir Vijayji Maharaj. It is a replication of the ceremony that was performed by the Lord of the angels -SHAKRENDRA- at the birth of all Jineshwars.

There are five landmarks in the life of a Jineshwar.

1. Conception 2. Birth 3. Initiation 4. Keval Gyan (*supreme knowledge*) 5. Nirvana (*Liberation*).

In this celebration, Muniji is praising the Jineshwar while doing Prakshal (*bathing*) and offering fragrant flowers, rejoicing the birth with other angels, demons and the devils. He is describing the excitement, joy and happiness felt in all the lokas (*universe*).

By performing this puja, all the Jains are also rejoicing in this celebration as it was felt then.

### Murti Sthapana (Coronation) For The Puja

Everyone taking part in the puja ceremony are to use an eight fold Seva Rumal(*handkerchief*) to cover the nose and the mouth. They are to wear clean Puja clothes. Rest of the members participate in singing the praises of Jineshwars.

1. The Sinhasan (*altar*) is placed preferably facing the east or the north.
2. Place one Bajoth (*low stool*) in front of the Sinhasan.
3. In the middle of the Bajoth, make a swastik with chokha (*rice*).
4. Place a shreefal (*coconut*) under the altar.
5. Tie the Nadachhadi (*Red String*) around four Kalash (*water jugs*). Fill them with water
6. In the middle of the Sinhasan, make a Kesar (*saffron*) swastik, place some rice and a silver coin on it.
7. Recite three Navakar and place the Bhagavan Murti on the swastik.
8. In front of the murti, make a kesar Swastik and place The Siddhachakra.
9. On the right side of the Murti, light the divo(*lamp*) at the height of the nose of the Bhagavan.
10. Tie the Nadachadi on the wrist of all the devotees taking part in the ceremony.
11. With Kalash in both hands, recite three Navakars and do the Prakshal (*bathe the Murti with milky water*) and also do the Prakshal on the siddhachakra.
12. Brush the Murti with Valakunchi (*soft brush*) to clean the Kesar from the previous Puja.
13. Do the Jal (*water*) Puja. Place the Murti in another plate.
14. With three different Angluchhana (*soft white clothes*), dry the Murti and siddhachakra. Wipe the altar with a dry cloth.
15. Make a kesar swastik in the center, recite three navakar and place the murti and siddhachakra back.
16. Do the Kesar Puja.
17. Stand with the Thal (*plate*) of Kusumanjali (*Kesar, Rice and Flowers*) and kalash in both hands.
18. Recite the Navakar Mantra three times and begin the Puja Vidhi.

### NAVAKAR MANTRA

#### Namo Arihantanam 1

*I bow to the ARIHANTs who have conquered over passions such as anger, pride, intrigue, greed etc.*

#### Namo Siddhanam 2

*I bow to the SIDDHAs who have achieved complete liberation from the cycles of birth and death by getting rid of all the Karmas.*

#### Namo Ayariyanam 3

*I bow to the ACHARYAs who practice self control and self sacrifice and who are the religious leaders of the four fold congregation.*

#### **Namo Uvajjhayanam 4**

*I bow to the UPADHYAYS who learn and teach religious scripture.*

#### **Namo Loe Savva Sahunam 5**

*I bow to the SADHUs who follow the five great vows of conduct and who practices three jewel (Right Faith, Right Knowledge and Right Conduct).*

#### **Eso Panch Namokkaro 6**

*I offer my praise to these five types of great souls.*

#### **Savva Pavappanasano7**

*Such praise will help deminish my sins.*

#### **Mangalanam cha Savvensim 8**

#### **Padhamam havai mangalam 9**

*I recite this Maha Mantra (first and the foremost mantra) with utmost reverence.*

#### **SNATRAPUJA VIDHI**

**Stand with Kalash in both hands  
Recite the Navakar Mantra three times.**

Saras shanti sudharas sagaram;  
Shuchi-taram gun-ratna-mahagaram,  
Bhavik pankaj bodh-divakaram;  
pratidinam pranamami Jineshwaram. 1

*I bow to the Lord Jineshwar who represents  
eternal peace, eternal knowledge and eternal virtues.*

Kusumabharan utarine;  
Padimadhariye vivek,  
Majjanpithe thapine;  
Kariye jal abhishek. 2

*With reverence, we remove the flowers and ornaments of the previous puja from Lord's statue  
and prepare it for the snatrapuja with Jal Abhishek(Bathe with pure water).*

**Do the Jal(water) Abhishek on right foot toe of the idol, wipe the murti with clean Angaluchana (clean white material), perform the nav ang (nine points) puja with kesar and stand with the thali(Plate) of Kusumanjali.**

**Every time the word" Kusumanjali Melo" is recited, put some Kusumanjali on the right toe of the idol..**

Jin janma samaye merushikhare;  
Rayan-kalay-kalsenhi,  
Devasurehimrahaveo;

Te dhannajehim dithhosi. 3

*Blessed are those who have witnessed the birth celebration of the Lord Jineshwar performed on the Merushikhar by Devas(Demigods) and Asuras(Devils)*

Nirmal jal kalashe nahvarave;  
Vastra amulak anga dharave,  
Kusumanjali melo Aadi jinanda;  
Siddhaswarupi anga pakhali,  
Atam nirmal hoi sukumali;  
Kusumanjali Melo Aadi Jinanda! 4

*By bathing the Lord with pure water and offering precious clothes, ornaments and flowers, we pray to become humble at heart like him. We offer this Kusumanjali to Aadinath Jineshwar who has achieved the siddha swarup.*

Machakundchamp maalae;  
Kamalaipushpak panchvannai,  
Jagnah nahvan samaye;  
Deva kusumanjaliditi. 5

*Kusum(Five types of rare and precious flowers) are offered (Anjali) to the Lord by devas at the birth celebration.*

Namorhat Siddhacharyopadhaye Sarv Sadhubhyah!

*I bow to the Arihantas, Siddhas, Acharyas, Upadhyayas and Sadhus!*

Rayan sinhasan Jin thapije;  
Kusumanjali prabhu charene dije,  
Kusumanjali melo Shanti Jinanda;  
Siddhaswarupi angpakhali,  
Atam Nirmak hoi sukumali;  
Kusumanjali Melo Shanti Jinanda! 6

*After installing(sthapana) the Lord Shantinath's statue on the ornamented throne, we offer this kusumanjali at Lord's feet.*

Jin tinhu kalaysiddhani;  
Padima gunbhandar,  
Tasucharane kusumanjali;  
Bhavik durit harnar. 7

*Our paaps(bad karmas) are destroyed when we offer this kusumanjali at the feet of the Siddha Bhagwan who is eternally virtuous.*

Namorhat.....

Krushnagaru var dhup dharije;  
Sugandhkar kusumanjali dije,  
Kusumanjali melo Nemi Jinanda;  
Siddha swarupi ang pakhali,  
Atam nirmal hoi sukumali;  
Kusumanjali Melo Nemi Jinanda! 8

*We offer pure fragrance of the Dhup(incense) to Lord Nemi Jineshwar and pray to him to bless the universe with happiness.*

Jasu parimal bal dah disi;  
Mahukar jankar sad sangiya,  
Jin chalanovaree mukka;  
Surunar kusumanjali siddha. 9

*Devas (Demigods) and Humans aspire to reach the Siddhipad with this Kusumajali whose fragrance permeates all Das(ten) Dishas(directions).*

Namorhat.....

Paas Jinesar jag jayakari;  
Jalathal phool udak kardhari,  
Kusumanjali melo Parshwa Jinanda.  
Siddha swarupi ang pakhali;  
Atam nirmal hoi sukumali  
Kusumanjali Melo Parshwa Jinanda! 10

*With fragrant flowers and kalash of water in both hands, we offer this Kusumanjali to the Lord Parshwnath Bhagwan who is known in all the universes.*

Muke Kusumangali sura;  
Vir charan sukumal,  
Te Kusumanjali bhavik na;  
Pap hare tran kal. 11

Namorhat.....

*As the fragrance of the flowers eliminates the unpleasent odors, this kusumanjali is offered at the feet of Mahavir Bhagwan to eliminate the sins of three kals (past, present and future).*

Vividh kusum var jati gahevi;  
Jincharane panmant gahevi,  
Kusumanjali melo Vir Jinanda;  
Siddha swarupi ang pakhali,  
Atam nirmal hoi sukumali;  
Kusumanjali Melo Vir Jinanda! 12

*This kusumanjali of Only rare and beautiful flowers are offered at the charan (feet) of the Lord Mahavirswami by the devotees.*

Navanhkale navanhkale;  
Dev danav sammuchiya,  
Kusumanjali tahi santhviya;  
Pasarant disi parimal sugandhiya,  
Jin payakamale nivadei;  
Vigdharhar jas naam manto,  
Anant Chauvis Jin;  
Vasav maliya ases,  
Sa kusumanjali sukhakaro;  
Chauvih sangh vishesh,  
Kusumanjali melo chauvish jinanda! 13



Namorhat.....

*At the bathing ceremony, all the devas and daanavs (together) offer this fragrant kusumanjali that permeates in all ten directions. Just as all the Indras praise the infinite cycles of chauvisis (24 thirthankars), sakal sangh (all devbotees) also rejoices in offering this kusumanjali.*

Anant chauvisi jinaji jeeharun;  
Vartman chauvisi sambharu,  
Kusumanjali melo chauvisi Jinanda.  
Siddha swarupi ang pakhal;  
Atam nirmal hoi sukumali;  
Kusumanjali melo Chauvis Jinanda! 14

*While we remember all the chauvisis, with this kusumanjali, we offer special reverence to the current chauvisi for their blessings.*

Mahavidehe sampratee;  
Viharman Jin vis,  
Bhakti bhare te pujiya;  
Karo sangh sujgish. 15

Namorhat.....

*We pray to the Twenty Jineshwars of the future chauvisi who are presently in the Mahavideh kshetra to bless the sangh (Samaj) today.*

Appachar mandali geet uchhara;  
Shree SHUBHVIRVIJAY jayakara,  
Kusumanjali melo Sarva Jinanda;  
Siddha swarupi ang pakhal,  
Atam nirmal hoi sukumali;  
Kusumanjali melo sarva Jinanda! 16

*The sangh is singing the songs, just as the apsaras (dancers of the devlok) are chanting the melodies of joy and happiness, Shree Shubhvijay Maharaj interprets this auspicious occassion of the birth of sarve (all) jinashawars with this kusumnjali.*

**At this time, the devotees put kusumanjali on the right toe of the Bhagwan.**

SHREE SHATRUNJAY DUHAS

**The following Duhas (verses) are recited by every one and the people in puja clothes does the pradakshina (walk around the Murti) three times.**

Ekeku daglu bhare, Shetrunjay samo jeh;  
Reekhav kahe bhav kodana, karma khapave teh!.... 1  
*With every step I take on the Shetrunjay Mahatirth (pilgrimage), I pray for the blessings from the Rushabhdev Bhagwan to eliminate my karmas.*

**Do the Khamasamanu!**

Ichhami khamasamano! Vandium Javanijjae Nisihae? Matthaena Vandami!  
*I offer obeisance to the Lord Jineshwara and Ksama-Sramana. ....*

Shetrunjay samo tirath nahi, Reekhav samo nahi deh;  
Gautam sarakha guru nahi, vali vali vandu jeh!.. 2  
*I repeatedly bow to the incomparable Shetrunjay tirth, Rushabhdev Bhagwan and Guru Shri Gautamswami.*

#### **Icchami Khamasamano.....**

Sidhachal samaru sada, Sorath desh mahan;  
Manushya janma pami kari, vandu var hajar!....3  
*I bow a hajar (thousands) times to the Lord for blessing me with this Manushya Bhava (Human life) in this Bharat Kshetra (our universe)*

#### **Icchami Khamasamano.....**

Cheitya Vandan Vidhi

This Vandana (bow) is worshiping the Lord Mahavir and other Tirthankars with utmost sincerity and modesty.

I bow to all the places of pilgrimage and to the idols of the omniscients in heaven, another world and this world of ours!

I salute to the Jin idols in all three worlds.  
I offer obeisance to the Lord Jineshwar and Ksama-Sramana.  
I offer obeisance to all the Sramana's present in the regions of Bharat, Airawat and Mahavideh Kshetra.  
I bow to the Panch Paramesthi.

#### **Perform the Chaityavandan vidhi**

#### **Stand holding the kalash with both hands**

Sayal Jineshwar pay nami;  
Kalyanak vidhi tas,  
Varnavata sunata thaka;  
Sangh ni puge aash.....1

*Bowing down at the feet of the Jineshwar Bhagwan; describing and celebrating the birth ceremony of the Jineshwar Bhagwan, the sakal sangh wish to fulfill the desire of soul purification.*

Samakit gun thane parinamya;  
Vali vratdhar sanyam sukh ramya,  
Vishsthanak vidhie tap kari;  
Aisi bhav daya dilma dhari.....1

*In the earlier bhavs Jineshwar was born in various families where he lived a very happy but very religious life. He observed 20 different very difficult penance and became very passionate at heart for all living beings.*

Jo hove muj shakti iasi;  
Savvi jiv karun shashanrasi,  
Shuchiras dhalate tinha bandhata;  
Tirathankar naam nikachata. .... 2

*Jineshwar Bhagwan ,in his prior lives, prayed to have the strength to guide everyone towards the path of enlightenment and in the process he acquired the essentials to become the Tirthankar.*

Saragathi sanyam aachari;  
Vachama ek devno bhav kari,  
Chyavvi pannar kshetre avatare;  
Madhaya khande pan rajavi kule.....3

*Living all his lives with dedication and religion, he attains one Devlok bhav(life) before being born in Bharat kshetra- One of the five kshetras. He was born in the central section of the Bharat kshetra in the royal family.*

Patarani kukhe gunlino;  
Jem man sarovar hansalo,  
Sukh sheiyaye rajani sheshe;  
Utarata chaud supan dekhe.....4

*He was born to the Queen, one with all the virtues. He shined like a beautiful swan in the heavenly lake. One night, as she was resting happily, she saw fourteen dreams in the early morning.*

Pahela Gajvar ditho, Bije Vrushabh paittho,  
Trije Kesari Sinh, Chothe Lakshmi abih.....1  
Panchame Phool ni Mala, Chatthe Chandra vishala,  
Ravi rato Dhvaj mphoto, puran Kalash nahi choto..... 2  
Dashame Padma Sarovar, Agiyarme Ratnakar,  
Bhuvan Viman ratna gangi, Agni shikha Dhumra varjit....3  
Swapna lahi jai ray ne bhakhe, Raja arth prakashe,  
Putra Tirthankar Tribhuvan namashe, Sakal manorath phalashe....4

*In her dreams, she saw*

1. The white elephant
2. The white bull
3. The king of the lions
4. The beautiful goddess Laxshmi
5. The flower garland
6. The cool moon
7. The hot sun
8. The white flag
9. The auspicious kalash -pot-
10. The ocean
11. The heavenly lake
12. The heap of pearls
13. The divine aeroplane
14. The smokeless fire.

*Startled by such dreams, she wakes up the King Siddharth and describes her dreams. The King with his higher knowledge, analyzes the dreams and tells the Queen that a great soul is going to*

*be born. He will rule the three bhuvans, and become the Tirthankar and guide everyone to the path of religion.*

Avadhi nane; avadhi nane; Upana Jinaraj,  
Jagatjas paramanua; vistarya vishwajantu sukhakar,  
Mithyatva tara nirbala; dharma uday parbhat sundar,

*The Jinraj will be born at the perfect time when all the stars in the heaven will be in the proper positions. Every one will feel the unique bliss and peace and even the smallest souls will feel unique hapiness. Even the souls of the Hell will feel less miserable. This will be the dawn of religion and everyone will be feeling joyous for unknown reasons.*

Mata pan anandiya; jaagati dharma vidhan,  
Jaananti jag tilak samo; hoshe putra pradhan.....1

*Realizing the greatness of the soul, the queen did religious activities, sang the stavans for the rest of the night.*

Shuubh lagne Jin janamiya;  
Naraki ma sukh jyot,  
Sukh pamiya Tribhuvan jana;  
Huo jagat udyot. 1

*The Tirthankar was born in the first prahar -midnight- on the thirteenth day of the bright half of the chaitra - around April-. Every one felt the joy in all the three bhuvans and even the souls of the hell felt the happiness. It was the dawn of the religion.*

### **Here the Vir Vijayaji Maharaj is describing the birth celebration.**

Sambhalo kalash jin mahotsav no inha;  
Chhappan kumari dishi vidishi aave tinha,

*Please listen to the celebration of the birth by the Indras, the devs, and the devis. this celebration will go on for two prahars -midnight to 6 a.m. Fifty six young devis from all the directions arrived first.*

Maay sut namiye aanand adhiko dhare;  
astha samvart vayu thi kacharo hare,

*They bow to the Queen with the heart full of joy. Eight devis blow the wind to remove all the dirt from the surroundings.*

Vrusthi gandhodake asth kumari kare;  
Aath kalasha bhari Asth darpana dhare,

*Eight devis sprinkled the perfumrd water and freshened the air. Eight devis brought the purest of the water to bathe the Jinesshwar and other eight devis stood with mirrors in their hands.*

Asth chamar dhare Aasth pankha lahi;  
Char raksha kari char dipakgrahi,

*Eight devis are holding the chamar (fan) above the mother and the son while other eight are blowing the wind gently with the fans in their hands. Four devis are standing in each corner as the protector of the baby and other four stands with lighted lamps in their hands.*

Ghar kari kel na may sut laavati;  
Karan shuchi karma jal kalashe nhavaravati,

*Many devis from all the lokas came to join in the celebration. The other devis made three small huts with banana leaves With deep religious feelings in their heart, they took the baby in the first hut to clean and took him to the second to bathe with pure water and dry him up with angluchana (clean white towels).*

Kusoom puji alankar pahevavati;  
Raakhadi bandhi jai shayan padharavati,

*They dressed him in beautiful clean clothes and took him to the next hut. Here they tied the raksha potali( red thread) around the wrists to protect him from all the bad demons and any trouble causing elements. They dressed him with rich jewelery. They took the baby back to the Queen and laid him back next to her.*

Namiya kahe may tuj baal lilavati;  
Meru ravi chandra lage jivaje jagpati,  
Swami gun gavati; nij ghar jaavati,  
Tene same Indra sinhasan kaampavati.....4

*While bowing down to the mother and the son, they are praising his greatness. They are telling the mother that we wish your little lively and beautiful boy will live as long as there are sun and moon in the sky. They went to their own homes dancing and praising and being marry. At that time the sinhasan (throne) of the Indra Maharaj shook.*

Jin janmyagi; Jin vela janani dhare,  
Tin velagi; Indra Sinhasan thar hare,

*When the Queen gave birth to the Jineshwar, the throne of the Indra Maharj shook.*

Dahinottargi; Jeta Jin janame yada,  
Dishinayakgi; Soham ishan binhu tada.....1

*The sinhasan of the Indra of the south region of the Bharat kshtrea was shaken by this birth.*

Tada chinte Indra manama;  
Kaun avasar aae banyo,

*Startled by this, the Indra Maharaj is wondering what kind of incident took place in his region that shook his sinhasan.*

Jin janma avadhinane jani;  
Harsh anand upanyo.....1

*With his devine (clairvoyent) vision, he realizes that the Jineshwar is born and was very very happy.*

Sughosh aade ghanat nade;  
Ghosana surame kare,

*He requested another Dev, Sughosh. to ring the bells of the universe. He has an announcement to make.*

Savvi devi deva janma mahotsave;  
Aavajo Surgirivare.....2

*To all the Indras, devis and the devas, it is my great pleasure and previlage to invite you all for the celebration of the birth of the Jinrshwar. Please join in the celebration right away.*

### **RING THE BELLS**

Em sambhaligi; Sur var kodi aavi malya;  
Janma mahotsavji; karava Meru upar chale;

*Listening to the invitation, every one in all the universes felt happy and honored. All the Indras, their families and their entourage in millions came to the top of Meru Parvat(mountain) where the celebration will take place.*

Sohampatiji; Bahu parivare aaviya;  
Maay Jinneji; vaandi Prabhune vadhaviya.....3

*The Indra -Sohampatiji- goes with his entourage to the mother and with utmost reverence and respect bows to the mother and the Lord.*

### **OFFER CHOKHA (Rice)**

Vadhavi bole; he ratna kukshi;  
Dharini; tuj suddano,

*The Sohampatiji sprinkles the rice , bows down to the mother who gave birth to the jewel of the universe and congratulates her.*

Hu shakra soham naame karashu;  
Janma mahotsav ati ghano,

*My name is Shakra Sohampati, and I am here to take the Jineshwar for the most auspicious birth celebration.*

Em kahi Jin pratibimb sthapi;  
Panch rupe Prabhu grahi,

*While saying that he puts a spell of deep sleep on the mother and creates a replica of the baby and lays him next to the mother. He assumes five different swarups -forms- to protect the baby from all directions and gently carries the baby.*

Dev Devi naache harsh saathe;  
Surgiri aavya vahi.....4

*All the dev and devis present there, felt very very happy and joined Sohampatiji to go to the Meru parvat.*

Meru uparji; Panduk vaname chinhu dishe;  
Shila uparji; Sinhasan man ullase,

*On the Meru Parvat there are five Vans (forests) and The Panduk Van is at the top with beautiful Shilas(rocks). On the highest peak of one of the shilas, there is the beautiful Indra Sinhasan (throne)*

Tinha besiji; shakre Jin khole dharya,  
Hari tresathji; Bija tinha aavi malya....5

*The Shakra Indra is sitting with the baby in his lap. Rest of the sixty three Indras also are present around the Jineshwar.*

Malya chosath; Surpati tinha,  
Kare kalash aad jatina,

*All sixty four Surpatijis -Indras- are in one place together and celebrating the occasion with eight kinds of beautiful and carved kalashes(water jugs) in their hands.*

Maagdhadi jal tirth aushadhi;  
Dhup vali bahu bhatina,

*They have brought with them pure water from different mountains, aushadhis(herbal medicines) and various fragrances.*

Achutpatie hukam kino;  
Saambhalo Deva save,

*Achutpati -The Shakra Indra- makes the announcement to all the devas gathered, to listen to him.*

Khirajaldhi ganga neer laavo;  
Jatiti Jin janma mahotsave.....6

*Please bring in the sacred water from the milky ocean quickly and lets start the celebration.*

Sur sambhaline sanchariya;  
Maghad vardame chaliya,

*As soon as they heard the orders, some went to various places.*

Padma grah Ganga aave;  
Nirmal Jal kalasha bharave.....1

*Some went to the Padma sarovar and filled their beautiful jugs with pure water.*

Tirath jal aushadhi leta;  
Vali khir samudre jaata;

*Some went to various auspicious mountains for fresh spring water and some went to the Kshir samudra(milky ocean).*

Jal kalasha bahul bharave;  
Phool changeri thala lave.....2

*Everyone brought plenty of different waters and they also brought numerous plates full of various rare and fragrant flowers. They also brought all the rest of the things needed for the celebration.*

Sinhasan chamar dhari;  
Dhoop dhana rakebi sari,

*Some stood around holding the Chamar(fan) in their hands, some stood around with various dhoops (incense) and delicious sweets in beautiful carved plates.*

Siddhante bhakhya jeh;  
Upakaran meelave teh.....3

*Some stood with beautiful clothes.*

Te Deva Surgiri aave;  
Prabhu dekhi anad paave;

*All the devas are very happy at the sight of the Prabhu on the Meru Parvat.*

Kalashadhik sahu tinha thaave;  
Bhakte Prabhuna gun gaave.....4

*Every one places their Kalash at the feet of Jineshwar and are all singing the joyous songs of his praise.*

**Here the Vir Vijayaji Maharaj describes why everyone came for the celebration.**

Atam bhakti malya kei Deva;  
Keta mittanu jaai;

*Some devas came with their heartfelt religious devotion to join in the celebration and some came for a friendly socialization.*

Naari prerya vali neej kulvat;  
Dharmi dharma sakhaee,

*Some came on the request of their religious wives and some came under social pressure in the respected society.*

Joish vyantar bhuvan patina;  
Veimanik sur aave;

*The Jyotish, Vyantar, Bhuvan Pati and Vaimanik- all four types of devas and their Indras came.*

Achhutpatie hukame dhari kalasha;  
Arihante navaraave, Atam.....1

*The Indra Maharaj orders everyone standing with the kalash to bathe the Jineshwar.*

**Here the Muniji is describing how many Kalasha abhisheks were offered.**



Ad jati kalash pratyake;  
aath aath sahas pramaano,

*The Kalashes are made of eight different rare and precious elements and everyone is standing with eight thousands kalashes of each kind.*

Chausath sahas hua abhisheke;  
adhinse guna kari jaano,

*There are two hundred and fifty devas and devis and each one has sixty four thousand kalashes in their hands. They all offers the Abhishek.*

Saath lakh upar ek kodi;  
kalashano adhikar,

*Total one karod and sixty lakhs (sixteen million) abhisheks were offered.*

**Here the Muniji is describing who were the two hundred and fifty devotees.**

Baasath Indra tana tinha baasath;  
Lok pal na char...Atam....2

*Of the total sixty four Indras, sixty two are standing around with Kalashs in their hands. One Indra of the first devlok is sitting with the baby and one Indra of the second devlok is standing beside him. There are char (four) Lokpal Indras standing.*

Chandra ni pankti chyasath chyasath,  
Ravi shreni narloko

*There are sixty six devas of the moon and sixty six devas of the sun.*

Gurusthanak surkero ekaja,  
Samanik no aeko,

*There is one representative from the gurusthanak (Gurus of Indras) and one from the rest of the Samanik Indras.*

Sohampati ishan patini,  
Indrani na sol,

*Total sixteen, eight on each side, are Indranis of Sohampati and Ishanpati.*

Aasoor ni dash Indrani, Naagni,  
Baar kare kallol... Atam...3

*Asoor Indra has ten Indrani and Naag Indra has twelve. Every one is happily singing.*

Jyotish Vyantar Indra ni chau chau;  
Parshada tran no aeko,

*Char (four) each Indranis of the Jyotish and the Vyantar are standing. One Indra is representing three Parshada (committees) of all the Indras.*

Katakpati ang rakshak kero;

ek ek suviveko,

*One each Abhishek representing the Katakpati (Leader of the Army) and Ang Rakshak(body guards) are offered.*

Parchuran sur no ek chello;  
E adhinse abhisheko,

*One Abhishek from all the rest of the Indras makes it all together two hundred and fifty Abhisheks.*

Ishan Indra kahe muj aapo;  
Prabhu ne kshan atireko..atam...4

*The Ishan Indra requests the Shakra Indra to have the baby Prabhu in his lap for a moment.*

Tav tas khole thavi arihane;  
Sohampati man range,

*The Indra lays the baby gladly in his lap and sohampati was overwhelmed with joy and happiness.*

Vrushabh roop kari shrung jale bhari;  
Navhan kare prabhu ange;

*The Shakra Indra now assumes the form of the Vrushabh (bull) and poures pure clean water from his both horns and performs the abhishek (pakshal).*

Pushapadik pujine chhante;  
kari kesar rang role,

*He humbly offers beautiful flowers sprinkled with kesar (saffron) all around.*

Mangal divo aarati karata;  
Survar jay jay bole...atam...5

*Every one performs the Aarti and Mangal divo and rejoices the occassion with the Jay Jay songs of his praise.*

Bheri bhrungal tal bajavat;  
Valiya Jin kar dhari;

*Now that the Abhisheks are over, some are playing rare instruments and giving rythems. Everyone is dancing and singing, carrying the Jin in their hands.*

Janani ghar mata ne sonpi;  
Eni pere vachan ucchari;

*The Indra carries the baby back to the mother. He removes the spell from her as he lays the baby next to her and wakes her up.*

Putra tamaro; Swami amaro;  
Am sevak aadhar;

*He tells the mother that he is your son but he is our swami (Lord). We are his devotees and he is our savior.*

Panch dhavi rambhadik sthapi;  
Prabhu khelavan har. atam...6..

*With love and gratitude, he lays toys as a gift for him to play with.*

Batrish kodi kanak mani manik;  
Vastra ni vrusty karave,

*He lays thirty two million different kinds of jewels, diomands and other precious stone jewelry and plenty of beautiful clothes.*

Puran harsh kareva karam;  
Dwip nandishwar jave;

*Still full of joy and excitment , they all went to Nandishwardip to continue the celebration there.*

Kariy atthai utsav deva;  
neej neej kalpa sadhave;

*All Devas observed Atthai (eight day festival) and then they all went back to their own places.*

Diksha keval ne abhilashe;  
nit nit Jin gum gave,..Atam...7

*Everyone is praying eagerly for him to grow quickly, take the diksha (monkhood) and receive the Kevalgyan soon. They are very eager to hear his cermons soon.*

**Here the Vir Vijayaji Maharaj praises all his Gurus in succession.**

Tapagaccha ishar Sinh surishwar;  
Kera shishya vadera  
Satya Vijay panyasatane pad;  
Kapoor Vijay gambhira;

*In Tapagachha, there is Maharaj Shree Sinh Surishwarji. His smart shishya (pupil) is Panyas Shree Satya Vijayji Maharaj. He has a solemn shishya by the name Shree Kapoor Vijayji Maharaj.*

Khima vijay tas sujas vijayana;  
Shree Shubh Vijay savaya;  
Pandit **VIRVIJAY** tas shishye;  
Jin janma mahotsav gaya;..Atam...8

*His shishya Shree Khima Vijayaji Maharaj has a very inteligent shishya Sujas Vijayaji Maharaj whose shishya Shree Shubh Vijayji Maharaj has a bright student Pandit Shree VIRVIJAYJI MAHARAJ who is describing this celebration of the birth of the Tirthankar Bhagwan.*

Utakrustha ekaso ne sattere;  
Samprati vichare vish;

*I bow to all possible one hundred and seventy Tirthankar of this present cycle at one time.  
Twenty of them are present in this adhidwip in the Bharat Kshetra.*

Atit anagat kale ananta;  
Tirthankar jagdish;

*There has been numerous Tirthankars from the beginning and there will be numerous in the future and I bow to all of them.*

Sadharan e kalash je gave;  
SHREE SHUBHVIR savvai;  
Mangal lila sukhavarh pave;  
Ghar ghar harsh vadhai;...9

*Shree Shubh Vijayji Maharaj says, anyone who offers this abhishek with deep religious belief, will be blessed with joy, happiness and prosperity in their homes.*

**All the devotees sprinkle the rice at this time.**

**The devotees bathe the Jineshwar with milky water, perform the seva with kesar and offer the flower while other devotees sing various religious stavans.**

Lun Utaro

**The Jal Abhishek is done three times around the face of the murti while reciting this sutra.**

Lun utaro jinvar ange;  
Nirmal jal dhara man range,.....1  
Jeem jeem tad tad lunaj foote;  
Teem teem ashubh karm bandh toote,...2  
Nayan saluna Shree Jinji na;  
anupam roop daya ras bhina,.....3  
Roop salunu Jinaji nu dise;  
Lajyu lun te jal ma pese,....4  
Tran pradakshina dei jaldhara;  
Jalan khepavi e lun udara,....5  
Je jin upar dumanu prani;  
Tem em thajo lun jyu pani,....6  
Agar krushnagar kundaru sugandhe;  
Dhoop kari je vividh prabandhe,....7

*After performing the ashtaprakari puja, this ritual is sung by the devotees.*

This vidhi is performed to express love, affection and care for the newly born Tirthankar. The devotee is asking for forgiveness, to remove any bad spells and for losing concentration in the worldly matters during the snatra puja vidhi.

## **JAY JAY AARTI**

The Aarti is performed to celebrate and sing the praises of Adishwar Bhagwan.

## **MANGAL DIVO**

The Mangal Divo is performed to reenact the dedication and faith of Raja Kumarpal.

The Shanti Kalash And Moti Shanti Slokas

After the aarti is performed, everyone sits down quietly to this vidhi.

One of the devotee sings this slokas loud and clear and everyone listens.

This slokas are recited to ask for his blessing and to preserve peace in every living soul in the universe.

**Perform Three Khamasamano !**

Repeat Chaitya Vandan vidhi