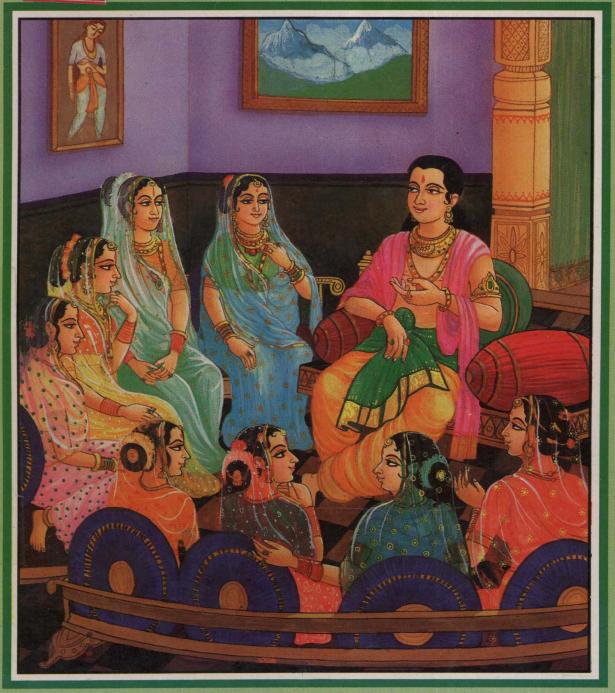
A Mahavir Seva Trust Presentation

DIWAKAR CHITRA KATHA

Young Yogi Jambu Kumar

Vol. 18 Rs. 25.00



Water naturally flows downwards. Human mind too, naturally, runs after pleasure and comfort. Man always desires to get such pleasures even in the face of tortures, hurdles, and insults. But there also exist those rare individuals who become free of attachment. The veil of ignorance lying over their mind is destroyed. They consider all mundane pleasures to be sources of misery.

Sixteen years before the Nirvan of Bhagwan Mahavir was born one such unique detached individual. This great man renounced unlimited means of pleasure and comfort, enormous wealth, loving care of his parents, and his eight beautiful and newly wedded wives on his wedding night and took to the harsh path of ascetic discipline. To discipline the mind is much more difficult than disciplining the body. The resolute young man who accepted this difficult path became famous in history as Jambu Kumar. The strong determination, sacrifice, and detachment of young-yogi Jambu Kumar is famous as a unique example of ideal renunciation in Jain history; so much so that it is hard to find another such spiritually inspiring tale in the religious literature throughout the world.

To Jambu Kumar the feeling of detachment did not come as a result of some preaching, but intuitively as a consequence of inner awakening. That appears to be the reason behind its intensity and inspirational and emotive quality. These attributes imparted an unfailing mesmerizing power to his sermon. All his eight newly wedded wives were so impressed by his preaching that they followed his suit. A die-hard smuggler like Prabhav heard his sermon and underwent a change of heart. He also followed Jambu Kumar and renounced the world along with his 500 fellow thieves. This astonishing incident happened during the first year of Nirvan of Mahavir (1 A.N.M. or 470 B.V. or 526 B.C.). It has become a memorable date in the history of mankind.

The dialogue between Jambu Kumar and his wives is interesting as well as inspiring. The tales interspersed within the dialogue are also very instructive. The limited space has allowed us to include a few only, but we shall try to include more in other forthcoming issues. We are indebted to Dr. Rajendra Muni Shastri, a scholarly disciple of Acharya Shri Devendra Muni ji, for providing the script of this picture strip.

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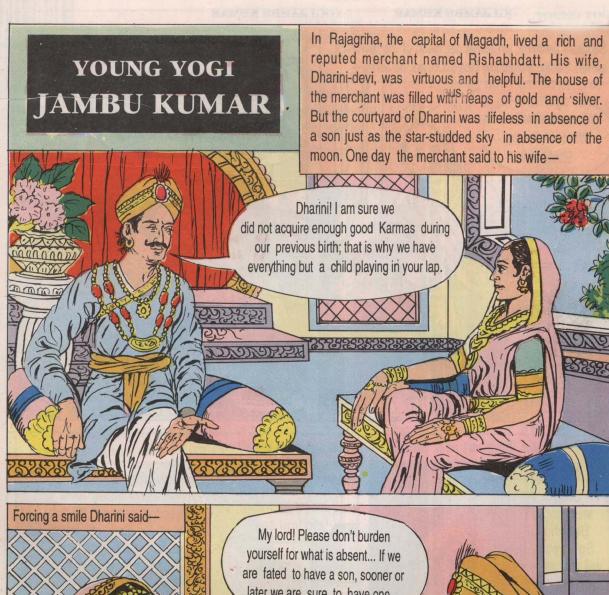
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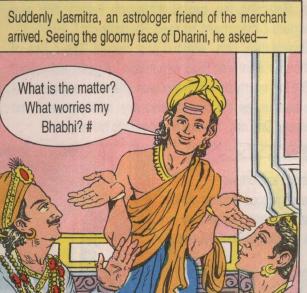
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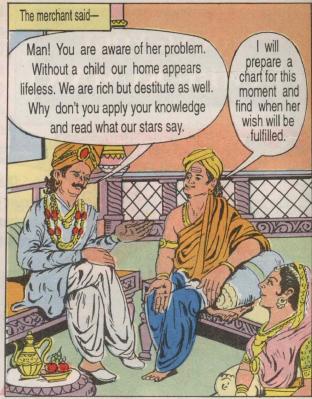
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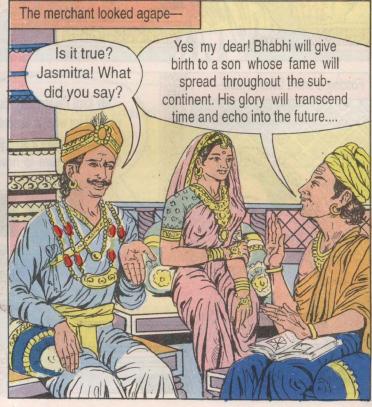
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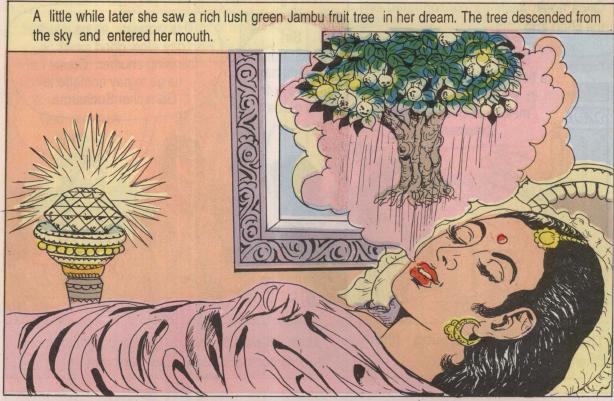


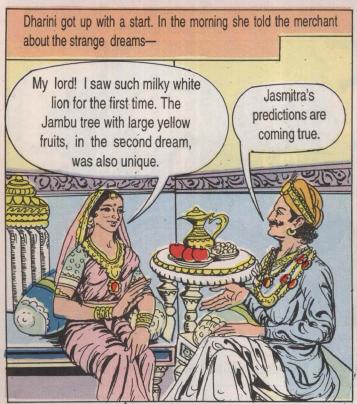


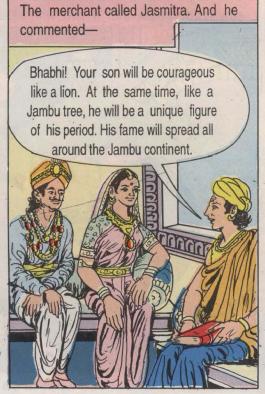
One night Dharini was sleeping in her bedroom. During the last quarter of the night she saw in her dream that a lion with silvery white mane was entering her mouth.

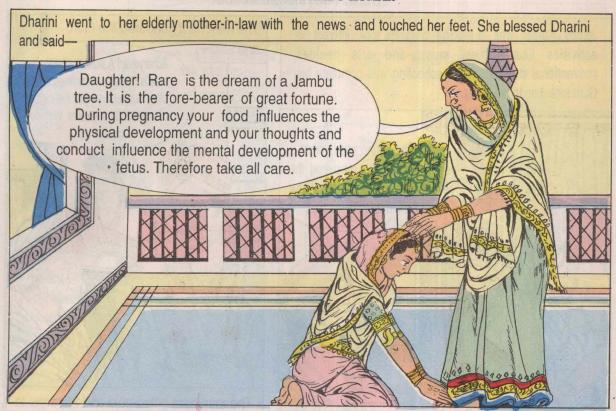


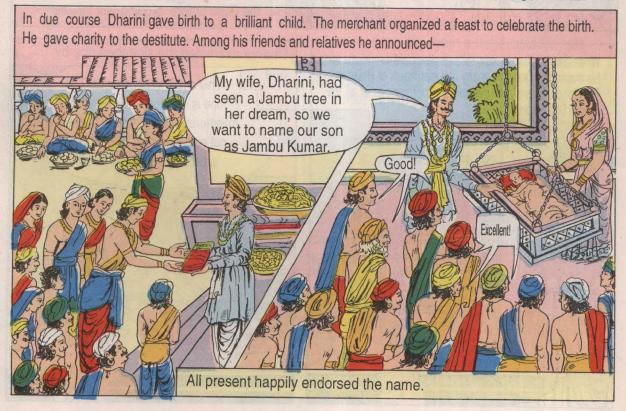
According to Jain Dharm Ka Maulik Itihas, Vol-II, pages 203-4 this happened during the 14th and the last monsoon stay of Bhagwan Mahavir.



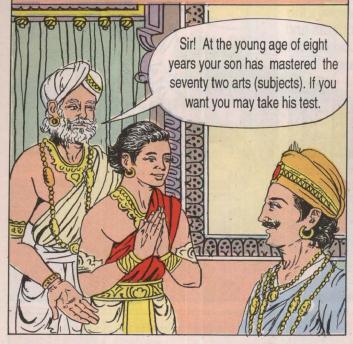


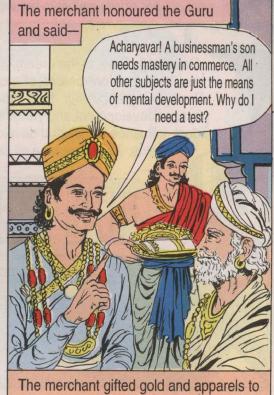






Jambu Kumar was a prodigal child. He took interest in activities like games, music, and arts besides conventional studies. When schooling was complete his Guru took him to his father.

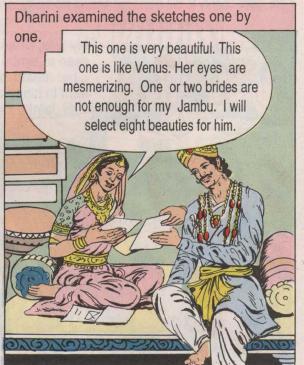




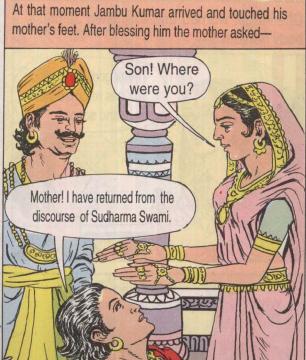
The merchant gifted gold and apparels to the Guru before bidding him farewell.

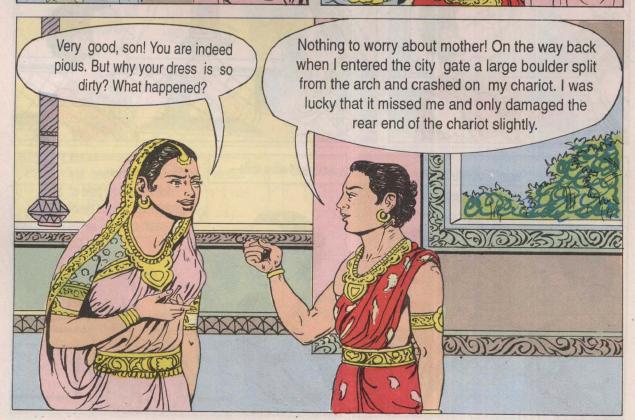
When Jambu Kumar was sixteen years old proposals for his marriage came from many rich merchants of Rajagriha. Rishabhdatt gave the pictures and horoscopes of all the girls to Dharini and said—

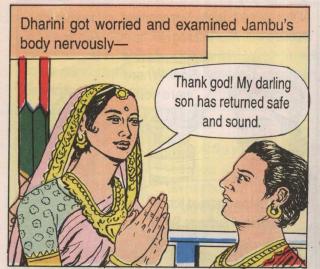


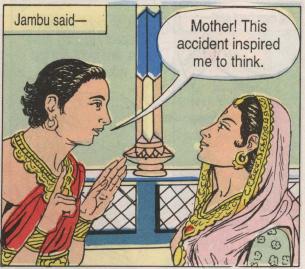














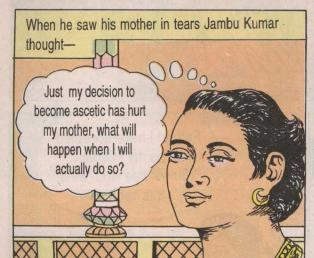


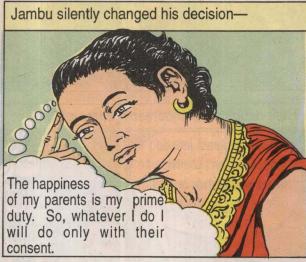




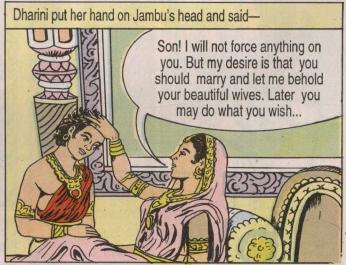


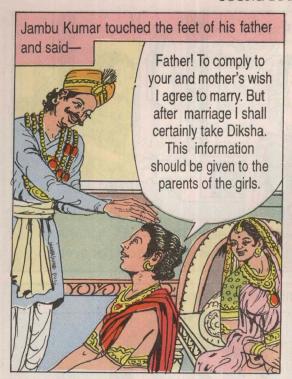
cold water. Dharini recovered but she continued to shed streams of tears from her eyes.

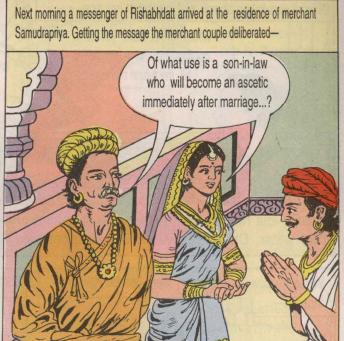








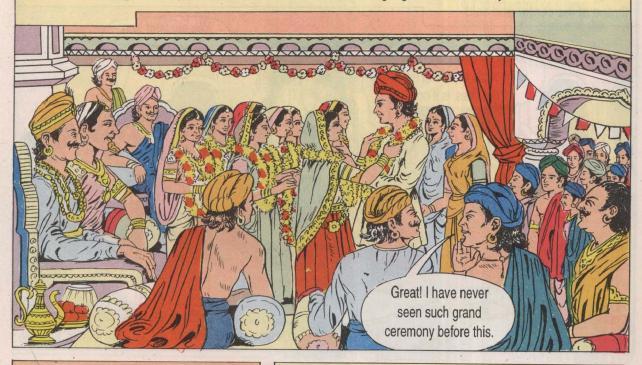


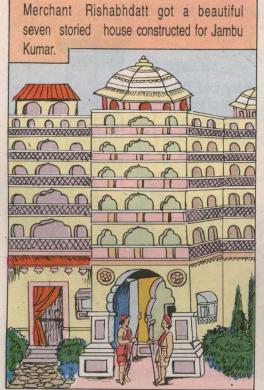




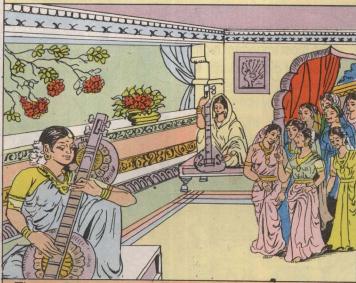


Next day the parents of all the eight girls arrived at merchant Rishabhdatt's residence with gifts for the formal betrothal. At an auspicious moment Jambu Kumar was married to eight girls ceremoniously.



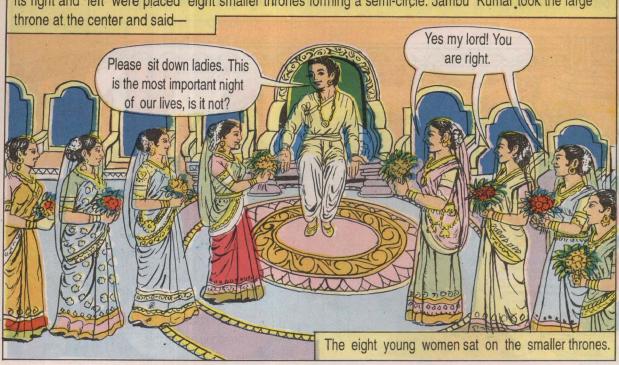


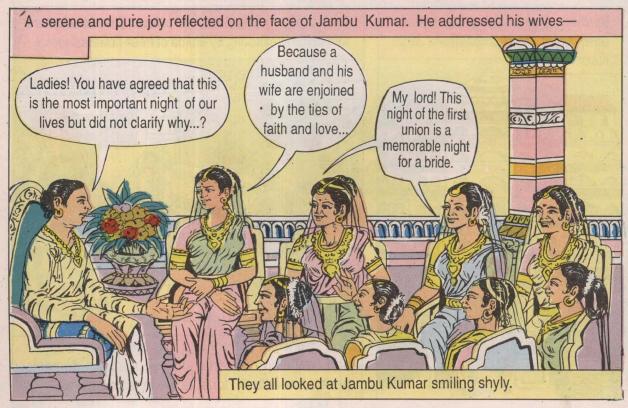
The sound of music filled this palace. The atmosphere was made intoxicating by aroma of fresh flowers.



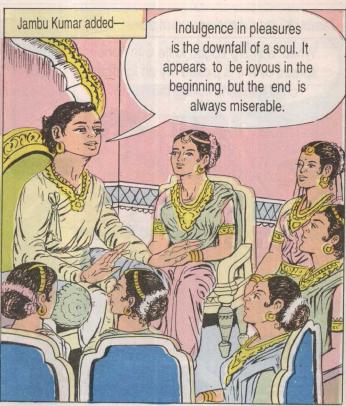
The twinkling of anklets, the melodious laughter and enticing conversation of beautiful damsels gave a sweet lusty tone to the inner sanctum.

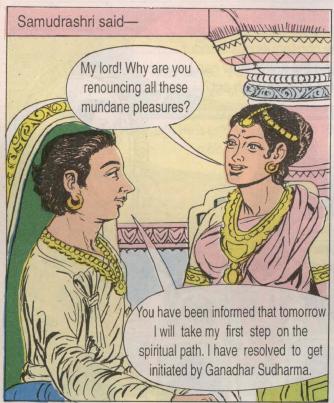
Jambu Kumar came into the large central hall. At the center of the room was a beautiful throne and on its right and left were placed eight smaller thrones forming a semi-circle. Jambu Kumar took the large

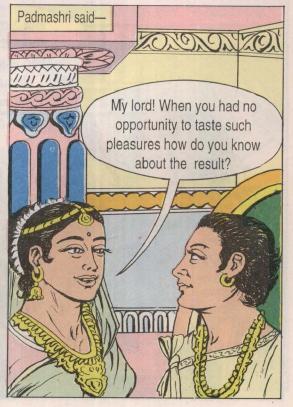


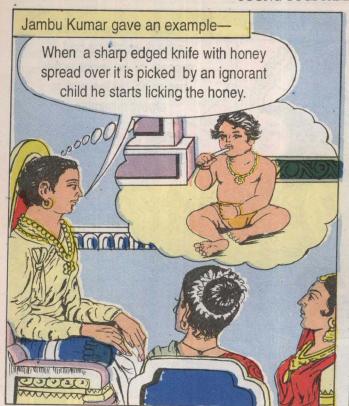






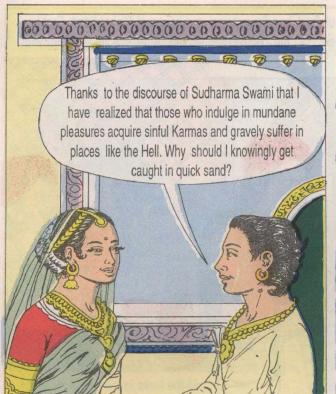




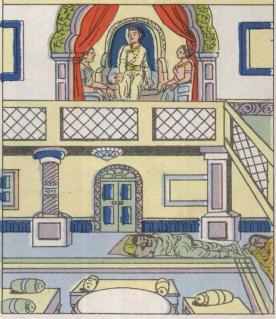


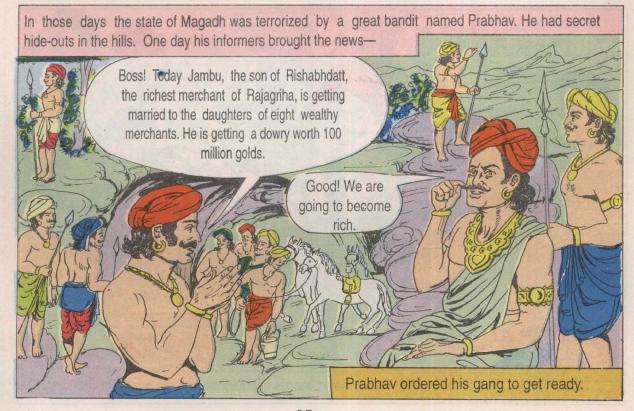






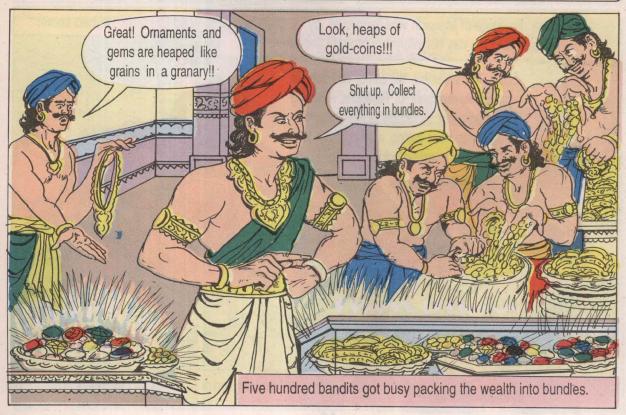
While Jambu Kumar was talking to his wives other rooms in the house were closed and the servants retired for the night.





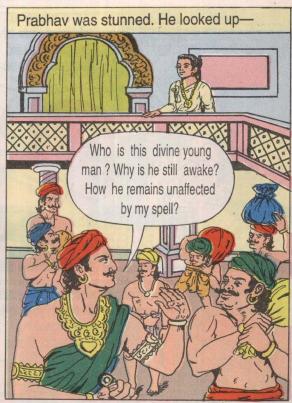
After midnight when it became pitch dark, five hundred bandits entered the house of Rishabhdatt. Prabhav cast a spell and the guards and other members of the household fainted. After this he used another magical spell—

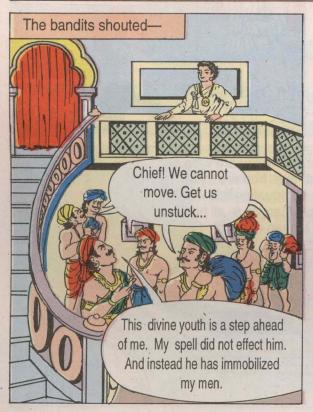


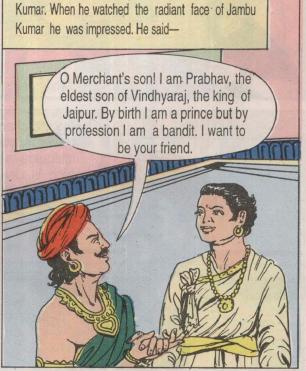


Hearing the noise Jambu Kumar looked down from the balcony. He realized that thieves had entered the house. He shouted—

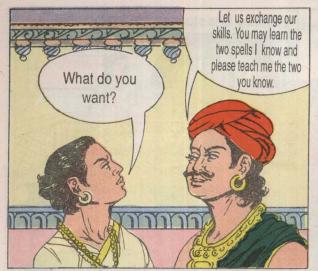








Prabhav went up the stairs and approached Jambu





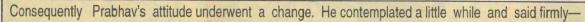






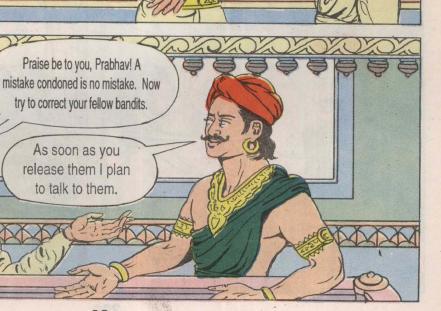




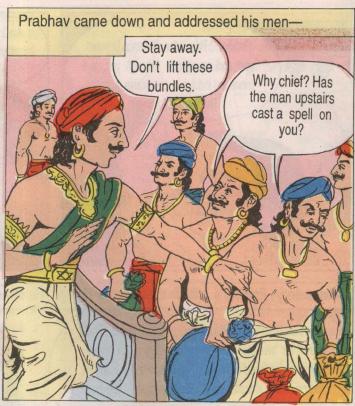


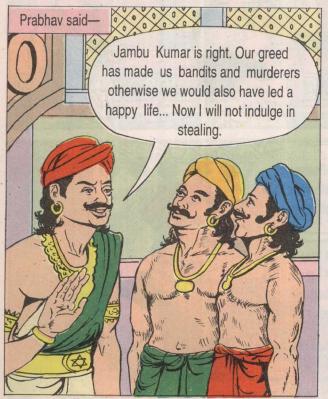
O merchant's son! What you say is correct. The greed for wealth made me a bandit from a prince. A man who lived in regal grandeur is now living in hiding, a life worse than that of animals. I too now renounce this wealth. I will also become an ascetic with you.

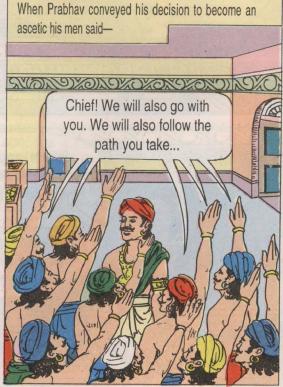












Jambu Kumar returned to his chamber and sat down to talk to his wives. His second wife, Padmashri said—

Darling! You have all the comforts and pleasures during this birth. Why do you want to abandon these and pursue the pleasures of the next birth. I have a doubt that you may also have to repent like that monkey...?



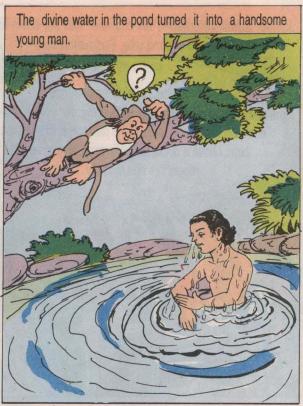


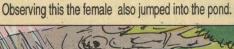
Padmashri told the story — There was a wish-fulfilling pond in a jungle. On its banks there was a large tree. A monkey couple was perched on a branch of this tree.





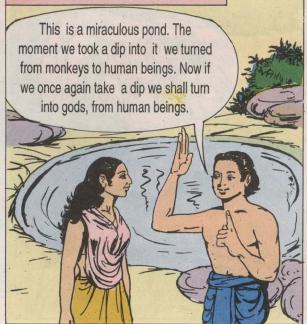


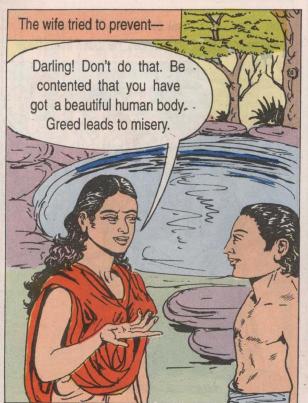


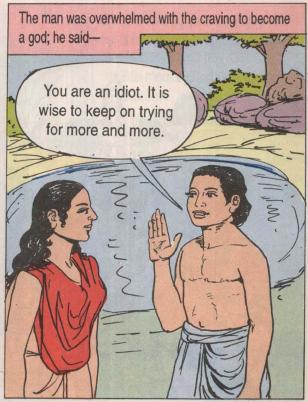




It also turned into a beautiful young woman. Coming out of the pond the man said to his wife-

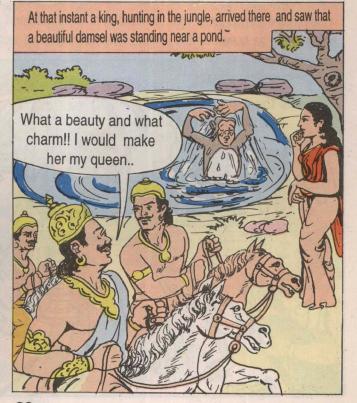






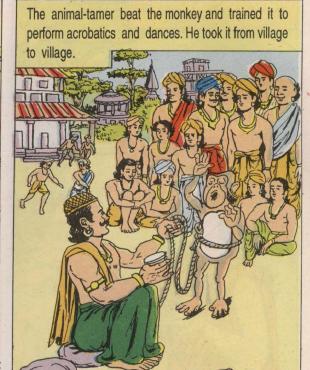
The man once again jumped into the pond. The moment he surfaced he found that he had turned into a monkey. He kept on taking dips time and again but in vain. The monkey now started crying.



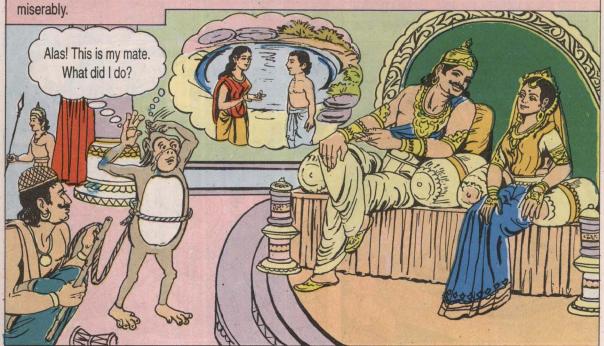


The angry monkey pounced at the guards. They caught it, and gave it to an animal-tamer.

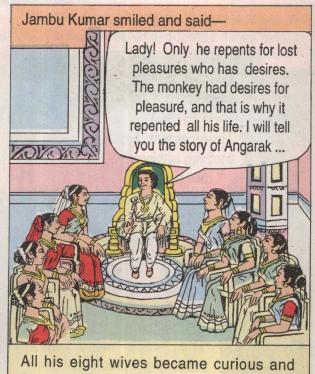




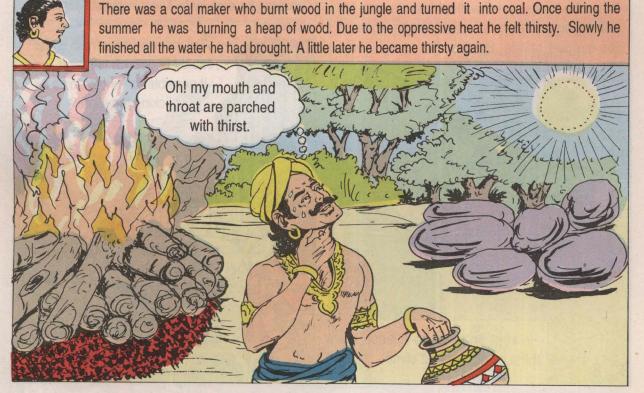
One day the animal-tamer took the monkey to the king's court for a performance. The monkey recognized its mate sitting as queen on the throne. The lost memories were stirred up once again and it started crying



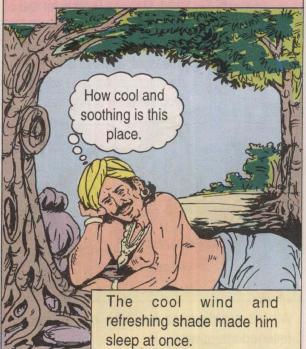




listened attentively.



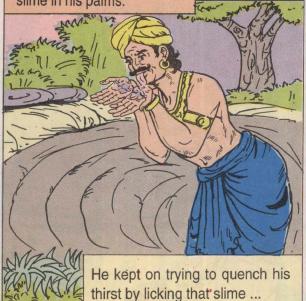
In search of water he wandered around. When he arrived under a dense tree he fell exhausted.



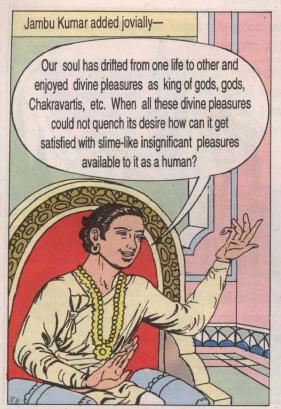
He saw a dream that tormented by thirst he was visiting a variety of water bodies like wells, ponds, and lakes and drinking water.

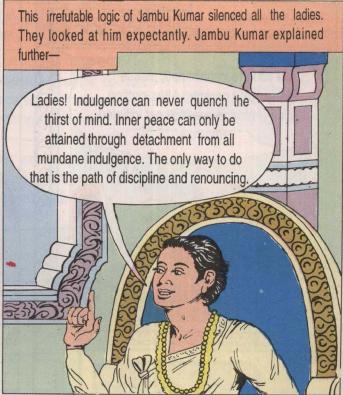
Even after drinking all the water his thirst was not quenched.

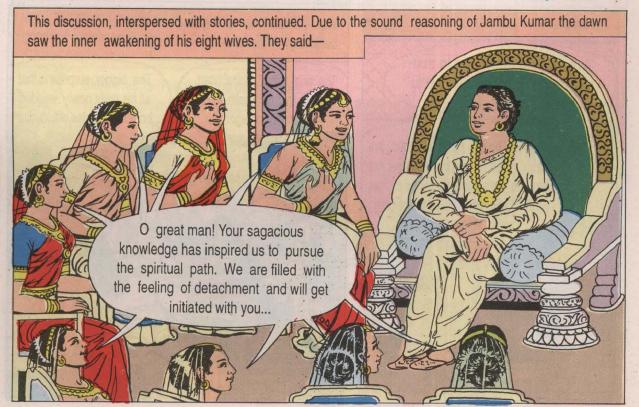
When he woke up he walked into a pond. He bent down and tried to collect some water in his cupped hands. But he got only some slime in his palms.

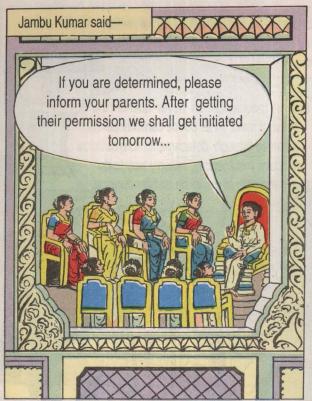


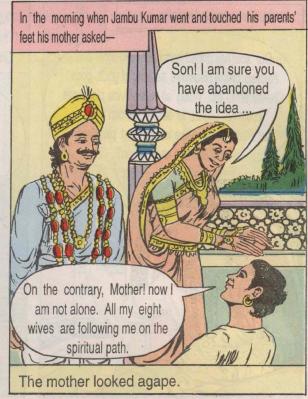


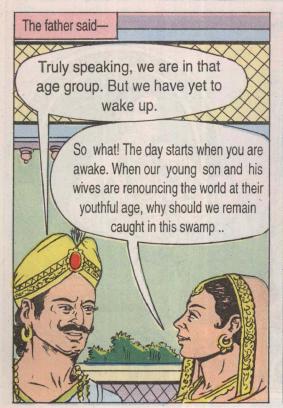


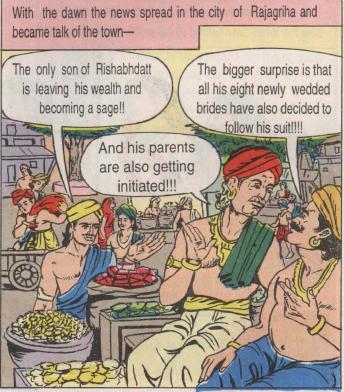


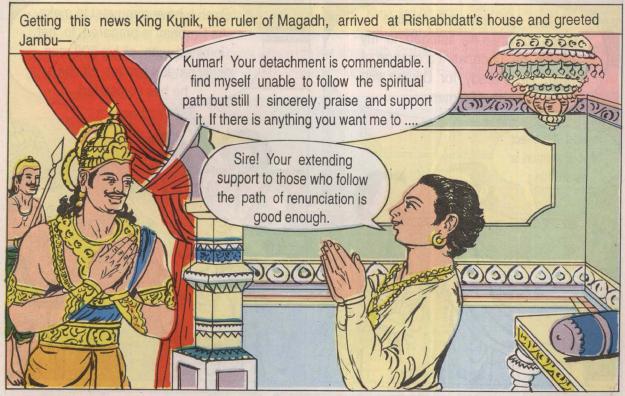


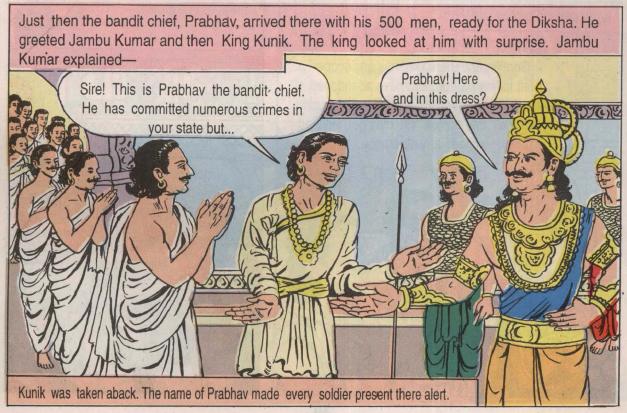


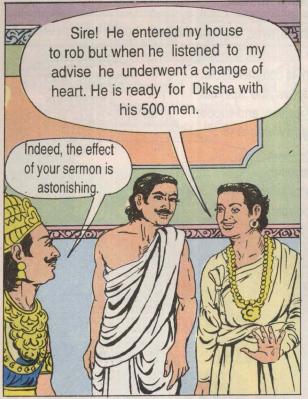


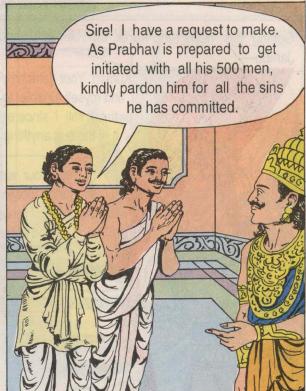


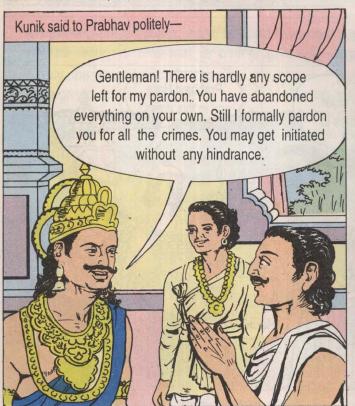






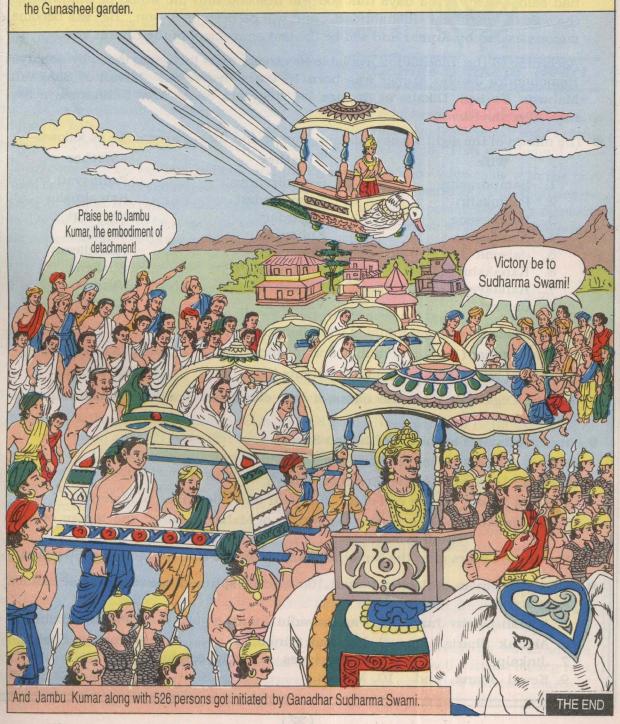








After this the renunciation procession started. It was lead by King Kunik and his army. Following him was the ruling deity of Jambu continent, God Anadhrit, with his divine grandeur. Jambu Kumar was sitting in a palanquin. Then came his eight wives, also in palanquins. His parents followed on feet along with Prabhav and his 500 men. In the end came the multitudes from Rajagriha and nearby villages. Passing through the streets of Rajagriha the procession arrived at the Gunasheel garden.



MORE DETAILS

The being that was Jambu Kumar, in its earlier birth was an illustrious god named Viddyunmqali. Before 16 years of his Nirvan, Bhagwan Mahavir was offered homage by this god. In answer to a question from King Shrenik Bhagwan had said—After seven days this god will descend into the womb of Dharinidevi, the wife of merchant Rishabhdatt, and will be born as a son. He will become famous as Jambu Kumar and will be the last omniscient of the Bharat area.

According to the information available in various texts including those by Acharya Hemchandra Jambu Kumar was born 16 years before the Nirvan of Bhagwan Mahavir. He took Diksha at the age of 16 years under Arya Sudharma, a few days after the Nirvan.

The names of the eight wives of Jambu Kumar and their parents are as follows—

	Wife	Father	Mother
1.	Samudrashri	Samudrapriya	Padmavati
2.	Padmashri	Samudradatt	Kamalmala
3.	Padmasena '	Sagardatt	Vijayshri
4.	Kanaksena	Kuberdatt	Jaishri
5.	Jaisena	Kubersen	Kamalavati
6.	Kanakshri	Shramandatt	Sushena
7.	Kanakvati	Vasushen	Virmati
8.	Jaishri	Vasupalit	Jaisena

- The individuals who got initiated with Jambu Kumar— Prabhav and his men (500); Jambu Kumar (1); Jambu's wives (8): total 527 persons. parents of wives (16): Jambu's parents (2);
- In the Digambar texts the name of the character Prabhav is mentioned as Vidyucchor.
- Important dates in the life of Jambu Swami— Birth: 16 years before the Nirvan of Mahavir

Diksha: 1st year after the Nirvan of Mahavir

Acharya (hood): at the end of the 20th year after the Nirvan of Mahavir

Omniscience: 20 years after the Nirvan of Mahavir (after the Nirvan of Arya Sudharma)

Nirvan: 64 years after the Nirvan of Mahavir or 462 B.C. (at the age of 80 years).

- With the Nirvan of Jambu Swami 10 special 'spiritual' powers became extinct. They are—
 - 1. Manah-paryav Jnan, 2. Paramavadhi Jnan,
- 3. Pulak Labdhi.

- 4. Aharak Sharir,
- 5. Kshapak Shreni,

6. Upsham Shreni,

7. Jinkalp,

- 8. Three types of unique conducts,
- 9. Kewal Jnana, and 10. Moksh.

HUMILITY

In the previous issues of "Compassionate Heart" I have written on the art of developing the qualities of the soul. Manifestation of these qualities helps build our character and personality. Flowering of the qualities within us we are indirectly flowering our consciousness. It is important that we read the articles in the magazine carefully and understand each quality in the light of self: Atma. Before we go to another



virtue, let us evaluate ourself candidly and try to change that needs to be changed. Let us examine the following: Are our feelings easily hurt? The expected telephone call didn't come? Somebody forgot our birthday? We weren't invited? They didn't ask us? They insulted us?

Everybody gets his ego bumped now and then and does no know what to do with the hurt and pain caused by other ignorance. Now what matters is how the bruise is handled. Today we are going to look at the role of humility in our process of self development. Humility means to be humble, to be polite, to be respectful to others. To handle the bruise we have to know how to handle our emotions. Let us see how to handle the situation.

- Disappointments can help one to develop both character and charm.
- Every time we resist the temptation to feel sorry for ourself, we increase our stature.
- Every time we refuse to whine or sulk, we improve our personality.
- Every time we demonstrate that we have what it takes to rise above such situations, we gain the silent respect of others.
- In emergencies of this kind, we must keep our mouth shut; resist the natural impulse to pour abuse on the heads of those to blame for our disappointment.
- Finally, resolve and really mean it that we will do our best never to bring that kind of unhappiness on anybody else. This kind of behaviour can be reflected only when humility is developed. Our ego and pride are responsible for any kind of emotional pain or distress. As soon as we become humble and remember the words, "They do not know what they are doing" our suffering evaporates. As day light can be seen through very small holes, so little things illustrate a person's character. Indeed, character consists in little acts of humility, modesty, gentleness, well and honourably performed. One of the most marked tests of character is the manner in which we conduct ourselves towards others. In humility there is a certain grace.

It is not the job of humility to make us feel small, but to expand our capacity for understanding, appreciation, awe, delight; to stand silent before all that we do not know and then to get on with the work of finding out.

Humility puts people at ease, helps them to relax. It recognizes the worth of the individual, protects his dignity and inspires him to think well of himself without letting him feel inferior. Graceful behaviour towards superiors, inferiors and equals is a constant source of

joy. It pleases others because it indicates respect for their personality but at the same time gives tenfold more joy to the giver.

Humility teaches us the true facts of life. All that we see is matter, and matter of which this world is made of is destructible. Why pride in them? No one can take anything with them when dead. Worldly treasures are here to stay but the treasures of the heart like love, compassion, appreciation, gratitude, humility etc. goes with the man when he leaves the world.

Here I remember an old Persian story. An old Persian King wanted to give a gift to his sixteen year old son on his birthday. He decided to give a gold ring inscribed with the words, "This too shall pass away." The Prince did not understand the implication behind these words. But he wore the ring and often thought about the inscription.

One day he went to war with his father. In the fight he was severely pierced by an arrow and lay in bed for weeks in great pain. At that time of agony he looked at the ring and remembered his father's meaningful gift and said to himself "this too shall pass away." These words brought comfort and solace to him.

Then one day when he got older he married a beautiful lady. He was very happy with her and the kind of life he was living. But amidst this joy and merriment he again remembered the inscription. "This too shall pass away," and reflected on the ephemeral (short-lived) nature of the worldly pleasures. He was crowned king after the death of his father. On his coronation day he looked in a mirror and said to himself, "Even this even this body of mine will pass away." And it did.

His last words before he died were: "Even this great empire which I so proudly rule will pass away. And it did. In this way he realized the short lived nature of glory. We all should get into the habit of repeating to ourself the words on the ring. This would help us to be humble and polite instead of arrogant and snobbish.

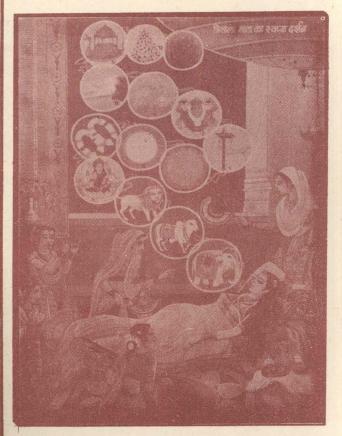
This story says that in life nothing is permanent. Then what are we boasting about? Even this body of ours will pass away. The only thing that is permanent is our soul, our Atma which resides in this body. So in joy or sorrow if we learn to be humble and polite the consciousness will not be bruised with pain or agony.

Humility so often seems vaguely desirable but not really attractive. Because when we have money, power, talent, beauty, we like the world to know about it. We forget that in our exhibition of these things we belittle others and indirectly instil the feeling of inferiority and lowliness. Is this not violence? Injuring others feeling and self-worth is not himsa? This is no way of self-development.

Though humility seems spineless, incompatible with intellect and vigorous spirit, it is infact the reverse. The figures we commonly hail for their humility Mahavir, Buddha, Ram, Krishna, Jesus were never timid souls, but men of strong destiny with a firm determination to carry it out. Humility is not self-belittlement or undervaluing one's self, it is a tough, free, confident characteristic which results from self respect and respect for others. It does not saturate a personality but flavours it.

Jai Jinendra Pramoda Chitrabhanu

FOURTEEN DREAMS OF QUEEN TRISHALA



Queen Trishala had fourteen dreams when she was pregnant. All the dreams symbolized the good qualities of her child. Queen Trishala was very happy to have such a wonderful child. That child was Lord Mahavira. He showed us the path to freedom from the cycle of birth and death. Some scripts mention Queen Trishala had sixteen dreams.

The fourteen dreams were as follows:

- 1. Simha (The Lion) 2. Hathi (The Elephant)
- 3. Rushabha (The Bull) 4. Lakshmi (The Wealth)
- 5. Mala (The Garland) 6. Chandra (The Moon)
- 7. Surva (The Sun) 8. Dhwaja (The Flag)
- 9. Kalash (The Pitcher) 10. Padma Sarovar (The Lotus-Lake)
- 11. Ksheer Samudra (The Milk-Ocean)
- 12. Viman (The Heaventy-Vehicle)
- 13. Ratna Rashi (The Heap of Jewels)
- 14. Agni (The Fire)

HUMAN BEINGS ARE THE FIVE-SENSED LIVING BEINGS



We feel with our skin, taste with our tongues, smell with our noses, see with our eyes, and hear with our ears.

WE ALL HAVE FIVE SENSES

