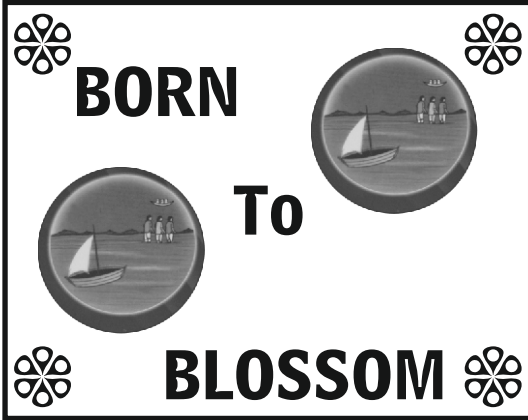


JAINAM JAYATI SHASANAM
LABDHI BAAL VAARTA Series

Part - 4



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ACHARYA

RAJYASH SOOREESHWARJEE M.S.

1

:: सौजन्य ::

पूज्य पिताश्री आईदानजी लोढा
के आत्मश्रेयार्थे
पूज्य मातुश्री आशीबाई लोढा के
जीवराशि क्षमापना निमित्ते
लोढा परिवार, धमतरी



विचक्षण जैन विद्यापीठ

दुर्ग-रायपुर रोड,
कैवल्यधाम तीर्थ के पास,
कुम्हारी, (छ.ग.) - ४९००९२



2

PUBLISHERS NOTE

"LABDHI BAAL VAARTA" are wonderful short stories collected from various sources which were in different languages. We are grateful to all those authors. Our appreciation to Poojya **Acharya Sri Raj-Yash Sooreeshwarjee M.S.** and his disciples Upadhyaya Vishrutyash Vijayaji Gani, (Hema, Charvi of Walkeshwar, Satish Mardia from Chennai & Ahd, Deshna Shah, Anjali Mehta and Akshi C.A. of Ahd.) for compiling and editing, and all the donors and printers for their monetary & physical support.

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3

FOREWORD DOES RE-BIRTH EXIST ?

Now-A-Days Children Wants to know Everything with Logic. If we Tell Them Anything to do, they will ask why ? So, if we give them hundreds of Examples which happened with law of cause and effects like why sitajee kidnapped by Ravan ? why Draupadi Married with Five Husbands ? they will Understand the matter and will do Accordingly. So to bring them on the Right path it is the easiest way. What one gives that only one Receives. That is the Law of Nature. The western Authors also like arther c. Klarke and Dr. Brian weiss have given many examples which proves the existence of soul. Here the Lot of Examples are given of many historical characters with Refernce of the scriptures. so if one wants to achieve good he will surely do good in this birth i.e. religion. I hope this book will surely make one to walk on the right path i.e. right faith, right knowledge and right conduct which is the way to salvation.

Dr. M. M. Begani, Bombay Hospital, Mumbai
11th Aug. 2017

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THE AUTHOR

Acharyadev Shri. Rajyash Sooreeshwarjee Maharaj, exponent of discourses, visionary and promoter of renovation of various temples, the epitome of renunciation and great preacher is blessed by Shri. Labdhi Sooreeshwarjee M.S. & Shri. Vikram Sooreeshwarjee M.S., his Grand Guruji & Guruji respectively. Shri. Vikram Sooreeshwarjee, his Gurudev was very effective in attracting people towards the virtues of Jainism. He was a worshipper of 'BHAKTAMAR MAHASTOTRA', the practitioner of high standards of sadhana, and was a very simpleminded soul.

The Author-Shri Rajyash Sooreeshwarjee, a highly dedicated, courteous disciple of his Guru and lucky enough to serve, care, worship incessantly to such a greatGuru. Being a great personality, his bright and exalted oratory attracts people at the very first instance. Infact, a few seconds in his auspicious company, confers profound happiness and satisfaction.

He is deeply involved in various rites, rituals, disciplines & yet very compassionate towards everyone. He has a heart, very simple like a child and delicate like a flower.

He has suggested many novice ways for the

propagation of Jainism. It is the outcome of his magnetic personality and devotion to God, that the renovation of temples at Bharuch Teerth, Kulpak Teerth, Uvasaggaharam Teerth, The Great Teerth of Banaras (Birth Kalyanak Place of Lord Parshwanath), Godi Parshwa-Padmavati Teerth at Prerna Teerth, Ahmedabad, jirnoddhar of Simandhar Swami and Jagvallabh Parshwanath Teerth at Vadachowta, Surat were made possible. With his blessings, the following penances were also undertaken,-

- * Fasting by 237 people for one month continuously (MASAKSHAMAN) and
- * Fasting by 1008 people for 3 days (TELA) at Chennai.
- * 360 people undertook the SIDDHITAP at Bangalore.

He organised JAINFAIR at Chennai, in 1999 which was an epoch making event. His dedication, devotion and involvement for the event are beyond words of appreciation. Jirnoddhar of Vanachara Teerth near Baroda, and many new Teerths are being established under the Nishra and guidelines of Shri. Rajyash Soreeshwarjee Maharaj both in India and abroad.

- Upadhyaya Vishrutayash Vijaya Gani
Dt. 28.4.2017

1. THE PAST BIRTH OF PIOUS ANJANA SUNDARI

The king of Kanakpur, Kanakrath, had two wives Kankodari and Lakshmiwati. Lakshmiwati was an ardent devotee of Arihant prabhu. Lakshmiwati without fail would carry out all the religious rituals daily in her residential temple where she had installed an idol of precious stones. As a result, Lakshmiwati won the love and appreciation of her husband as well as the subjects.



Lakshmiwati's popularity aroused Kankodari's jealousy. Along with her maid Dhara, Kandodari conspired to steal the idol and throw it in a heap of garbage outside their town. A nun named Jayshree witnessed the offense and reprimanded them. When the nun explained to them the kind of suffering they would have to bear for such an offense, both Kankodari and Dhara were filled with remorse and fear. They followed the nun's advice and returned the idol to its rightful place. They spent the rest of their lives in devotion of Arihant prabhu

and in repentance of their sin.

The soul of Kankodari was re-incarnated as Anjana Sundari and that of the maid as her friend Vasant-Tilaka. As a punishment for her sin of her last birth, Anjana Sundari's mother-in-law, Ketumati unjustly blemished her pure character and exiled her into the forest. Moreover, she had to suffer bereavement from her husband, Pawananjay, for twenty two years.

Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap.

(Tri-Shashthi-Shalaka-Purusha-Charitra, 7th Parv)

2. THE PAST BIRTH OF KRISHNA AND BALARAM

Krishna was the ninth Vasudev of this Avasarpini Era. He was born in a jail and died in a jungle. However, the period between his birth and death bought him luxury and popularity. On examining the two past births of Krishna, it will become clear that his deeds were the architect of his destiny.

Hastinaag, a rich merchant of Hastinapur, had two sons - Lalit and Gangdatt. When Hastinaag's wife conceived the



elder son, Lalit, she experienced immeasurable love and joy for him. However, when she conceived Gangdatt, she was filled with so much animosity and hatred that she wanted to abort the child. Her husband stopped her. Nevertheless, she secretly ordered her maid to throw the new-born baby in some gutter. Fortunately, Gangdatt was rescued by his father.

Hastinaag gave the responsibility of Gangdatt to a trusted friend. Hastinaag and Lalit would secretly meet Gangdatt. Once Lalit insisted upon inviting Gangdatt home for lunch. He came up with an idea of putting up a thick curtain to hide Gangdatt from his mother. Unfortunately, a stormy wind tore the curtain to pieces and Gangdatt's mother started beating him violently as soon as she set eyes on him. She threw the boy in a valley. Luckily, his father and his brother saved him.

One day, a Jain monk, who had come for alms to Hastinaag's house, was requested by Hastinaag to explain the reason for his wife's animosity towards Gangdatt. The monk revealed that Lalit and Gangdatt had been a farmer's sons in their last birth. While driving their carts Lalit had changed his

course to save a female serpent in their path but Gangdatt had deliberately crushed her and enjoyed the sounds of her crushing under his cartwheels. In this birth, the serpent's soul had re-incarnated as Lalit and Gangdatt's mother.

Eventually, Hastinaag, Lalit and Gangdatt embraced monkhood. Hastinaag and Lalit were re-incarnated in 7th heaven. Gangdatt who had always felt the pang of not receiving his mother's love, desired that in his next birth he should be rewarded with the universal popularity for the penance he had done in this birth.

Lalit was re-incarnated as Balram, the son of Vasudev's first wife Rohini while Gangdatt was re-incarnated as Krishna, the son of Vasudev's second wife Devaki.

Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap.

(Tri-Shashthi-Shalaka-Purusha-Charitra, 8th Parv)

3. THE PAST BIRTH OF NALAND DAMYANTI

In their past birth, King Nal and his pious queen, Damyanti, were a royal couple by the name of King Mamman and Queen Veermati. In the early part of their life, they were faithless in religion. They sought

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carnal and materialistic pleasures and were extremely fond of hunting. On one such occasion, the couple had an encounter with a caravan of merchants, which also had a Jain monk travelling with it. The king became superstitious that the monk was a bad omen and his hunt would be fruitless. He captured the monk and interrogated him. The monk said that he was travelling from Champanagari to Sammetshikha

king asked for and released m o n k doctrines of royal couple them into spent the latter lives in



r Teerth. The king forgiveness the monk. The preached the Jainism to the and converted believers. They half of their devotion.

Veermati went to Ashtapad Teerth and donated the forehead jewels for the idols of 24 Teerthankars. They reaped the rewards and the punishment of their deeds in their birth as Nal and Damyanti.

Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap. (Pandav Charitram by Dev Vijay Gani)

4. THE PAST BIRTH OF FIVE PANDAVAS

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In the past birth also the five Pandavs had been real brothers. They were the sons of A vanik and earned their living by farming. By a blow of fate, they were plunged into poverty. Fortunately, the sermons of a Jain monk named Yashodhar instigated them into monkhood. They resorted to severe penance.

The eldest brother Surati Muni, took up a penance called Kanakavali, the second brother, Shantanu Muni's penance was called Ratnavali Tap, the third brother, Dev Muni undertook a penance called Pal Muktavali, the fourth brother, Sumati Muni, did a penance called Sinh Nishkredit and the fifth brother, Subhadra Muni did 100 oli's of Vardhman Tap continuously. The goal of their penance was salvation. They were gifted with many powers as a result. They were re-incarnated in the fifth Anuttar Vimaan called 'Sarvaarth Siddh'. From there, these souls were reborn as the five Pandavas--Yudhisthir, Bheem, Arjun, Sahadev and Nakul. They embraced monkhood in this birth as well and attained salvation on Shatrunjay Teerth.



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Moral : one's Aradhna is never Wasteful. (Pandav Charitram by Dev Vijay Gani)

5. THE PAST BIRTH OF DRAUPADI

Three brothers named Sombhuti, Somdev and Somdatt and their wives named Naagshree, Bhoo shree, Yakshshree respectively, lived a happy and prosperous life in Champanagari.

One day, Somdev invited the other two brothers for lunch. Naagshree eagerly cooked a delicious and nutritious meal. Unfortunately, the cucumber vegetable she had cooked turned out to be bitter and poisonous. Her miserly nature didn't allow her to throw away the vegetable and she served the entire vegetable to a Jain monk who mistook the act to be generous and devotional. However the monk's teacher was able to judge the vegetable from its looks and instructed him to bury the vegetable.

When the Jain monk saw an ant dying after consuming a drop of the vegetable, his compassion for other living organisms rose forth and he consumed the entire vegetable. His soul was re-incarnated in 'Sarvaarth Siddh Vimaan'. His teacher heard of his sacrifice. The teacher used his 'Avadhigyaan' to know that Naagshree was the

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culprit. He told his disciples to announce publicly Naagshree had murdered a monk. Naagshree was turned out on the streets by her family. She felt no repentance. She died a painful death and was reborn as a fish, then her soul went to the 7th hell, from where she was born infinite number of times as a unicellular organism and finally, she was born in Champanagari as Sukumaalika, the daughter of Sagardutt.

Sukumaalika was married to Sagar, the son of Jindutt. However, Sukumaalika's touch was so fiery that he abandoned her. Later on, when Saagar felt sorry, he disguised a beggar as a prince and got him married to Sukumaalika. The beggar also was repelled by her touch. Thereafter, Sukumaalika became a nun. She disobeyed her teacher and went to do severe penance in a garden. Here, she saw five men trying to woo a prostitute. This led to her downfall

She prayed that as a reward for her penance she should become an honourable wife of five men in her next birth. She



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was re-incarnated as a goddess in 1st heaven and finally, her soul was born as king Drupad's daughter, 'Draupadi'

Moral : One should not do religion for the Material Benefit. (Pandavcharitram by Dev Vijay Gani)

6. THE PAST BIRTH OF ISHAANENDRA

Susharma was a Brahmin in Pashugaam of Maha-Videh-Kshetra. One day, he did not get any alms, so his wife started abusing him. He lost control over his mind and stoned his wife and two children to death. He was scared that the king would punish him, so he fled. He fell in a deep pit and died. His soul went to 7th hell.

From there, he was born as a lion, then he went to the 4th hell, was reborn as a Chandaal and finally, as a serpent with poisonous eyes. His violent and cruel acts continued through his cycle of birth and death. The serpent felt a sense of calm in the presence of a Jain monk, whose sermon on the importance of Shatrunjay Teerth made him recall his past births. The Brahmin's soul became repentant and started a fast unto death. The Jain monk asked the Vidhyadhar kings to transport the serpent to Shatrunjay Teerth. His soul was re-

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incarnated as the Indra of 2nd heaven named Ishaan.

(Shree Shatrunjay Mahatmyam)

7. THE PAST BIRTH OF SURYENDRA

There are two 'Suryavatansak Vimaans' wandering in Jambudweep. The Indra of these vimaans is called 'Surya'. One day, one of these 'suryas' suddenly appeared before Shree **Mahaveer Swami** who was sermonizing in Rajgrihi. Surya performed a drama with thirty two skills and vanished. When asked by Gautam swami, the Lord narrated the past birth of Surya.

In the era of 23rd Teerthankar, Lord Parshvanath, a devotee named Supratishthit of Shraavastinagari, embraced monkhood from Sanyamprabhu. After 15 days of fast unto death, Supratishthit's soul was reborn as 'Suryendra' and his love for Jainism remained intact.

(Pupfiaa Suttam, 2nd chapter)

8. THE PAST BIRTH OF QUEENS OF SURYENDRA

'Surya' has 16,000 wives among which four have the honour of being the queens.

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The four beautiful daughters of a rich merchant of Mathura decided to embrace nunhood after hearing the sermon of the 23rd Teerthankar, Lord **Parshvanath**. However, the four nuns were lazy in adhering to the discipline of nunhood. After death, their souls were re-incarnated as the queens of 'Suryendra'.

(LokPrakash, 25th Sarg)

9. THE PAST BIRTH OF SHUKRADEV

There was a scholarly Brahmin named Saumil in Varanasi, who could not stand to hear the praises of Lord Parshvanath and decided to challenge the Lord. The Lord answered all his questions and humbled him. Saumil took the 12 vows of a Jain devotee. But he slowly lost faith and became a Tapas. He blindfolded himself and decided that he would start a fast unto death at the spot where he stumbled. A heavenly God sermonized to him and restored his faith in Jain philosophy. However, Saumil did not repent for falling in his faith, so he was reborn as Indra of 'Shukra-Vatansak Vimaan'.

(Parshwanath Charitram by Acharya Devbhadrasoorijee)

10. THE PAST BIRTH OF CHAMRENDRA

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Chamrendra is the Indra of Bhavanpati Nikaay. The Indra is either born with the virtue of right faith or automatically acquires the virtue of right faith in Jain Philosophy on account of his birth as Chamrendra.

A resident of a village called Pedhal in the Vindhya mountain range did not have the right faith. His name was Puran and he became a Tapas. He undertook the severe penance of doing consecutive Chhatth (two day fast) for twelve years. Between two consecutive chhatths he would set out with four vessels to beg for alms. The food in the first vessel would be fed by him to the birds, that of the second to fishes, the third one was for the cattle and the fourth one for himself. Since his penance was not done with the right faith and his aim was not salvation, Puran Tapas missed out on the fortune of a higher birth in Graiveyak or Anuttar Vimaan. Instead, he was reincarnated as Charmendra.

(Updesh Mala : Doghattivrutti)

11. THE PAST BIRTH OF DEVANANDA AND TRISHALA

Devananda and Trishala were sisters-in-law in their past birth. Trishala, the younger sister-in-law had brought a lot of wealth with her from her parents'

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house whereas Devananda's parents were poor. So Devananda felt jealous.

Once Trishala entrusted her locker keys to Devananda and went out. Devananda used this opportunity to steal some of Trishala's precious jewels. Trishala discovered the theft when she opened her locker to remove her jewellery for an occasion. She knew at once that the culprit was Devananda and requested her politely to return the jewels. Devananda refused to accept her guilt and a fierce quarrel ensued. The family members convinced Devananda to return some of the jewels. However as a punishment for her sin, though Devananda Brahmani conceived Shree **Mahaveer Swami**, Trishala, the wife of King Siddarth, was blessed with the fortune of giving birth to him.



Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap.

(Sazjai of 12 verses by Sakalchandra)

12. THE PAST BIRTH OF NAMI RAJASHRI

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Nami Rajarshi's father had died before his birth and his mother, Madanrekha had been exiled into the forest where Nami was born and separated from his mother because a Vidyadhar King abducted Madanrekha. Accidentally, Nami was found by king Padamrath of Mithila, who brought him up and put him on the throne. Two past births of Nami will throw light upon the reason for his good fortune.

Nami and Padamrath were sons of a Chakravarti but felt no attraction for wealth and splendour. They both embraced monkhood and were re-incarnated as Vaimanik Dev. Here also, they were not interested in any materialistic or carnal pleasures. They were reborn as a Chakravarti's sons, again embraced monkhood and were reborn as heavenly Gods. Here they participated in the celebration of Kevalgyan Kalyanak of 22nd Teerthankar, Lord Neminath who predicted that they would be reborn as human beings and embrace monkhood. Lord Neminath's words proved true for Nami and Padamrath and they were given the title of 'Pratyek Buddha'.

(Pratyek Buddha Charitra)

Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap.

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13. THE PAST BIRTH OF MAMMAN SHETH

In spite of being extremely wealthy, Mamman Sheth lived like a poor miser. The reason of this can be traced to a sinful deed done by him in his previous birth.

Mamman Sheth regretted serving the mouth-watering and delicious Sinh kesariya modak to a Jain monk. He quarrelled with the monk who tried to explain that the alms once accepted by a Jain monk could not be returned to a householder.



Finally, the monk crushed and mixed the modak in the soil to prevent violation of the religious order. However, Mamman Sheth reaped the fruits of his sin.

Moral : In spite of so many Richness one is unable to eat or enjoy due to Regat after giving. so one should not Regret after giving.

(Reference - 64 Prakari Pooja)

14. THE PAST BIRTH OF SHALIBHADRA

The three past births of Shalibhadra will reveal the secret of his prosperity.

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In his birth as Dhandutt shreshti, he was rich but very miserly. He was not ready to spend a single penny even for religious purpose. Once he lent 11,533 gold coins to a poor Jain man named Tejpal for pilgrimage but Tejpal died before repaying the debt.

Knowing that Dhandutt would never agree to invite their co-religionists for a meal, his sons tricked him and locked him in a room upstairs and held the Sangh Swami Vatsalya at their house.

A Jain monk came to Dhandutt's house for alms. Dhandutt was overcome with emotion to serve the monk. Since the room was locked, he tried to come out of the window. In the attempt he fell and died.

Owing to his miserly nature, he was born in a downtrodden family and owing to his emotion to give to the monk, he was born as a human being. His name was Sangam and his mother worked as a maid-servant.

One day, Sangam had an irresistible urge to consume kheer. His mother borrowed the ingredients from the neighbours and cooked the kheer. Sangam's desire to serve the kheer to a Jain

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monk rose forth. Fortune favoured him. He lovingly served the kheer to a Jain monk who had done a 30-day fast.

Sangam then ate the kheer, feeling ecstatic that he had served it to a monk. Sangam's digestive system was not used to such rich food, so it resulted in his death.



The soul of Tejpal was re-incarnated as Gobhadra Sheth and Sangam as Shalibhadra, his son. Gobhadra Sheth's soul was elevated to heaven and he repaid the debt of 11,533 gold coins by sending 99 boxes of wealth every day to Shalibhadra. Thus Shalibhadra reaped good fruits for his generosity towards Tejpal and his Supatradan to the monk.

Moral : One should pay the debt immediately. (Shalibhadra Mahakaavyam + Sazjaay + Rass)

15. THE PAST BIRTH OF KAPARDIYAKSH - PROTECTOR OF SHATRUNJAY TEERTH

The position of Kapardiyaksh is filled by such

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souls who have an ardent desire to serve Shatrunjay Teerth. Let us learn about the past birth of the current Kapardiyaksh.

In his past birth he was a tailor in a town called Teerthmaan. He took two wives and indulged in sins like meat and alcohol consumption. One day, his wives, fed up of his habits and their poverty, beat him up. He left his house and had an encounter with a dash purvadharm monk named Shree Vajraswami who could see that the tailor had very few hours to live.



Shree Vajraswami reformed the tailor with his sermon which saved the tailor's soul from the tortures of hell. After a few hours when the tailor was dying, he refused to drink any water because of his vow. He kept chanting the name of Shatrunjay Teerth till the end. Thus he was reincarnated as Kapardiyaksh.

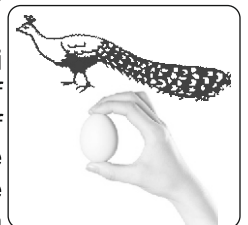
Moral : A simple vow saves one from hell (Shree Shatrunjay Mahatmyam)

16. THE PAST BIRTH OF RUKMINI

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Rukmini, the wife of Krishna, gave birth to a son who was named 'Pradyumna' because of his radiance. Dhoomketu Dev took the form of Rukmini and abducted Pradyumna. Rukmini was inconsolable. Naradji went to Maha-Videh-Kshetra to ask Viharmaan Teerthankar Shree Simandarswami about Pradyumna. The lord said that Rukmini was being punished for her sin in her past birth and would be reunited with her son after 16 years.

In her past birth, Rukmini was Lakshmivati, the wife of Somdev, a Purohit of Lakshmigam. One day the couple went to a garden where Lakshmivati picked up a peacock egg in her vermilion-smeared hands. She put the egg back in its nest but the pea hen did not hatch it because the egg's colour and smell had changed. After some time the vermilion was washed off by rainwater and the pea hen hatched it. When the baby peacock was born, Lakshmivati separated it from its mother for 16 months. Hence the suffering of bereavement in this



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birth.

Moral : one's simple comedy or joke-gives an unbelievable result. (Tri-Shashthi-Shalaka-Purusha-Charitra, 8th Parv)

17. THE PAST BIRTHS OF THE QUEENS OF CHANDRENDRA

In past birth, the four queens of Chandrendra were the daughters of Shreshthi Chandraprabha and his wife Chandrashree who lived in Arakshpuri town of Bharat Kshetra. The four sisters embraced nunhood in the presence of Shree Parshwanath Prabhu. However, they failed to do repentance for their slackness in their religious practise. So, instead of attaining salvation, they were re-incarnated as the queens of Chandrendra.

(Lok Prakash - 25th Sarg)

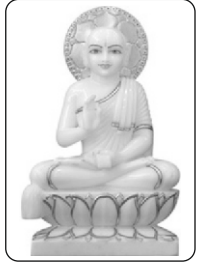
18. THE PAST BIRTHS OF SHREE GAUTAM SWAMI

Once Lord **Mahaveer** Swami narrated the five past births of Gandhar Shree Gautam Swami.

FIRST BIRTH : MANGAL SHETH

Shree Gautam Swami's soul was Mangal Sheth who lived in a city called Brahmaputra, in a country

named Brahmavart, in Pushkalavati Vijay of Maha-Videh-Kshetra. In spite of owing 99 crore gold coins, he was untouched by materialistic pleasures. He followed the rituals of Jainism with austerity. On his death-bed, he was unfortunately plagued by impure thoughts. He had taken a vow to fast unto death so he couldn't quench his thirst. He thought that those who can drink water at will or are born in water are fortunate. This resulted in his re-incarnation as a fish.



SECOND BIRTH : FISH IN MAHANADI

The soul of Shree Gautam swami committed many sins in his birth as a fish. Once he saw a fish which looked like the idol of Jina. He remembered his past birth and felt repentance. He started fasting. A storm approached and Sudharma, who was Shree Gautam swami's friend in his birth of Mangal Sheth, was on a ship caught in that storm. The fish heard Sudharma's voice chanting Shree Navkarmantra. The fish took Sudharma safely to the shore and after fifteen days fasting his soul was

re-incarnated as heavenly God.

THIRD BIRTH : JYOTIRMALI DEV IN FIRST DEVLOK

The souls of Shree Gautam Swami (as Jyotirmali Dev) and Sudharma met again in first Devlok where they started practising the rituals of Jainism together. Unfortunately, Sudharma was troubled by carnal desires. Jyotirmali succeeded in turning him around. Jyotirmali was eventually re-born as a Vidyadhar.

FOURTH BIRTH : VIDHYADHAR

Shree Gautam Swami's soul was re-incarnated as a Vidyadhar on Mount Vaitadhya. After severe penance and meditation, Vidyadhar acquired the skills of Gauri and Gandhari. Then he went on a pilgrimage to Shree Shatrunjay Teerth. He was then declared as the next king by his father. Sudharma was re-born in Maha-Videh-Kshetra as Dhanmala, the daughter of a merchant named Dhandev and his wife, Dhanvati. When Vidyadhar met Dhanmala, he was instigated by their affection of previous births. He kidnapped Dhanmala. Dhanmala rejected him and started fasting. Ultimately Dhanmala accepted him. Vidyadhar was crowned the king. Dhanmala

was kidnapped by another Vidyadhar. Vidyadhar and his minister, Dhisakha embraced monkhood from Acharya Keshi. Vidyadhar's devotion to his teacher was so acute that he became destined to be a Gandhar.

FIFTH BIRTH :- DEVENDRA OF EIGHTH DEVLOK

Dhanmala freed herself from her kidnapper and embraced nunhood. Vidyadhar, Dhisakha, and Dhanmala were re-incarnated together in eighth Devlok where they vigorously practised Jainism together.

BIRTH OF SHREE GAUTAM SWAMI

Shree Gautam Swami was born in a village called Gobar, in Magadh as Indrabhooti, the son of a Brahmin couple, Vasumati and Prithvi. Dhisakha was born as Pingal, the son of Tilak Sheth and Sheelvati in the town of Champak. Dhanmala was born as prince Skandak in the time of Susanwar. Indrabhooti became the Gandhar of 24th Teerthankar, Shree Mahaveer swami and was named Gautam. Pingal and Skandak also embraced monkhood from Shree **Mahaveer** Swami.

Moral : one should not Remain Idle even for a

moment.

(Reference- Indrabhooti Charitra by Gani Poojya Trailokya Saagar)

19. THE PAST BIRTH OF KING KALAAKELI

King Kalaakeli of Magadh went to listen to the sermon of Teerthankar Shree Neminath. The king felt a surge of pleasure on seeing the Lord and asked him the reason for this. The lord replied that in previous birth, the king had been a poor trader called Dhanchandra. Once Dhanchandra had attended the sermon of the Lord himself and learnt that a person who does Deepak Pooja with his own money can attain salvation. In spite of being poor, he resolved to follow this ritual everyday. As a result, he was re-incarnated as the king. Eventually the king embraced Samyaktva from the Lord.



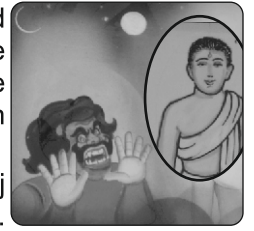
Moral : In spite of Poverty one should spare even a minimum fund in worship to Lord.

(Updesh Prasad)

20. THE PAST BIRTH OF METARAJ MUNI

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Metaraj Muni had sacrificed his life to save the life of a crane and attained salvation. But the deeds of his past birth had given him birth in a low caste family.



In his past birth, Metaraj Muni was a purohit in Ujjaini city. He was a friend of king Munichandra's son. King Munichandra's elder brother, Saagarchandra, being fed up of the politics in the royal family, embraced monkhood. Once Saagarchandra heard of the misdeeds that the prince and his purohit friend were committing against Jain monks. He purposely let himself get caught by the two pranksters. He accepted their challenge to wrestle with them and broke their bones. Upon king Munichandra's plea, he agreed to heal them but on the condition that both boys should embrace monkhood. The purohit boy, however, could not shed his ego and arrogance. So he was born as the son of a Chandal.

Moral : One should not keep ego and arrogance.

(Updesh Mala-Doghatti Vrutti)

21. THE PAST BIRTH OF TISHYAK DEV

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Tishyak Dev was a Saamanik Dev with wealth, strength and life-span equal to that of an Indra. This was because in his past birth he had become a disciple of **Lord Mahaveer** and for eight years he had constantly done severe penance and faithfully served his teacher. He repented for his sins and fasted unto death in a peaceful state of mind.

(Bhagwati Sootra)

22. THE PAST BIRTH OF KURUDUTT PUTRA

Kurudutt Putra was known by his wealthy father's name in the city of Rajagriha. He embraced monkhood from **Lord Mahaveer**. For six months he consecutively did Attham (three-day fast) and would do only Ayambil when he broke the fast. He would expose himself to the intense heat of the sun to increase his resilience. After six months, he started a fast unto death with Lord **Mahaveer's** permission and was re-incarnated as Ishaanendra's (2ndDevlok) Saamanik Dev.

Moral : one should do penance without hiding his capacity.

(Reference - Siri Bhagwai Suttam)

23. THE PAST BIRTH OF BHARAT

In one of his many previous births, Bharat's soul

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was Bhushan, the son of Dhanshreshthi and Laxmi, residing in Rajagriha. Once Bhushan was sitting on the terrace with his 32 wives, when he saw the heavenly Gods, celebrating the occasion of Muni Shridhar's attainment of



Keval Gyaan (Complete knowledge). He set out to go there. On the way, he died of snake bite but due to spiritual thoughts at the time, his soul was re-incarnated as higher being. In his birth as Priyadarshan, the son of a Chakravarty, in spite of having 3000 wives, he remained immersed in severe penance to detach himself from all worldly desires. Finally, he was born as King Dashrath's son Bharat and embraced monkhood.

Moral : One should remain aloof from worldly affairs.

(Reference:- Tr.Sh.Pu.Charitra, Padya)

24. THE PAST BIRTH OF LAV- KUSH

FIRST BIRTH : Lav and kush were real brothers born as Vasunand and Sunand in a Brahmin family. They served a Muni who had done Maaskshaman

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(One month fast) devotedly and respectfully. Their obeisance sowed the seeds of true knowledge in their souls.

SECOND BIRTH: They were born as yugliks.

THIRD BIRTH : They were born as heavenly Gods in first Devlok and were best friends.

FOURTH BIRTH : They were born as Shubhankar and Priyankar, sons of King Vaamdev of Kaakandi. They embraced monkhood after hearing the lectures of a Jain monk.

FIFTH BIRTH : They were born in Graiveyak heaven.

SIXTH BIRTH : They were born as Anang Iavan and Madan Ankush, sons of Ram and Sita. Unlike their father, their lives were prosperous and marked by unobstructed elevation of their souls.

Moral : one should do good aradhna in positive atmosphere at least.

(Reference :- Tr.Sh.Pu.Ch, Padya)

25. THE PAST BIRTHS OF INDRAJEET, MEGHVAAHAN AND MANDODARI

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After conquering Lanka, Ramchandrajee wanted to hand over its administration to Kumbhkarna, Indrajeet and Meghvaahan. However, they refused to accept because they wanted to embrace monkhood. Along with 16,000 wives of Ravan, including Mandodari, Kumbhkaran, Indrajeet and Meghvaahan went to attend the sermon of Muni Apramey who had just attained Keval Gyan (Complete Knowledge). Here, the Muni told Indrajeet and Meghvaahan about their previous births.

FIRST BIRTH : Indrajeet and Meghvaahan were real brothers. They got along very well. They were poor and craved materialistic splendour. Once they devotedly served a Jain monk whose lectures convinced them of the futility of materialistic wealth. They embraced monkhood. Unfortunately, Muni Paschim (Meghvaahan) witnessed foreplay of King Nandighosh of Kaushambhi and Queen Indumukhi. He wished that as a result of his severe penance he should be born as a prince in his next birth. Muni Pratham (Indrajeet) could not convince Muni Paschim about the wrongness of his deed.

SECOND BIRTH : Muni Paschim was born as the

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son of King Nandighosh and Queen Indumukhi. His name was Rativardhan. Muni Pratham's soul was re-incarnated as heavenly God in 5th Devlok. The heavenly God saw prince Rativardhan becoming a victim of his carnal desires. He took the form of a Jain monk and met the prince. The prince remembered the previous birth. The Jain monk's lectures made him realise his mistake. He embraced monkhood and then his soul was re-incarnated as heavenly God in fifth Devlok.

THIRD BIRTH : both brothers were re-incarnated in 12th Devlok known as Achyut.

FOURTH BIRTH : Both were born as Meghvaahan and Indrajeet and Queen Indumukhi became their mother 'Mandodari'. All three of them along with Raavan's brother, Kumbhkarna, embraced monkhood. Both brothers attained Keval Gyaan (Complete knowledge) on Mount Vindhyachal. They also attained salvation here and the place is called Meghrath Teerth. Kumbhkarna attained Keval Gyaan and salvation on the banks of River Narmada and the place is known as Prushthrakshit Teerth.

Moral : One should not do religion for the Material

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Benefit. (Reference - Tr.Sh.Pu.Ch., Padya)

26. THE PAST BIRTH OF SRIDEVI

In her precious birth, Sridevi was the daughter of a millionaire residing in Rajagriha. Her name was Bhuta. She decided to embrace nunhood after hearing the sermon of the 23rd Teerthankar, Lord **Parshwanath**. Her teacher was Pushpachula. She suddenly developed attachment towards her body

and would repeatedly wash her hands and legs. She was criticized for this. As a result, she separated from her congregation. She did severe penance and repented for her sin. However, she couldn't overcome her attachment to her body. But she had deep reverence towards Teerthankar, so she was re-incarnated as heavenly Goddess Sridevi in Shri Avantas Vimaan of first Devlok.

Moral : One should not crave too much for bath repeatedly.

(Reference :- Siri Pupfiya Suttam)

27. THE PAST BIRTH OF BAHUPUTRIKA DEVI



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Bhadra Shreshthi and his wife, Subhadra lived in Aamrashaal in Varanasi. Subhadra was sad because she was childless. Once a nun named Suvrata came to Aamrashaal with her disciples. Subhadra requested the nun to give a solution for her childlessness. The nun refused that it's a sin for an ascetic to get involved in the worldly matters. Subhadra was impressed and resolved to embrace nunhood. However, after some duration, her conduct became weak. She started playing with children and feeding them from her alms. When her teacher reprimanded her, she separated from her congregation. She felt no repentance for her sin. So, she was re-incarnated as Bahuputrika Devi whose role was to assume the form of children and entertain Indra. On her right hand, 108 princely Gods and on her left hand, 108 princely Goddesses would remain involved in some form of entertainment.

Moral : one should practice discipline nicely in all the places.

(Reference :- Sthanaang Sootra Tika)

28. THE PAST BIRTH OF JINDAAS DEV

Jindaas lived in Champanagari. He was a

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devout Jain. Once he bought an ox to save it from the severe pain of vaccination. The ox did not leave Jindaas and Jindaas began to take care of him. The ox was touched by Jindaas's religious rituals and started participating. However, Jindaas' wife was not loyal to him. One night Jindaas went to a garden for meditation. Unaware of this, his wife ordered the domestic servant to set up a bed in the same garden for her clandestine meeting with another man. In the dark, the servant mistakenly fixed the leg of the bed on Jindaas's foot. The weight of the couple on the bed made matters worse. However, Jindaas bore the physical pain silently and did not allow himself to wallow in anger towards his wife. He died a slow, painful physical death but his soul remained calm so he was re-incarnated as Jindaas Dev in Devlok.



Moral : one should tolerate pain silently for spiritual development.

(Reference - Munipati Charitra)

29. THE PAST BIRTH OF THE EAGLE

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Vardutt Muni suddenly laughed while giving sermon. This was because he saw an eagle perched on a tree, planning to kill him. Muni remembered their past births in which he was Dhanya Sheth of Shripur and the eagle was his disloyal wife, Sundari. Sundari had poisoned Dhanya Sheth's milk but she died of snake bite before she could serve it to him. Dhanya Sheth



mourned her loss and embraced monkhood. Sundari's soul was re-incarnated as lion. The lion killed Dhanya Muni when he was meditating in the forest. Dhanya Muni was re-born as in 12th Devlok and the lion was reborn in 4th Hell. Then Dhanya Muni's soul was re-incarnated as Datta

Shreshthi's son in Champanagari and Sundari was re-incarnated as his maid's son. He treated the maid's son like his brother but the maid's son secretly plotted to kill him by giving him a betel leaf which was poisoned. Shreshthi's son left it by his bedside since he didn't drink or eat anything after sunset (Chauvihar). Shreshthi son's wife offered it to the maid's son by addressing him as 'brother-in-

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law'. He felt flattered and consumed the betel leaf. He was re-incarnated as the eagle which was perched on the tree. The eagle also recalled its past births, felt utter remorse, bored at Vardutt Muni' feet and was reborn as heavenly God.

Moral : Don't keep revenge with any body.

(Reference :- Updesh Praasaad)

30. THE PAST BIRTH OF VASUDEV

A son was born to a poor Brahmin named Chakradhar and his wife Somila, residing in Nandi village in Magadha. He was named Nandishen. He was very ugly and no girl was ready to marry him. Feeling humiliated, he left home and arrived at a garden in Ratnapur Nagar where he witnessed the foreplay of a couple. This aggravated his pain and he went into a jungle, intending to committing suicide. Here, he met a Jain monk named Susthit who explained to him the futility of female company and the importance of abolishing one's sins to overcome sorrow. Nandishen embraced monkhood. He started doing consecutive Chhatt (two day fast) and would do Ayambil on the day of breaking the fast. He would fetch alms for 500 monks daily This went on for years. Even the Indra

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of 1st Devlok sang his praises. This aroused the jealousy of two heavenly Gods. Both of them disguised as Jain monks. One of them was old and suffering from acute diarrhoea. The other set out in search of Nandishen and gave him news of the sick monk. Nandishen postponed breaking his fast and ran to nurse the monk. He roamed about in the town for potable water but the two heavenly Gods set up obstacles in his work. However, Nandishen's resilience overcame all difficulties without any feeling of repulsion, he washed the soiled body and clothes of the old monk and then carried him into the town. The old monk increased the weight of his body and started using abusive language. Nevertheless, Nandishen remained calm and patient. The two heavenly Gods revealed themselves and praised him. Nandishen could have easily attained salvation but he couldn't forget how he had been humiliated in the past and as a reward for his penance he sought to be irresistible to women in his next birth. His soul went to the 8th Devlok, from there he was re-born as the youngest of the ten sons of King Andhkrishni. He became a Vasudev, the father of Krishna. Normally, a Vasudev

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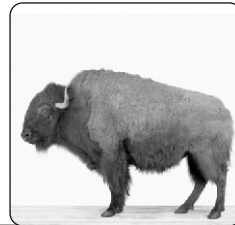
has 16,000 wives but he had 72,000 wives.

Moral : One should not barter his penance for material benefit.

(Reference :- Updesh Mala Tika)

31. THE PAST BIRTH OF CHAMUNDA DEVI

There was a custom of sacrificing a buffalo every year on Vijayadashmi to Chamunda Devi. When Acharya Devsuri learnt this, he forced Chamunda Devi to come before him with the help of his incantation powers. Acharya told her that in her past birth she had been a Jain shraavika who fasted on every Sud Paancham. Before breaking her fast, she was going to Derasar (Temple). Her youngest son followed her. An angry buffalo charged at her. Unfortunately, her son got crushed under its feet. She too died of shock and was re-born as Chamunda Devi. Acharya forced her to stop taking revenge against buffaloes.



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Chamunda Devi is still worshipped in Saurashtra.

Moral : One should not give Sacrifice of animals to the god and goddesses.

(Reference: -Updesh Saar)

32. THE PAST BIRTHS OF GOD DHARNENDRA AND PADMAVATI

King Ratnashekhar of Ratnapuri and his queen Ratnavati, were devout Jains. Once the king asked Acharya Tatvaruchi a question. A parrot couple had become joyful on seeing the King and then fallen dead. The king had chanted Shree Navkar Mantra for them and he wanted to know where their souls had departed. Suddenly, a Subhat appeared in the sky with a sword in one hand and his wife in another. He told the king to protect his wife and went away to fight against his enemy. A cut-off hand fell from the sky after some time. Subhat's wife, Bhanumati, cried that her husband was dead and she plunged into the fire to become a Sati. Just then Subhat appeared. When he was told about his wife, he decided to plunge into the fire after her. The king wanted to save his life. Subhat lay the condition that he wanted the reward of one Paushadh. The king was ready to give his 100 daughters and entire

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kingdom but couldn't stop the Subhat.

Dharnendra and Padmavati then appeared, bowed to Acharya Tatvaruchi and blessed King Ratnashekhar. Acharya explained that they were the King's parents, King Purandar and Queen Sundari who had temporarily strayed from Jain faith in their desire for a son. King Purandar and Queen Sundari failed to repent for straying from Jain faith. So after dying, their souls were repeatedly incarnated as animals. But they always remained as a couple. They were also the parrot couple. They had tested King Ratnashekhar's faith in Jain religion by assuming the form of Subhat and Bhanumati. In his birth as a snake, King Purandar received the compassion of Prince Parshwa who saw with his knowledge the presence of the snake in the bonfire. King Purandar was re-incarnated as Dharnendra and Queen Sundari as Padmavati.

(Dhammikumar Charitra and Raas)

33. THE PAST BIRTH OF GREAT-GREAT GRAND DAUGHTER OF LORD ADINATH

The great-great grandfather of Lord Adinath, was born in his past birth as Saagarchandra, the son of Chandandas, the Nagarsheth of Aparajita in

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Paschim Maha-Videh-Kshetra of Jambudweep. Once King Ishaanchandra invited Saagarchandra for the spring festival. Saagarchandra, his friend Ashokdutta and the king were in a garden when suddenly they heard a cry for help. Some woodcutter's were troubling Purnabhadra Sheth's daughter Priyadarshana. Saagarchandra rescued her. At first sight, Saagarchandra and Priyadarshana had decided to marry each other. Ashokdutta also developed a liking for Priyadarshana. One day, when Saagarchandra went out of town with his father, Ashokdutta went to his house and made an indecent proposal to Priyadarshana who rejected it. Priyadarshana maintained silence but Ashokdutta filled doubts in Saagarchandra's mind regarding Priyadarshana's character. As a result of their good deeds, Saagarchandra and Priyadarshana were born as Yuglik, Vimalvaahan and Chandrayasha and Ashokdutta was born as an elephant because of his treachery. The elephant felt affection for Vimalvaahan on sight and gave him a ride on his back.

Vimalvaahan, the great-great grandfather of

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lord Adinath, was the first **community** leader of this Avsarpini. It was the time of Yuglik, which means a male and a female are born together, and would marry one another on becoming adults. The people practised **monogamy** and they were relatively free of all vices.

Moral : Relations of last birth helps one to attract each other unknowingly. (Tri. Sh. Pu. Charitra, Gadhya created by Maldhaari Gacchiya Vimlacharya)

34. THE PAST BIRTH OF KAYVANNA SHETH

In his past birth, Kayvanna Sheth was the son of a poor cowherd. Once he asked his mother to cook kheer which she made after collecting the ingredients from their neighbours. Co-incidentally, two Jain monks who had done a one-month fast came to his house on the day of breaking their fast. He served one-fourth of the kheer to the monks and stopped. He thought he had served too less so he served one-fourth more and stopped again. His feelings were elevated and he thought and



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thought that he still had lots of kheer, then why shouldn't he serve more? His feelings were at peak when he served more one-fourth part. He consumed the remaining one-fourth part of the kheer without any regret. He died feeling happy about the good deed he had done. He was born as Kayvanna Sheth, the son of a very rich merchant named Dhaneshwar. Lord Mahaveer explained to Kayvanna Sheth his prosperity has reached its peak thrice after he had become bankrupt. This was because he had served the kheer thrice after stopping to see that he had still some left for himself.

Moral : One should give Supatradan without Brake And Hesitation whole heartedly.

(Reference -Updesh Praasaad)

35. THE PAST BIRTHS OF KEVALI KURMAPUTRA

The great souls name was Dharmdev but he was known by his mother's name-Kurma. He attained Jaatismaran Gyaan (Knowledge of the Past Births) and immediately Keval Gyaan (Complete knowledge) as well upon merely hearing the words of Aagam (Jain scriptures) being recited by a Jain Monk.

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However, he didn't embrace monkhood because he was afraid that his father King Mahendra and Queen Kurma would die of grief of bereavement. Kurmaputra Dharmdev was very short in height. In his third last birth he



was the son of King Dhrol and Queen Dhrumadevi. His name was Durlabhkumar and had a bad habit of tying up the hands and legs of children and flinging them up in air and catching them. His status had made him arrogant and insensitive. So he was re-born as a dwarf. A Yakshini, who was Durlabhkumar's wife in some past birth, kidnapped him and they engaged in carnal pleasures for many years. When Durlabhkumar's end was near, the Yakshini took him to a Kevalgyaani. Durlabhkumar embraced monkhood. Then he was re-born in dn Shukra Devlok and ultimately as Kurmaputra.

Moral : One should not trouble to children for joy.

(Reference:- Updesh Praasaad)

36. THE INTER-RELATIONS OF RAAVAN, LAKSHMAN AND SITA IN THEIR PAST

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BIRTHS.

Since many births, there was an ongoing battle between Lakshman and Raavan. Raavan was trying to obtain Sita and Lakshman's role was that of Sita's protector.

In one of her past births, Sita was Gunvati, the daughter of Saagardutta and Ratnaprabha who were residing in Kshempur. Gunvati was engaged to Dhandutta but greedy Ratnaprabha secretly plotted to marry her off to a wealthier man named Shrikant. The purohit became aware of this plot and informed his friend Vasudutta, Dhandutta's brother. Vasudutta made a fatal attack on Shrikant. Both of them died and were reborn as deer in the jungles of Vindhyaachal. Gunvati was re-born as a doe here. Both deer killed each other in a scuffle over the doe.

Shrikant was re-incarnated as Prince Vrajikand, Vasudutta as Purohit Shribhooti and Gunvati as Shribhooti's daughter, Vegvati in a town called Mrunalkand. Vrajikand sent a marriage proposal for Vegvati, which was turned down by Shribhooti because he



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and Vegvati were devout Jains whereas Vrajikand was non-Jain. Vrajikand killed Shribhooti, kidnapped Vegvati and raped her. Vegvati cursed Vrajikand that in future she would be the cause of his death. Vrajikand released her and she embraced nunhood from Sadhvi Harikanta. She was re-incarnated in fifth Devlok and from there as Sita, the daughter of King Janak of Mithila. Shribhooti became King Dashrath's son, Lakshman and Vrajikand became Raavan. Dhandutta who was fiancé of Sita in her past birth as Gunvati was re-born as Ram. The well-wisher purohit who had revealed the plot became Vibhishan, Raavan's brother.



Moral : Don't Keep Revenge, Forgive and Forget.

(Reference- Tri.Sh.Pu.Ch,Padya)

37. THE PAST BIRTH OF VISHALYA

Vishalyaa, one of 16,000 wives of Lakshman, was Anangsundari, the daughter of Chakravarti Tribhuvanand, in her past birth. She was kidnapped by Vidyadhar Punarvasu and her father's

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Vidyadhars tried to save her. Unfortunately, she fell out of the aircraft. Punarvasu embraced monkhood and in exchange of his severe penance, he sought to be Anangsundari's husband in future birth.



Anangsundari fell on some creepers in an isolated jungle. She did severe penance. A python swallowed her. She was re-born as Vishalyaa and Punarvasu as Lakshman. Vishalaya was so pious that diseases and fatal injuries could be cured by sprinkling the water she has bathed with. Although she married Lakshman, they were never intimate.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you Reap.

(Tri.Sh.Pu.Ch,Padya)

38. THE PAST BIRTH OF ABDHIKUMAR

Abdhikumar Dev was a mischievous monkey in his past birth. When Queen Shrichandra of Lanka was sitting under a tree with the King, the monkey came on that tree. The monkey felt great attraction toward the queen and scratched her. The King gave fatal wounds to the monkey who stumbled into a

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nearby forest and fell at a Jain monk's feet. The monk chanted Shree Navkar Mantra to the monkey just as he was dying. He was re-born as Abdhikumar Dev.

Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap.

(Tri.Sh.Pu.Charitra,Padya)

39. THE PAST BIRTH OF SHATRUGHAN

Shatrughan was Ram's youngest brother. Krutaantvadan was the commander-in-chief of Ram's army. Shatrughan conquered Mathura and became its king. Why did Shatrughan have so much attachment for Mathura and why did Krutaantvadan have so much affection for Shatrughan? The reason was explained by Muni Deshbhushan and Muni Kulbhushan.

Shatrughan was born in Mathura as Purohit Shridhar. Queen Lalita made an indecent proposal to him and put the blame over Shridhar when the king suddenly arrived. Shridhar mentally vowed to embrace monkhood if he got out of the situation. Muni Kalyaan revealed the truth. Shridhar did



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severe penance and was re-incarnated in Devlok.

Shatrughan's soul was once again re-incarnated in Mathura. He was the youngest of the eight princes and the favourite of his father. King Chandraprabha. His name was Achal. He fled into the forest when the loyal ministers informed him about the plan of his jealous brothers to kill him. A thorn pierced his foot and it was removed by a woodcutter name Ank. Achal told the woodcutter to come to the royal court when he ascends the throne. Achal showed his archery skills to King Indradutta of Kaushambi who gave his daughter's hand and plenty of wealth to him.

Achal gathered a large army and defeated his brothers. He ascended the throne and made Ank the King of Shraavasti. Eventually, Anchal and Ank embraced monkhood under Samudrasuree. Their friendship continued as heavenly Gods in fifth Devlok and then as Shatrughan and Krutaantvadan.

Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap.

(Reference:- Tri.Sh.Pu.Ch,Padya)

40. THE PAST BIRTH OF KING SHRI CHAND

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King Shrichand's soul in his past birth was Roopmati, the daughter of minister Subuddhi of Tilakpuri in Vidharba. Roopmati and Tilakmanjari, the daughter of King Madanbhram and Queen Kamalprabha, became best of friends. They decided to marry the same man. Roopvati was a devout Jain whereas Tilakmanjari was a non-believer but Roopmati didn't know this. Once Tilakmanjari used foul language for Jain nuns which Roopmati couldn't tolerate.

Moreover, Tilakmanjari cunningly tied the string of pearls, which Roopmati was making, to the end of a nuns clothing. The nun left after taking the alms and Tilakmanjari accused the nun of stealing. The nun couldn't bear the accusation and tried to hang herself to death but she was saved by Sursundari.



Meanwhile Tilakmanjari and Roopmati were married to Prince Sursen. Tilakmanjari's father gifted her a bird which could speak and sing like a human. Roomati's father too gifted her a beautiful bird but it had no skills so Tilakmanjari made fun of

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her. Roopmati became very angry and killed the bird who was re-incarnated as a female Vidyadhar named Veermati. Her husband was King Veersen and King Shrichand was her stepson. King Shrichand was none else but the soul of Roopmati who had repented immensely her heinous act of killing the bird.

However, Veermati avenged her murder by transforming Shrichand into a cock by using her magic spells. The cock plunged into a pond called Surajkund but remained safe and became King Shrichand again.

Moral : As you sow, so shall you reap.

(Reference :- Shrichand Raas)

41. THE PAST BIRTH OF QUEEN DURGANDHA

Dhanshree was the daughter of Dhanmitra, a resident of Magadh. Once she was serving alms to Jain monk. She felt repelled by the monk's dirty clothes and un-bathed body. As a result of this sin, in her next birth she was born as a prostitute's daughter and the prostitute discarded her because a foul smell emitted



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from her body. She came to be known as Durgandha. As soon as she had atoned for her sin, the smell stopped. She went on to become Queen Durgandha, the wife of King Shrenik of Magadh. Finally, she embraced nunhood in the congregation of **Lord Mahaveer**.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Mahaveer Charitram, Tri.Sh.Pu.Ch)

42. THE FUTURE BIRTHS OF THE BROTHERS VASTUPAL AND TEJPAL

Tejpal, the younger brother of Vastupal died 10 years after him in the city of Chandronman while going with his family on a pilgrimage to Sankeshwar. King Jaitrasinh had a magnificent Derasar built at Chandronman.

Shree Vardhman Sooree, the gurudev of Vastupal-Tejpal, was grieved by their bereavement. He resolved to do Ayambil until he took 'Darshan' of the Lord at Sankeshwar. Due to age, penance and exertion of the journey, he could not live long. He was re-incarnated as the guardian God of **Sankeshwar Teerth**. He went on Maha-Videh-Kshetra and asked Shree Simandhar Swami about Vastupal-Tejpal.

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Shree Simandhar Swami said that Vastupal's soul was as Prince Kuruchandra in Pundarikini Nagari of Maha-Videh-Kshetra. He would ascend the throne and eventually embrace monkhood. Then he would go to the first Anuttar Viman called Vijay. Again he would be born on Maha-Videh-Kshetra, embrace monkhood, attain Kevalgyaan (Complete knowledge) and ultimately salvation.



Tejpal was in first Devlok and like Vastupal, he too would attain salvation in fourth birth. Shree Vardhmansuri's soul was so happy to hear this, that he visited Bharatkshetra and announced it before the Jain congregation.

(Vastupal Charitra)

43. THE PAST BIRTHS OF DURDURAANK DEV

One day a leper entered the Samovasaran and applied the pus emitting from his body over **Lord Mahaveer's** body. King Shrenik who witnessed this, was taken aback.

Lord Mahaveer explained that the leper was a

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heavenly God named Durduraank and he had applied Gosheersh chandan and not pus. The heavenly God had created this illusion to give the message to the world that even a leper can reach God. Then the lord narrated the past birth of the God. Durduraank's soul was born as Brahmin Seduk in Kaushambi Nagari. He was ugly, foolish and unfortunate. When his wife was pregnant, she wanted to eat nutritious food. She insisted that Seduk should go to King Shataanik for financial help. Seduk gave information about King Dadhivahaan because of which King Shataanik was able to launch an attack against him and defeat him.

King Shataanik told Seduk to ask for a reward of his choice. Upon the wife's advice, Seduk told the king that he should be invited for lunch by a rich person everyday, who should also give him one gold coin. Seduk's greedy wife then urged him to go for meals to as many houses possible per day in order to collect more gold coins. Owing to his **gluttony**, Seduk got leprosy. Now his son was sent in his place.

Seduk's family shifted him to an outhouse.

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Seduk played a trick. He said that according to family custom, he must do incantation on a goat and feed its meat to his family. Seduk mixed the pus from his body with the fodder. So, the goat got infected with leprosy and in turn so were the family members. When they ate its meat, Seduk feeling pleased of having taken his revenge, went into the jungle. When he drank the mineral water of a spring, he was cured. Then he went to a Yaksh temple outside Kausambi. He over ate the sweets offered by devotees in the temple. He died in anguish because of thirst. He was re-incarnated as a frog in a well in Kaushambi. The frog overheard some women talking about **Lord Mahaveer's** Samovasaran and remembered his past birth due to awakening of Jaatismaran Gyaan.



The frog felt extreme remorse and jumped out of the well to go to the Samovasaran. He was crushed under a horse's foot and was re-incarnated as Durduraank Dev. As soon as Durduraank Dev remembered his past births, he came to the Lord in Samovasaran.

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Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Shrenik Raas)

44. KING CHANDRASHEKHAR'S PAST BIRTH

King Chandrashekhar, whose past birth is described here, was the King of Kashi and the great-grandson of 23rd Teerthankar, **Shree Parshwanath**.

Vipulmatisooree narrated the story of their past birth to King Chandrashekhar and his queens. They were as a King Harinand of Tilakpur and his seven queens Kanakawali, Ratnawali, Muktawali, Ekawali and so on. Once they asked Dharmghoshsoori why monks do severe penance and what is penance.



The great monk replied that penance is done to attain salvation and penance is that which helps to conquer all desires. When the great monk visited the palace, the royal offered 1,25,000 gold coins in Gurupujan. King Harinand was re-born in first Devlok.

King Chandrashekhar and his queens became

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unconscious and Jaatismaran Gyaan awakened. They became devout Jains.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(P. Veervijay's King Chandrashekhar's Raas)

45. THE PAST BIRTH OF KHANDAK MUNI

In his past birth, Khandak Muni was a Kshatriya Prince Tejaanshu who was an expert in using weapons. His wives exhibited the various skills but failed to win his admiration. On the other hand, he skilfully and arrogantly skinned a muskmelon with his arrow and put his wives in awe of him.

Tejaanshu was re-incarnated as Prince Khandak. He embraced monkhood on the day Khandak Muni was going to break his 30-day fast (Maaskshaman). His sister's husband who was the King of that province, failed to recognize him. He mistook Khandak Muni to be his queen's lover and without confirming the truth, the king ordered his men to fleece Khandak Muni's skin. The King was the soul of the Muskmelon who took revenge for Khandak Muni's last birth's deed.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you



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reap.

(Reference:- Ashttaprakaari Pooja Raas created by poet Udayratna)

46. THE PAST BIRTH OF DURGATA NARI

Durgata was a poor, ugly orphan. She had a pig like face, pitch-black skin and a swelling as big as a pot on her head. She had to face much humiliation.

In presence of Durgata, King Shridhar asked the knowledgeable Acharya Vijaysoori about the past birth of Durgata. The Acharya said that in her past birth, Durgata had been quarrelsome and jealous mother-in-law of a devout Jain woman named Somshree.

Once, Somshree gave a pot full of fresh water for pakshaal of the idol of Jin. Durgata scolded her for this. As a punishment for this sin, Durgata was poor and ugly. The Acharya said that Durgata's sins would be atoned in this birth itself.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Ashttaprakaari Pooja Raas created by poet Udayratna)

47. THE PAST BIRTH OF RISHIDATTA

Lord Mahaveer narrated the past birth of

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Rishidutta when she asked why people call her demoness and defamed her.

Rishidatta was princess Ganga, the daughter of king Gangadatta of Gangpur in her last birth. Princess Ganga became influenced by a nun named Chandrayashashreeji and understood the futility of wordly desires. A poor girl named Sanga embraced nunhood under the same nun and gained much admiration as she was doing severe penance. Princess Ganga grew jealous and defamed Nun Sanga by spreading the rumours that she fasted by day and ate at night. Princess Ganga never repented for her sins. After several births, she was born again as a princess and embraced nunhood. She did severe penance and asked for repentance for all sins done intentionally or unintentionally but there was an underlying slyness. She fasted unto death and was re-incarnated as wife of Indra of 2nd Devlok named Ishaanendra.

From there she was born as Rishidutta and her husband, Kanakrath renounced the world, attained Keval Gyaan and finally attained salvation

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

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(Rishidutta Charitram)

48. THE PAST BIRTHS OF DHAMMIL KUMAR

Sunand was the son of a middle class couple named Mahadhar and Sunanda. They were non-believers and were non-vegeterians. Sunand was a compassionate person. Once he released into a river, the living fish which had been bought to feed a guest. The guest complained about this to Mahadhar who struck Sunand to death in a fit of temper.

Sunand was born as Saral. He became the leader of a gang of 500 thieves. However, he gave up this profession when he came in contact with Jain Monks. His virtues of compassion and non-violence were enhanced.

He was then re-incarnated as Dhammil Kumar who suffered bereavement of his parents at young age and underwent a cycle of prosperity and bankruptcy because of the deeds of his past birth.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(P. Veervijay's Raas of Dhammil Kumar)

49. THE PAST BIRTH OF KING ISHWAR - THE FOUNDER OF KURKUTESHWAR PARSHWANATH TEERTH

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When **Lord Parshwanath** came to Rajpuri, King Ishwar attained Jaatismaran Gyaan (recollection of past births) on seeing him and fell unconscious. King Ishwar had a Jain derasar built at that spot. Lord Parshwanath's idol embedded with precious stones was established in it. It came to be called **Kurkuteshwar Teerth**.

King Ishwar explained the reason to his minister. In his past third birth, King Ishwar was Charudutt, son of Purohit Dutt. Charudutt suffered leprosy and thought of committing suicide. He came in contact with Jain Muni Gunaagar and his life took a positive turn. He embraced Jainism.



He still had to atone for his sins so in his next birth he was born as a cock. Now in his birth as King Ishwar he had named this pilgrimage place so in his memory.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you help.
(Kurkuteshwar Teerth Kalp)

50. THE PAST BIRTH OF THE ELEPHANT WHO

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WAS A DEVOTEE OF LORD PARSHWANATH AND WHO INSTIGATED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF KALIKUND TEERTH

Lord Parshwanath was meditating near Kundsarovar at the foot of Mount Kali. An elephant named Mahidhar recollected his past births upon seeing him. In his past birth, he was a dwarf named Hemadhar who was in the act of hanging himself to death because he couldn't hear the taunts of the people. A Jain devotee rescued him and introduced him to a Jain Acharya. He embraced monkhood but couldn't forget the humiliation. As a reward for his penance, he asked to be re-born as one with the biggest body. Hence, his birth as an elephant.

Mahidhar made an offering of fragrant lotuses to **Lord Parshwanath** and started a fast unto death. King of Champanagari came to that spot on hearing about Mahidhar. He was given an idol of **Lord Parshwanath** by Dharnendra which was established in a magnificent Derasar constructed by the king. In memory of this incident, the idol was named Kalikund



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Parshwanath.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.
(Reference:- Kalikund Teerth Kalp)

51. THE PAST BIRTH OF VIMALYASHAA

Vimalyashaa, the daughter of Vishank Sheth of Suvarnapur was knowledgeable in Jain philosophy and lay a condition that she would marry only that man who would defeat her in a debate on **Jain philosophy**. Amardutt of Saurashtra studied Jain philosophy from Jain monks and fulfilled the condition.

Amardutt's family was faithless in Jainism. Amardutt was cunning. However, he supported Vimalyashaa in her faith.

Vimalyashaa's parents-in-law plotted against her. They hired a man to enter Vimalyashaa's room at night and they told Amardutt that Vimalyashaa was adulterous.

Next day, Vimalyashaa did Jin Pooja and meditation. Then she dived into the river saying that if she was pious then God would protect her. Heavenly Gods and Goddesses rescued her in a boat made of precious stones and showered flowers upon her.

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Vimalyashaa entreated the king not to punish her parents-in-law. Vimalyashaa learnt about the cause of this stigma by hearing the story of her past birth from Muni Bhuvanlochan.

In her past birth, Vimalyashaa had taken advantage of her husband's biased love for her and falsely accused her husband's second wife of being adulterous. Vimalyashaa embraced nunhood, attained Kevalgyaan and finally, attained salvation.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Updeshmala (Pushpamala) Prakaran, Sateek)

52. THE PAST BIRTH OF KARPATIK

Karpatik was falsely accused of murder and his hands were cut. He was outside a temple, feeling utter anguish and not able to understand why he had been so punished despite being innocent. A voice was then heard from the sky which told him that the sins of his past birth had earned him this punishment.

In his past birth, Karpatik had tightly held the ears of a goat while his brother killed it. Karpatik's brother was re-born in Prabhas Patan as a blacksmith and the goat as his wife. When Karpatik slept outside the blacksmith's house, the blacksmith

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was stabbed by his wife who put the blood-stained knife next to Karpatik. Then she screamed loudly to collect people and put the blame on Karpatik. In this way, the goat avenged himself.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Janak Katha Parimal)

53. THE PAST BIRTH OF THIEF ROHINYA

Just a few words of **Lord Mahaveer's** sermon saved thief named Rohinya from the trap set by Abhaykumar, the son of King Shrenik, to catch him.

Neither King Shrenik nor Prince Abhaykumar set up any obstacle when Rohinya entreated **Lord Mahaveer** to confer monkhood upon him. Rohinya narrated his dream to Prince Abhaykumar.

In his dream, Rohinya saw his past birth in which Abhaykumar had been a minister and Rohinya his bodyguard. A yogi led the minister into a jungle by promising to teach him magic charms and spells. The yogi transformed the minister into a tiger and sent him to fight against two demons. One



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demon felt compassion for the minister and transformed him into his original form.

The demon told the minister to beware of the devious yogi and gave him secret knowledge. The minister reached a Derasar of **Shree Parshwanath**. There was a hot-water spring and a cold-water spring outside the Derasar. He saw a heavenly God and Goddess enter the hot spring and emerge as a monkey couple. The monkeys worshipped in the derasar. Then they entered and emerged from the cold-water spring in their original form. Before that, the minister had overheard them saying that whoever drinks the milk of Narvriksha tree in that jungle will see the pot of gold under that tree.

The minister emerged from the hot-water spring as a monkey and showered holy water on the said tree. The yaksha of the tree appeared and killed the yogi who had just arrived there. The minister became fearless and entered the cold-water spring to become human again. His bodyguard reached there and using his bow and arrow, the minister struck the tree. The minister found the pot of gold just as the monkey couple had said and arrived at

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his town, Shwetambi, once again.

Lord Mahaveer confirmed that the dream which Rohinya had seen was real.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Rohinya Raas created by poet Rushabhdas)

54. THE PAST BIRTH OF AMARKUMAR-SURSUNDARI

King Surraj and Queen Revati of Sudarshan once went with their retinue into a jungle. They saw a Jain monk in deep meditation under a tree. The King paid obeisance to the monk and praised him whereas the Queen mocked the monk's dirty clothes and took up the challenge to prove that the monk could be fazed by temptation.

For seventy-two minutes, the queen danced and sang but the monk remained unaffected. Finally, the Queen crossed her limits in a fit of temper and snatched the monk's broom from his hand. The king berated the queen for her behaviour and they both asked for the monk's forgiveness.

In next birth, they became Amarkumar and Sursundari and got married. However, as a punishment for past sins, Sursundari had to stay in a crocodile's stomach for a long time and bear the

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sorrow of separation from her husband for 12 years.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Reference:- Sursundarino Raas created by P. VeerVijayjee)

The Past Birth Of Jain Historical Characters:

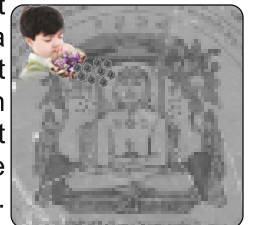
55 AbhayKumar

All of us are aware of Abhaykumar's wit & wisdom but to know how he got it, one must know what he had done in his last birth. He was the son of a beggar and one merchant offered to give him more than his demand if he brought flowers daily for God from the garden out of the city. Abhaykumar agreed. One day, he thought that if he himself would worship God with those flowers it would be so nice. He started doing this and became habituated to do it daily. He went to heaven after death and became Abhaykumar.

Moral : One should worship God Every day.

56 Ambika Devi

The daughter of Devsharma Brahmin, Ambika, married the son of Sombhatt Brahmin. Ambika was



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following Jainism staunchly but her father-in-law and family members were against her. One day she served sweets to a Jain monk. Her mother-in-law disliked this and she fired Ambika. So, Ambika went to a forest with her two sons.



Meanwhile her husband came home and learned about the matter. He saw the sweets as it is. He concluded that all this was the miracle of celibacy and faith of his wife. So, they surrendered to her faith. Her husband went out to search her. When Ambika saw him she felt afraid and jumped into a well with both her sons and became the heavenly Goddess named **Ambikadevi**, the protector of GirnarTeerth. Sombhatt also jumped into the well and became the heavenly God in the form of the tiger on which Ambika rides.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Updesh :Saptika)

57 Sita

All of us are taken aback that how come Sita faced so many problems, firstly from Ravan and

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secondly from Ram. It is understandable that Ravan was driven to do so by his carnal instinct but why did Ram send her into the forest upon the advice of a few mischievous persons. For that we should go in the depth of the past birth of



Sita in which she put an allegation on a monk's character. The monk stopped consuming all eatables and drinks. While Vegvati, that is the soul of Sita became afflicted with many diseases, she sorrowfully admitted her mistake and declared that the monk was innocent and bowed down before the monk. After knowing the reality, people appreciated Jainism and the monk. Vegvati went to Heaven and took birth as Sita, the daughter of King Janak.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Updesh : Prasad)

58 AvantiSukumal

In his third birth, he was a fisherman and the husband of a quarrelsome lady. Once he met a Jain monk and heard his preaching and took a vow to leave the first fish. On the day, he didn't

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get any other fish, so he returned home without any fish. His wife became very angry and she didn't allow him to enter the house. So he went to the monk and the monk consoled him and he took the vow, not to eat after sunset and went to fifth Heaven after death. He was reborn as the son of

Bhadra at Avanti and got a lot of riches like Shailbhadra. He got 7 storey building and 32 wives. Once he heard the recitation of the sootra by 500 monk of Aryasuhatisooriji below his house. He heard about NaliniGulmViman, which helped him to recollect his last birth. He came down to sooriji. He took monastic order himself. When he was meditating in a standing position, a fox came and tore his body. Avantisukumal tolerated the pain and remained steady. He went to fifth Heaven again.

(Updesh - 29)

59 Kurgadu Muni

All are aware of the muni Kurgadu who got Kevalgyan while eating on the day of **Samvatsari**, the last and the most important day of Paryushana. In the last 4th birth Kurgadu was a monk who fasted for 30 days. Once a frog was killed under his feet,

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and a child monk reminded him to repent at the time of Pratikraman (ritual). He became angry and ran after the child monk to beat him. However he dashed against a pillar, died and went to Jyotisviman (Heaven). From

there he was reborn as a serpent with poison eye that killed so many people. Once an incident triggered his memory and he recollected his last birth as the monk. He repented for everything and he put his mouth inside his house till his last breath. The prince of the kingdom was bitten by a serpent and passed away, so the king declared that all the serpents should be killed. This serpent was also beaten to death by the people and he didn't put up any resistance. His intention was very pure and full of benevolence, so he became the son of the king after death.

(Updesh : Prasad)

60 Nandisen Muni

Nandisen served a Jain monk so selflessly and devotedly that when he gave up his monkhood, his

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heart remained in monkhood. In his last birth, he had served a Yagnik for which he got a lot of food and sweets all of which he served to a Jain monk because he believed they were most deserving due to their non-violent life, He died and went to Heaven and from there he took birth as the son of the King Shrenik. He eventually took monastic order but then left it and started living with a prostitute but even there he preached the Jain religion to such an extent that every day for twelve years 10 persons took monastic order. Thus approximately 44700 persons were brought to monastic order by his preaching. At last, he also took monastic order again and attained salvation.

(Abhaykumar Charitra)

61 Mastoosh Muni

Two brothers took monkhood. One of them learned and has always busy in teaching and learning while other would sit idle. Once the learned brother thought that his brother was happy and had no tensions. By thinking this, he got a lot of karmic

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bondages, especially the knowledge obscuring karma. He went to heaven after death, was reborn as a shepherd and took the monastic order but owing to the karma of his last birth, he was unable to remember even his name. According to his teacher's instructions he kept reciting 'Ma roos, Maatoos (Matoos) for 12 years. He became omniscient and omnipotent.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Shree Uttaroadhyayan Sootra - Vrutti)

62 Sudarshan Sheth

Rushabdas of Champapuri gave his animals for grazing to a shepherd. Once the shepherd saw a monk in kayotsarg (meditation in a standing position) in the forest in very cold season. He was astonished and bowed down to the monk. Suddenly, the monk chanted Namu - Arihantam, and started flying. So the shepherd thought it was the mantra to fly. He recited it once, when there was flood in the river due to heavy rain and all the animals swam away. The shepherd also jumped in the



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river while chanting Namu Arihantam. He drowned in the river, but was reborn as a rich merchant named Sudarshan who conquered all the carnal instincts. Once the place where he was to be hanged turned into a throne by the power of his pure and celibate life.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Updesh Prasad)

63 Kans

All of us are aware of Krishna and Kans. Who was Kans in his last birth? A person who repeatedly did the 30 days fasting. Once he was invited by King Ugrasen of Mathura as he wanted the benefit of serving the Tapas. The Tapas came after 30 days but the king forgot after him food to end his fast. So the Tapas started the second consecutive 30 days fasting. Again the king invited him but forgot about it.

The Tapas started the third consecutive 30 day fasting. Again the king came and asked for forgiveness but the Tapas was very angry. He made up his mind to kill the king in his next birth. The Tapas was reborn as



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the son of Ugrasen. Queen Dharinee felt the desire to eat the meat of her husband due to the soul in her womb. Ministers fulfilled the desire of the Queen with their talent. Later on the Queen delivered a son and put him into a box of Kansa (Bronze) and put the box afloat in river Yamuna. This is how he came to be named Kans.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Treeshashti Charitra)

64 Vajraswamijee

In his last birth, Vajraswamijee was Vaishramandev in Bhavanpati(a type of Heaven) and in his last 500 years he went to Ashtapadji where he met Gautamswamijee. Gautamswamijee narrated to him the story of Pundarik - Kandarik which contained the word diksha 500 times. Vajraswamijee's soul recited this chapter 500 times daily for 500 years, so he totally recited the word "Diksha" 46,50,00,00,000 times. As a result, he was born Vajraswamijee in the next birth and took the monastic order at a very little age. He learnt 10



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Poorvas by heart.

Moral : How one gets Diksha in small age ? There is law of cause and effects. Nothing is like magic.

(Parishishta Parva)

65 DevardhiGaniKhshmaShraman

Before 1550 years, the scriptures were written by DevardhiGani. He was Harenigamishi, the field marshal of Indra. By the virtue of a question asked by Indra to the Lord, HarenigamishiDev came to know that he would become DevardhiGani and would be savior of the scriptures. He got a boon from Indra that whoever would come to heaven to take the place of Harenigamishi would have to do the duty of awakening the soul of Devardhigani for taking monastic order and it was done. As a result, we get all the scriptures in written form under his guidance.

(Vividh Vishayak Vicharmaa - 8)

66 DhanDhan Muni

He was the son of Vasudev Shri Krishna. he took monastic order with **Lord Neminath**. He was not getting alms, so he fasted for 6 months. He came to know that in his last birth, he had been

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Parasar who had delayed the workers when they wanted to eat their meals. Due to that karma he was not getting alms.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Treeshashti Charitra - 8th Parva)

67 King Shrenik & Kaunik

In their last birth, Shrenik was the prince named Sumangal and Kaunik was Syenak - the son of the minister. Saumangal humiliated Syenak as he was ugly. Syenak became a Tapas. Once he came to the kingdom of Sumangal who had become a king by then. Syenak started a fast of 30 days. The king invited him to end his fast after 30 days at his hands, but he forgot to receive him in time. The mistake was repeated thrice. So Syenak became angry and made up his mind to kill the king in the next birth. Syenak became Vyantardev later on. Sumangal realized his mistake. He also became a tapas and then eventually he too became a Vyantardev. From there, Sumangal's soul was born as Shrenik and Syenak's soul as Kaunik. The rest of the story is known to all.

Moral : A little Idleness and Lack of sincereness gives a very bad result.

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(Shraddh Din Krutya Vrutti)

68 Chillatiputra

In his last birth, he was Yagnadev Brahmin who was very proud of his knowledge. He became a monk after facing defeat in a debate. But his wife was unable to detach from him. So she did black magic, as a result of which Yagnadev died and was reincarnated as a heavenly God in Saudharmalok.

His wife also took monastic order and she was reincarnated as a heavenly goddess in the Saudharmalok. From there Yagnadev became Chilatiputra, the son of a maid servant and the wife of Yagnadev became the daughter of Shreshti. The rest of the story is known all.



Shushma reaped the fruit of her deceitfulness and Chilatiputra became the son of the maid servant as he had been proud of his royal heritage.

Moral : One should not proud of royal heritage.

(Updeshmala- DoghattiVrutti)

69 Goshaalo

A long time ago there was a **Teerthankar**

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named **Udai** (in previous cycle of teerthankars). Someone named Ishwar took monastic order and got the knowledge of his last birth. Udai preached very nicely regarding the presence of living organisms in land and soil but Ishwar didn't believe it and he went to Gandhar who gave the same preaching. Ishwar did not believe the preaching of Gandhar as well. Later on, he was reincarnated as oppose of **Lord Mahaveer**.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Treeshashti Charitra 10 purva)

70 Mrugaputra

He was given the work of 500 villages in the last birth where his name was Koot. He tortured a lot of people so he was reincarnated as Mrugaputra who was unable to walk, talk, eat and had many other problems.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Updesh Prasad - 67)

71 Punyasaar

During the presence of **Lord Neminath**, Punyasaar took monastic order with Lord Neminath. Punyasaar was King Narvahan during the presence

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of the third teerthankar, Sagar of the previous clan of 24 Teerthankars. He asked the Lord regarding his salvation. Then the Lord answered by telling him his future. He took monastic order. He was reborn in the fifth heaven where he made an idol of Lord Neminath which is still now at Girnarteerth.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.
(Puratan Prabandh)

72 King Aam

Once King Aam asked Bappabhattsurijee why he had too much attachment for Shaivism. Guruji replied that he had been a Tapas in his last birth and done very hard penance with a resolute mind. Once he was doing penance in the Sheershasan position and he passed away in that position and became king Aam in his next birth. The proof of that was brought by a man of the king sent to that place. (Dead body of last birth in that position).

Moral : Nothing is without law of cause and effect.
(Prabhavak Charitra)

73 King Kumarpal

In his last birth, he was prince Jaytak, the son of the King Jaykeshi of Jaipur. Due to bad habits, he

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was banished from his kingdom. He became a robber. He robbed the caravan of Narvir (Siddhraj Jaysinh). Narvir took a big army from Jaykeshi king and attacked Jaytak. Jaytak ran away but his pregnant wife was killed by Narvir. King fired Narvir due to this sin of killing a pregnant lady. Narvir became a Tapas and then Siddhraj Jaysinh in the next birth. Jaytak met Yasobhadrasooriji, then met Odhav shreshti (the soul of Udayan mantri) and became a Jain layman. He was born as Kumarpal in his next birth. Odhav became Udayan Mantri, yasho bhadra soori became Hemchandracharya. All this was proved when an employee of Kumarpal was sent to the house of Odhav Shreshti whose maid servant and sons were still living there at that time (A.P. Warangal Nagar) and knew the entire matter.

Moral : Nothing is without law of cause and effect.
(Kumarpalpratibodh)

74 King Shreepal and Mayna

In his last birth, he was King Shreekant of Hiranyapur. He saw a Jain monk whom he abused



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and humiliated. His seven hundred guards also harassed the monk. After that he dumped the Jain monk in the river repeatedly. He commanded his guard to oust the Jain monk from the city. Queen Shreemati saw all this and became very

angry with the king and she forced him to invite the Jain monk to the palace. They started the Navpad Ayambil oli as guided by the monk. In the next birth, the king became Shreepal. As a punishment for his deeds, he suffered from leprosy and was thrown in the river by DhavalSheth. Everything happened in context with his last birth. Eight friends of Shreemati had appreciated the Navpad Aradhana, they became the co-wives of Shreepal. The seven hundred guards too got leprosy as they had given trouble to the Jain monk. Their Leprosy was cured by the holy water (Prakshal) of Navpadji.

Moral : Nothing is without law of cause and effect.
(Shreepal Raja Ras)

75 Samrat Samprati

Due to drought in Kaushambi, a beggar was

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unable to get food. He saw a Jain monk with food and he urged to be given some food. The monk asked him to meet his Guruji Aryasuhasti. The beggar was given knowledge about the matters of next birth and was told to take the monastic order if he wanted to eat. He did so and on the same night after eating food, he passed away and took rebirth as King Samprati. The rest of the story is known to all.

Moral : Nothing is without law & cause and effect.(Parishisht Parva)

76 Ramchandrajai and Sugreev

He was Padmaruchi in one of his past births. He chanted Navkar Mantra to a dying bullock who became King Rushabhdhwaj in later birth he became Sugreev, the younger brother of Vali. Padmaruchi became Ramchandrajai.

Moral : Nothing is without law & cause and effect.



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(Jain Ramayan)

77 Adrakumar

His name was Samayik. His wife's name was Bandhumati. Both took the monastic order but Samayik still felt attraction towards bandhumati. So Bandhumati accepted Sanlekhana and became heavenly God after her death. Samayikmuni also took the Sanlekhana and went to the first heaven. Then he was reborn as Adrakumar and Bandhumati became Shreemati who eventually got salvation.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Treshashti Salaka Charitra, 10th Parva)

78 Rushabhdev

In his last birth Rushabhdev was Chakravarti in Mahavideh Kshetra by the name of Vajranabh & he had four brothers Bahu, Subahu, Peeth and Mahapeeth. All the five brothers took monastic order. Vajranabh became Chaturdas Purvadhara and he did Veas Sthanak Aradhana. Bahu brought the alms for monks and Subahu served all 500 monks. Vajranabh appreciated both the monks. So Peeth and Mahapeeth felt uneasy that they were never appreciated for their studies. Negative feelings developed in their mind. Their souls were

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elevated to Anutter Devlok and from there they were reborn as Lord Rushabhdev, Bharat Chakravarti, Bahubali, Brahmi and Sundari respectively.

Moral : As you sow, So shall you reap.

(Trishashti Pu. Charitra 1st Parva)

ॐ

Tune : तेरा मेरा प्यार अमर

Care for the little beings, care for the tiny creatures, know the rules of लक्ष्य and अलक्ष्य know the doe's and don'ts of eatables.

- 1 Just as you feel bad in pain, so they also cry pain, If you hurt them you cry in exchange, love them save them, be fit and well.
- 2 Don't take cold drinks and stale food, don't eat root vegetables say no to hotel food and wine, bid good-bye to un-eatables.
- 3 Don't drink water without filter, take your dinner before sunset, As you sow so you reap, if past repeats why do you weep ?
- 4 Have a soft place in your heart, care for the weak and small, Eat to live live not to eat, think before you take a bite.

SADHVI

AUDARYA NIDHISHREEJEE

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- 1 Shantilal Manilal Vohera- Nadiyad
- 2 Late Bhailalbai Somchand Parivar - Hanshaben - Halol
- 3 Indiraben - Ratilal Shah - Shantinagar (Idarwala)
- 4 Heet Jignesh Narechania - Ahmedabad
- 5 Bhavya-Vipra-Vishal, Arya, Krupali, Jaya, Bhavna, Nitin, Satyavadi - Ahmedabad
- 6 Ranulaljee Rajeshkumar, Kotadia (Varsha, Vineet, Saumya-Rajnandgaon)
- 7 Hiya Kunal Shah, Reedita Saunak Verdia
- 8 Subhadraaben Jyantilal Nagardas Shah - Khimmat - Palanpur - Banglore
- 9 Pushti, Devarsh, Dhruvi, Yashasvi, Samarth, Vinod K. Shah, Mumbai - Palanpur
- 10 Susheela Shantilal Sethia - Bikaner, Vinita Jain - Ahmedabad
- 11 Chetna-Umesh-Manilal-Lodaya-Solapur
- 12 Prithvi Jain - Pernambut T.N.
- 13 Dilipbhai Vadilal Vasa - Jamnagar
- 14 Khyati Chirag Varan - Ahmedabad
- 15 Vruti Atul Shah (Krishil) - Ahmedabad
- 16 Jas, Mohit, Seema, Piyush, Purna, Tirth - Ahmedabad
- 17 Ramandevi Gyanchand Gandhi - Ahmedabad - Sirohi
- 18 Hitesh Mohanlal Sanghavi (Sushilaben, Paresh, Priti, Kinnari, Mansi - Chennai)
- 19 Disha Bhavin Shah - Ahmedabad
- 20 Shrimati Sukhidevi Sumermalji Vanigotha, Bhinmal-Delhi - Heydrabad
- 21 Dr. Kalpanaben Shah - Seva Rural - Jagadiyajji Dr. Dhara
- 22 Dr. Nirav Dr. Nidhi - Bharuch
- 23 Dr. Samir Shah - Pune
- 24 C.A. Sumit Nirmalbhai Shah - Nagpur
- 25 Dr. Priyank, Dr. Riya Vyara

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4. Sangita Nilesh Kothari
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