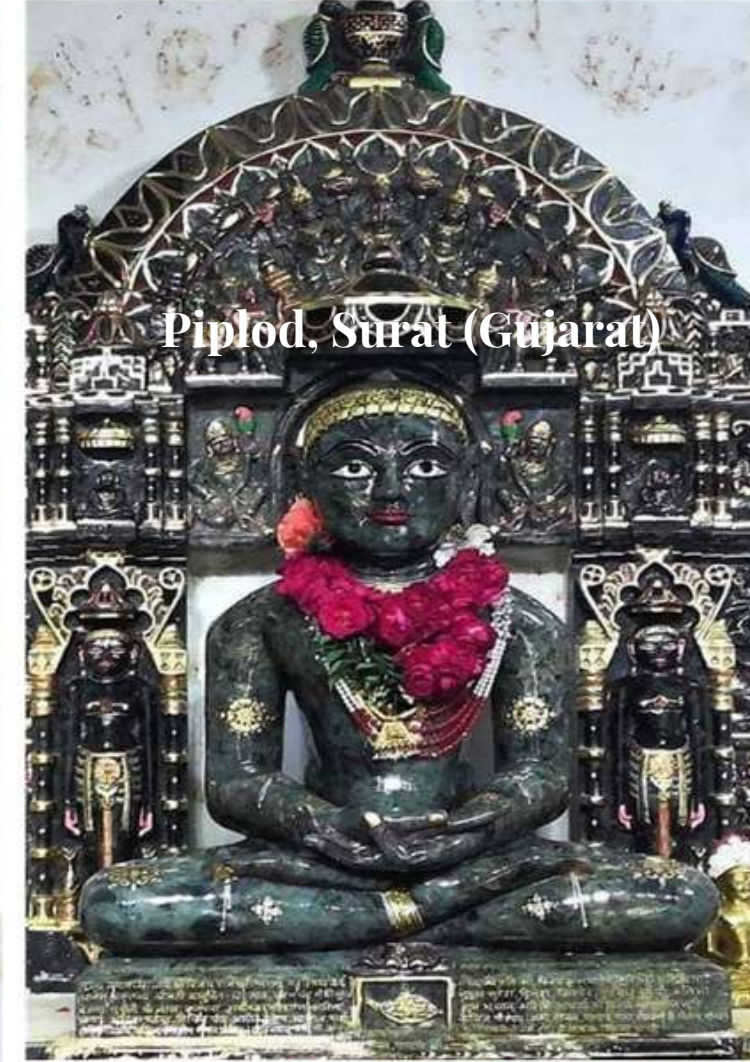




Munisuvrata Swami Jain Derasar , Nairobi



Rajgir



Piplod, Surat (Gujarat)



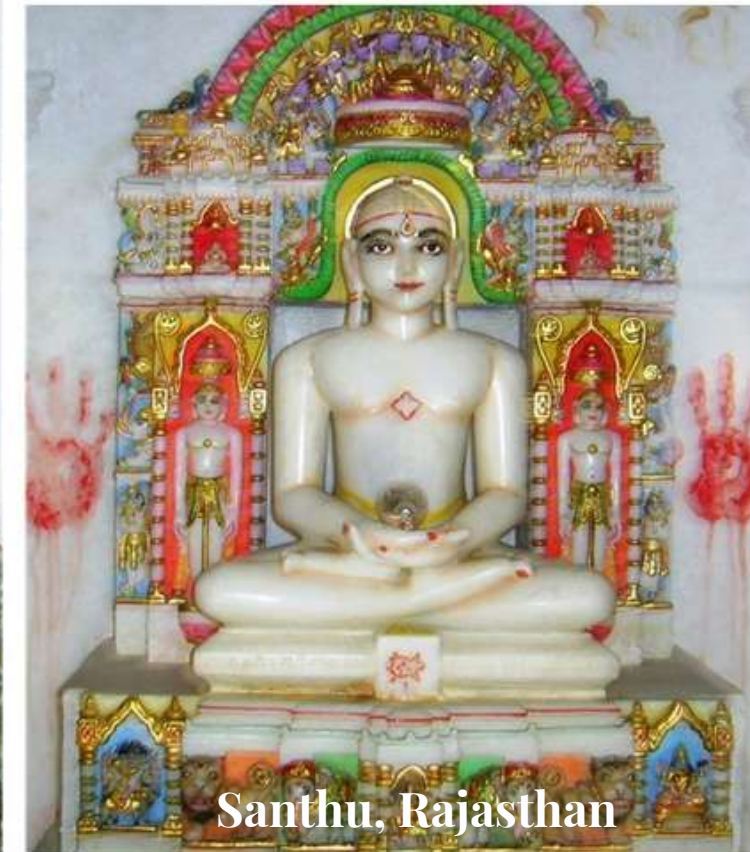
Rajgriha Tirth



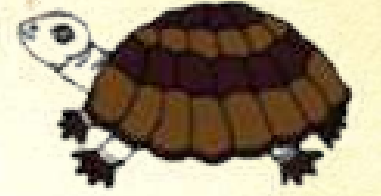
Nashik, Maharashtra



Bharuch, Gujarat



Santhu, Rajasthan



Munisuvrata Diksha Kalyanak

Fagan Sud Baras

On this day, Jains try & do at least
one 'mala' reciting:

"Om Hrim
Shri Munisuvrata Swami
Nāthāya Namah"

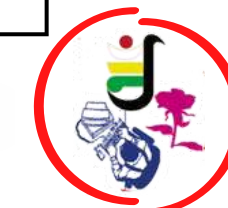


BY KISHOR B SHAH

<i>Know Your Tirthankara</i>	
Munisuvrata Bhagwan - Twentieth Tirthankara	
Father	King Sumitra
Mother	Queen Padmavati Devi
Family / Clan	Ikshvaku
Born In	Rajgriha
Lanchan (Symbol)	Tortoise
Symbolic Colour	Black
After attaining Samyak Darshan, Munisuvrata took three bhavs to attain Moksha.	
Birth 1	As Surshreshta, King of Champa City in Mahavideha as per Jain cosmology. Acquired Tirthankara naam and gotra karma
Birth 2	As a celestial being
Birth 3	Munisuvrata Bhagwan
Height	20 bows
Lifespan	30000 years

Naming	Munisuvrata - Vow like ascetic
Diksha Palanquin	Aparajita
Place of Diksha	Nilaguha Gardens In Rajgriha
Breaking Fast	House of King Brahmadata in Rajgriha
Time as Ascetic	11.5 months
Place of Kevaljnana	Nilaguha Gardens In Rajgriha
Tree	Champa (Campaka)
Deshna (First Sermon)	Yatidharma & Householders dharma
No of Gandharas	18
Yaksha Yakshi	Varundev & Nandgarta Devi
Sangh	Monks - 30K Nuns 50K Laymen - 172K Laywomen - 350K
Place of Moksha	Samet Shikhar
No of Ascetics who attained Moksha with Bhagwan	1000

Panch Kalyanaks
Chavan Klayanak
Shravan Sud Poonam
Janma Kalyanak
Vaishakh Vad Aatham
Diksha Kalyanak
Fagan Sud Baras
Kevaljnana Kalyanak
Maha Vad Baras
Nirvan (Moksha) Kalyanak
Vaishakh Vad Nom





TEN YATI DHARMA

The term 'Yati' means one who endeavours with carefulness and 'Dharma' refers to righteous duties or virtues. These ten principles/virtues are also known as 'dasa vidhi dharma or dasa dharma (ten dharmas) and are considered essential for all Jain mendicants. These ten dharmas are essential guidelines for Jain mendicants to live a life dedicated to spiritual growth, self-control, and ethical living. These ten dharmas provide an alternate, concise way of understanding some of the core facets of Jain philosophy, especially in relation to eliminating the five vices of himsa (violence); asatya (untruthfulness; adattadana (stealing); maithuna (sexual urges and parigraha (possessiveness))

Ksama	Forgiveness
Mardava	Humility
Arjava	Straightforwardness
Shaucha	Contentment
Satya	Truthfulness
Sanyam	Self restraint
Tapa	Penance (austerities)
Tyag	Renunciation
Akinchanya	Non-Attachment
Brahmacharya	Celibacy



TEN YATI DHARMA

Observances of these ten principles/virtues are equally beneficial for Jain laypeople as well as followers of other faiths.

Kshama – Forgiveness -Forbearance

Kshama means compassion, friendliness, and equanimity in all adverse conditions. Forgiveness stems from non-violence. The pure soul by nature is of bliss and not malice or anger. Forbearance helps cultivate forgiveness.

Mardava – Humility

Humility entails gentleness of the heart, politeness, modesty, courtesy and mildness in behaviour. To cultivate this quality of humility, one needs to relinquish passions such as arrogance because of one's caste, family, beauty, wealth, fame, power, intellect, knowledge, achievements, spiritual awakening, penance, and all such traits.

Arjava – Straightforwardness

This means unity of thought, speech, and action. To cultivate this quality, one needs to relinquish being deceitful. Deceit is caused mainly by Rati (liking), Arati (disliking), Bhaya (fear) and Jugupsa (complaining/gossiping).

Shaucha – Contentment

Absence of greed is contentment and purity.

Satya – Truthfulness

Truthfulness means speaking what is beneficial and refraining from harsh words, back biting, derogatory language etc.

Sanyam – Self restraint

This means disciplining mind, speech, and body so as not to injure any living beings and exercising carefulness. Self-restraint is of two types, restraining from inflicting injury to all living beings and detachment from sensual objects.

Tapa – Penance

Penance or austerity is one of the means to exercise self-restraint. Jain scriptures describe six internal and six external austerities.

Tyag – Renunciation

This means renunciation of the possessive attitude for the necessities of life.

Akinchanya – Non-Attachment

This means not resorting to the attitude of ownership in relation to anything whatsoever or the absence of ownership.

Brahmacharya – Celibacy

This means sexual abstinence for Jain ascetics and self-control for Jain laypeople.

These ten Yatidharma are in essence a synopsis of how Jain Dharma is observed and practiced in daily life. The extent at which these are adopted and practiced is an indication of one's level of spirituality from being a layperson householder to a 'sincere moksha bound enlightened Jiva' living the life of a Jain ascetic. Householders observe these ten dharmas partially and the ascetics fully.

