



# Vimalnath Bhagwan

Chavan Kalyanak

Vaishakh Sud Baras

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

**“Om Hrim Shri Vimalnath Parmeshthine Namah”**

**“Giving anyone your time is the most valuable gift you can ever give them”**

**“Time is Too slow for those who wait,  
Too swift for those who fear,  
Too long for those who grieve,  
Too short for those who rejoice,  
But for those who love,**

**Time is eternity.”**

**HENRY VAN DYK.**



## Know Your Tirthankara

<b>Vimalnath Bhagwan - Thirteenth Tirthankara</b>	
<b>Father</b>	King Kratvarm
<b>Mother</b>	Queen Shyama Devi
<b>Family / Clan</b>	Ikshvaku
<b>Born In</b>	Kampilyapur (now known as Kamplipuri or Kampilya)
<b>Lanchan (Symbol)</b>	Boar (wild pig)
<b>Symbolic Colour</b>	Golden Complexion
After attaining Samyak Darshan, Vimalnath took three bhavs to attain Moksha.	
<b>Birth 1</b>	as King Padmasen. He eventually rescinded his kingdom and took Diksha. He worshipped an Arihant with so much devotion resulting in acquiring the Tirthankara-naam-gotra-karma
<b>Birth 2</b>	As a celestial being
<b>Birth 3</b>	Vimalnath Bhagwan
<b>Height</b>	60 Bows
<b>Lifespan</b>	6,000,000 Years

## KAMPILYAPUR TIRTH, UTTAR PRADESH INDIA



### Panch Kalyanaks

Chavan Klayanak
Vaishakh Sud Baras
Janma Kalyanak
Maha Sud Trij
Diksha Kalyanak
Maha Sud Choth
Kevaljnana Kalyanak
Posh Sud Chhath
Nirvan (Moksha) Kalyanak
Jeth Vad Satam

<b>Naming</b>	Vimala means 'pure' in Sanskrit. During her pregnancy. – Queen Queen Shyama Devi body and intellect were 'pure' – <u>vimala</u>
<b>Diksha Palanquin</b>	Devadattā
<b>Place of Diksha</b>	Sahasramravana Forest
<b>Breaking Fast</b>	house of King Jaya in the town of Dhanyakaṭa.
<b>Time as Ascetic</b>	2 Years
<b>Place of Kevaljnana</b>	Sahasramravana Forest
<b>Tree</b>	A variety of Jambu tree
<b>Deshna (First Sermon)</b>	Bodhi Durlabh Bhavna – Unattainability of right faith, knowledge, and conduct
<b>No of Gandharas</b>	57 – Chief Gandhara – Mandara
<b>Yaksha   Yakshi</b>	Ṣaṅmukha  Vidita
<b>Sangh</b>	Monks – 68K Nuns 100800i Laymen – 208K Laywomen – 434K
<b>Place of Moksha</b>	Samet Shikhar together with 6000 other ascetics.



# INTERFAITH

## Buddhism – Jainism Comparison

### Buddhism:

- The Supreme is completely transcendent and can be described as: Sunya (zero), a void, an emptiness, state of non-being
- At nirvana, Being turns into a state of non-being, emptiness void, or Sunya. Being loses its identity and becomes nothing. The future vanishes, the past vanishes, and one lives at the present moment
- In Samsar (world) a being is a combination of physical and mental forces/energies.
- Desire "thirst" to be and to become is the root cause of suffering and rebirth.
- Life's aim is to end suffering through Nirvana, which is passionless peace, perfect insight, enlightenment, perfect knowledge, immortality
- Man's true nature is divine and eternal
- Preaching - The greatness of self giving love and compassion towards all creatures
- Middle path consist of living moderately and avoiding extremes
- Scriptures - Tripitika for Theravad sect, Sutras for Mahayan sect
- Written in Pali language (vernacular)

**SiddhārthaGautama** was a spiritual teacher who founded Buddhism. In most Buddhist traditions, he is regarded as the Supreme Buddha (of our age, "Buddha" meaning "awakened one" or "the enlightened one." The time of his birth and death are uncertain: most early 20th-century historians dated his lifetime as c. 563 BCE to 483 BCE. but more recent opinion dates his death to between 486 and 483 BCE or, according to some, between 411 and 400 BCE. By tradition, Gautama is said to have been born in the small state of Kapilavastu, in what is now Nepal, and later to have taught primarily throughout regions of eastern India such as Magadha and Kośala

### Jainism:

- God is a pure consciousness or perfected soul without any karma attached to it
- The primary goal is to become a perfected (liberated) soul, known as Siddha or God
- At liberation the soul remains finite, lives in Moksha forever, and never loses its identity
- Every living being is eternal, individual, and capable of becoming perfect
- The path of liberation is to follow: right perception, right knowledge, and right conduct
- One must conquer one's desire by one's own effort to attain liberation
- Our intention behind our actions of body, mind, and speech bind karma particles to us in this world
- Nonviolence followed in action, thought, and speech is the highest religion
- Self purification, penance, austerity, and meditation are essential for liberation
- Scriptures - Agam Sutras - written in Ardha-magdhi language (vernacular)
- Scriptures guide moral and spiritual life to ultimately attain liberation

Mahavir and Buddha were **contemporaries**. There is no historical record of them ever meeting. Both Mahavir and the Buddha preached in Bihar during their lives. Bihar is considered to be the cradle of both Jainism and Buddhism. There are more than sixty references to Mahavir in Buddhist literature. This has added considerably to our knowledge of Mahavir's life.

