

SAMBHAVNATH BHAGWAN JANMA & DIKSHA KALYANAKS



**Sambhavnath
Janma Kalyanak
Magsar Sud Chaudas**

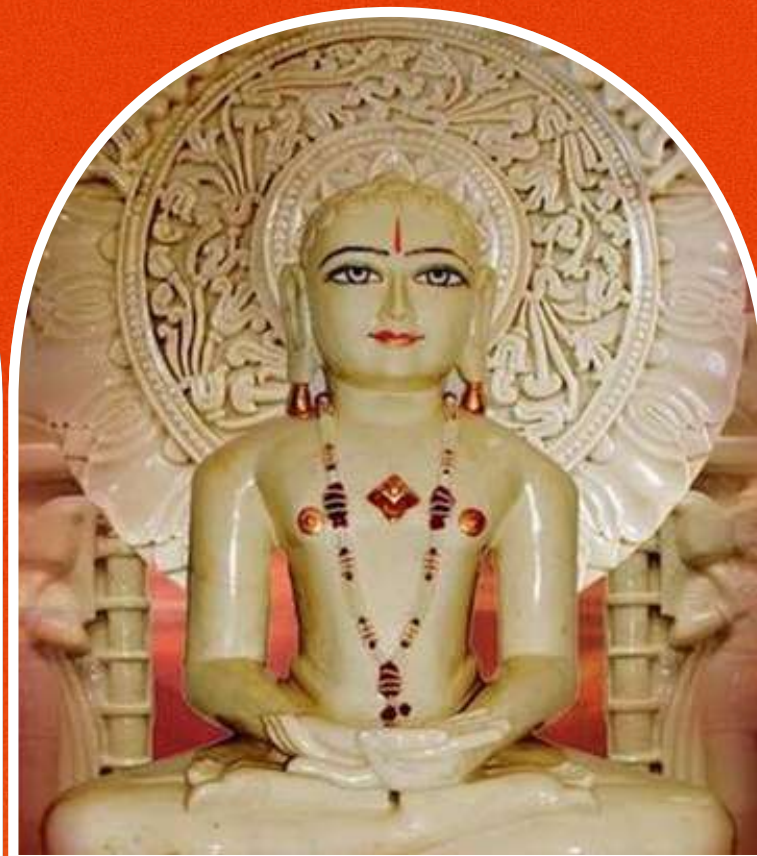
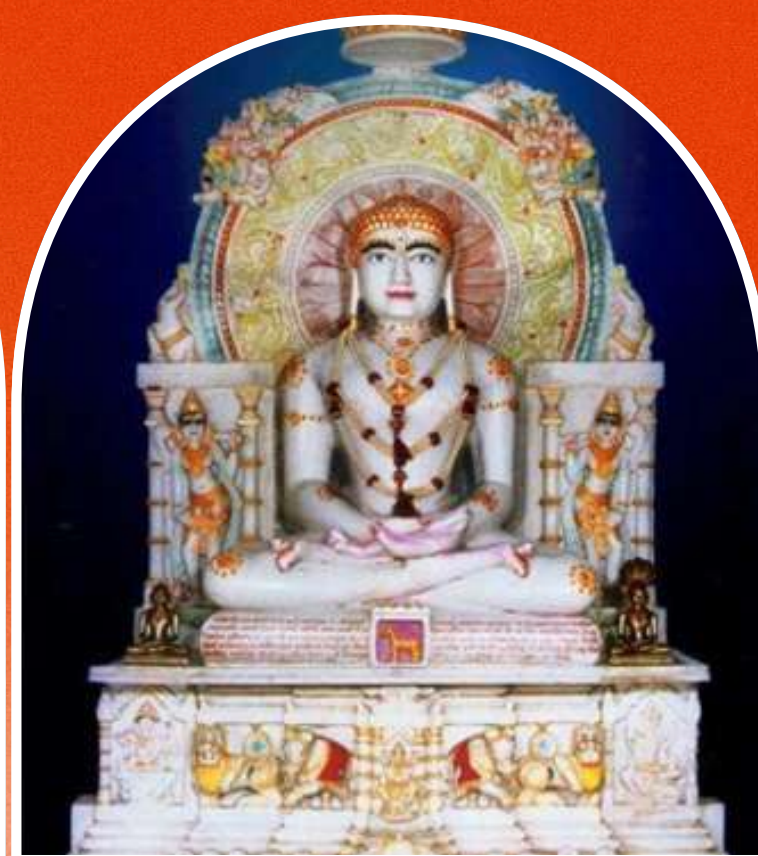
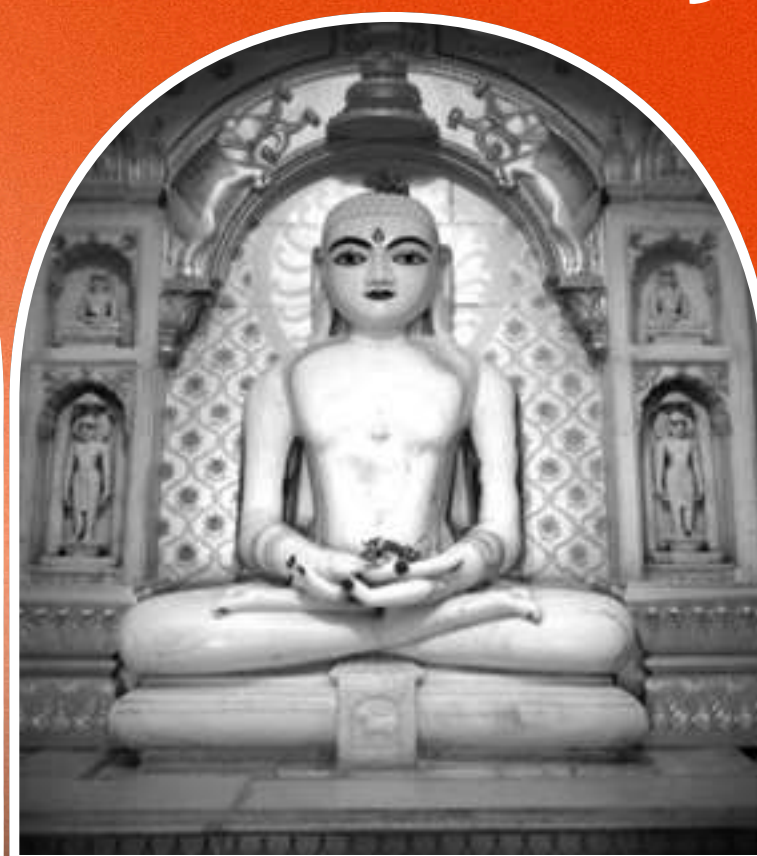
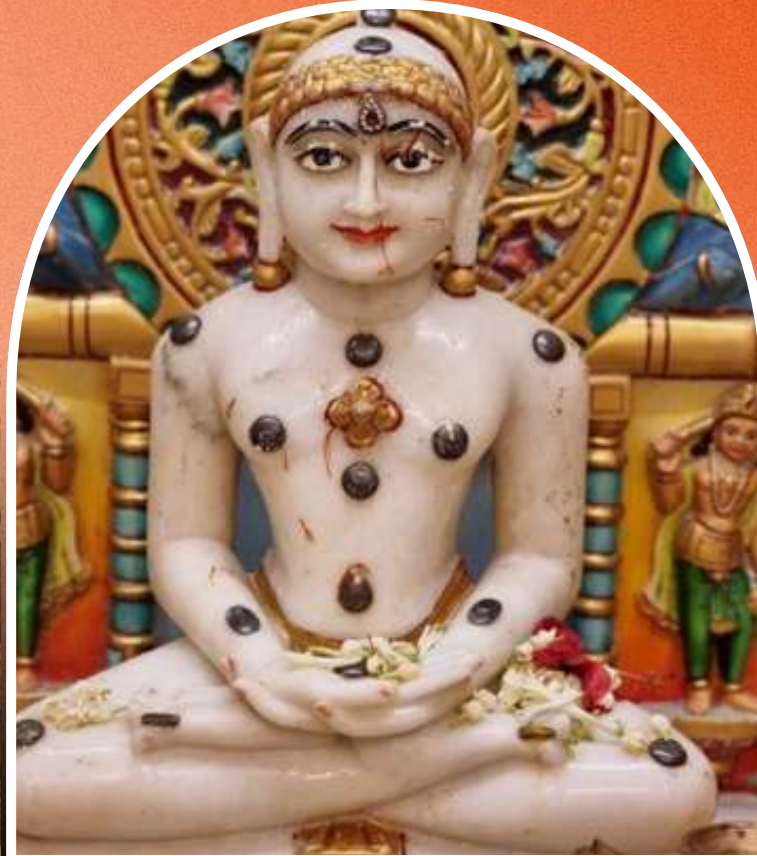
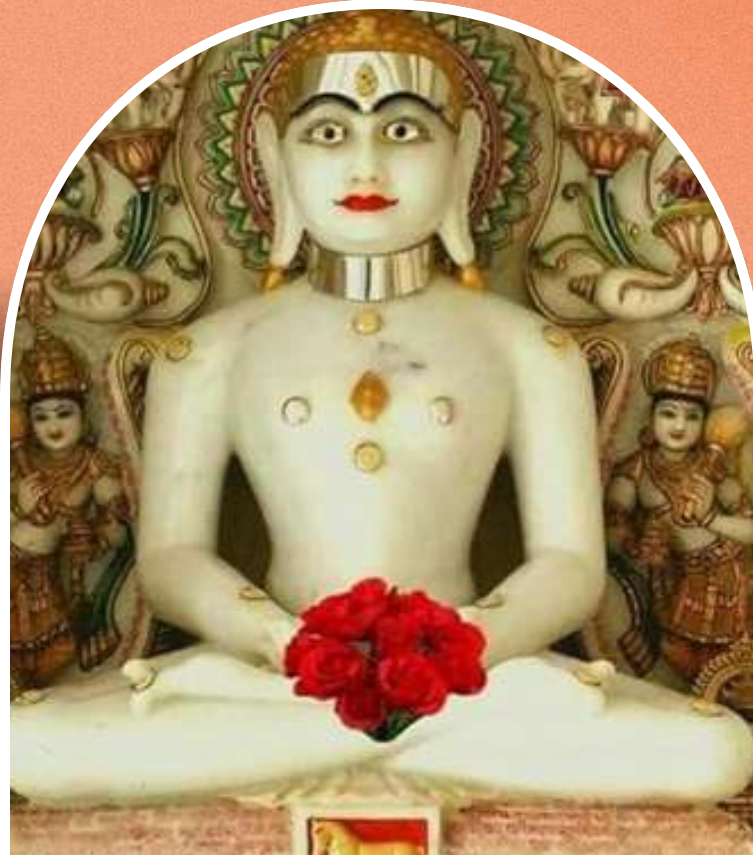
On this day, Jains try & do at least
one 'mala' reciting:

**“Om Hrim Sambhavnath
Arhate Namah”**

**Sambhavnath
Diksha Kalyanak
Magsar Sud Poonam**

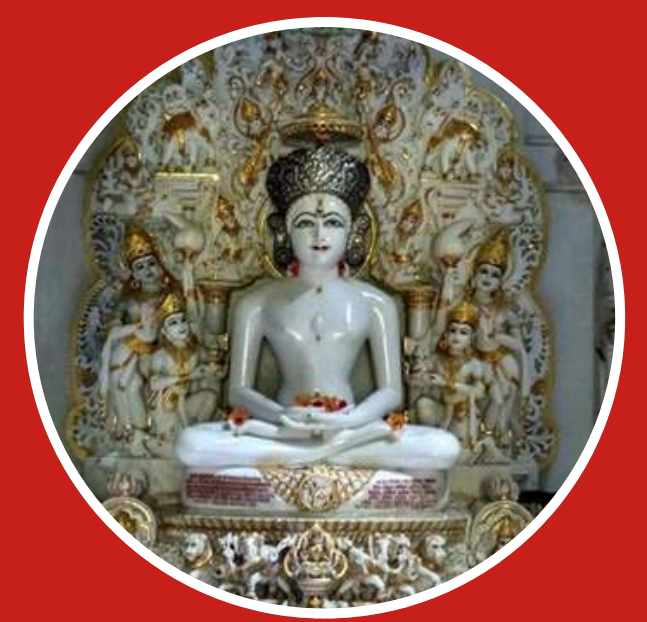
On this day, Jains try & do at least
one 'mala' reciting:

**“Om Hrim Sambhavnath
Nathay Namah”**





SAMBHAVNATH BHAGWAN



Sambhavnath (also spelled as Sambhavanath, Sambhava) is the Third Tirthankara of the current time cycle.

Parents: King Jitari and Queen Sena Devi

Born in Shravasti, which is a town in Shravasti district in the Indian State of Uttar Pradesh. . It is near the Rapti river in the northeastern part of Uttar Pradesh, India, close to the Nepalese border. It was the capital of the ancient Indian Kingdom of Kosala and the place where the Buddha is said to have lived most, after his enlightenment. According to Jain texts, Mahavir visited Shravasti numerous times and spent one monsoon season here, hosted by a wealthy merchant named Nandinipriya. Many ancient Jain scholars such as Kapila and Keshi also studied in Shravasti.

His **symbol (Lanchan)** is horse and is said to be of golden complexion.

After attaining Samyak Darshan, Sambhavnath took three bhavs to attain Moksha.

Birth 1: King Vipulvahan of Kshempuri City in the Airavat area in the continent Dhatikhanda, as per Jain cosmology. He was one of the finest Kings, soft hearted, full of mercy and compassionate , he was devoid of any ego. He used to donate with a pure heart.

He was very famous for his generous deeds because he used to do it without any ego.

The King was also very spiritual and interested in religious activities, including meditation, worshipping Tirthankaras, spiritual studies, observing the twelve vrats of Shravaks. Once, the city experienced a devastating drought, creating extreme situations, where everyone faced a lot of difficulties. Lack of rainfall created scarcity of crops. The lack of food caused civil disobedience and anarchy. No one was practicing religion. When the King became aware of this situation, he felt he was dutybound to assist and protect his people from this tragedy. He instructed his staff that all his money, food, and water should be used for consumption by the the Chaturvidh Sangh, i.e., the Sadhus and Sadhvis, and Shravaks and Shravikas. He further said, "Thereafter, if anything is left, only that should be given to me, or else, I will fast." During the drought, there were many occasions when the king remained unfed and thirsty. He did this without any expectation in return.

As a result of this sublime feeling of compassion, King Vipulvahan acquired unique purity of soul and earned the Tirthankara-naam-and-gotra-karma.

One day, he observed dense rain clouds being scattered by wind. Looking at the broken clouds, he realised that everything is temporary, that Sansar is also evanescent like the clouds he just observed. Thus, a feeling of intense detachment grew in him. His Moha got dissolved and he overcame all worldly attachments. He renounced his Kingdom, handing it to his son and took diksha from Acarya Swayamprabhsuri. At the end of his life, he had a peaceful death.





Birth 2: as a celestial being, spending a long lifespan, in the ninth heaven, called Anat as per Jain cosmology.

Birth 3: As Sambhavnath Bhagwan. Queen Sena Devi saw fourteen auspicious dreams, indicating that the baby was destined to be a Tirthankara. The pregnancy period was of nine months, seven and half days. The 56 Dik-Kumaris and 64 Indras came to celebrate the birth ceremonies as per custom. Whilst pregnant, the Kingdom harvested abundant crops, due to the auspicious influence of the pious soul of the unborn baby. The baby, when born was named Sambhav. He was born with three kinds of knowledge – namely Shrut, Mati and Avadhi Jnana.

Sambhavnath grew up in royal comfort, but hardly ever took more than a cursory interest in the luxurious royal lifestyle. Eventually, he succeeded his father. After a long successful and peacefully reign, he decided to become an ascetic and took diksha, after donating for one year – varsidaan. Sitting in a divine palanquin named Siddhardha, he took diksha in Sahastramra forest along with 1000 other Kings. He observed a two day fast and broke his fast with kher (rice pudding) at the house of King Surendradutta.

After 14 years as an ascetic, Sambhavnath achieved Kevaljnana under a Shal tree in Sahastramra forest, in Shravasti. He had 102 Gandharas – Chief Gandhara was Charu. Sambhavnath Bhagwan's Sangh comprised of 200K monks, 336K nuns led by Shyama Adi, 293K Laymen and 536K laywomen. His spiritual attendants - Yaksha is Trimukha and Yaksi is Duritarii as per Svetambara tradition.

His first sermon (deshna) was on **Anitya Bhavana** – meditation on the impermanence of all worldly things. Life, youth, wealth, fame, relations and property, everything is impermanent – therefore, one should not be attached to them.

After a total lifespan of 6,000,000 years, he achieved nirvana in Sammet Shikhar.

B B B B B B

