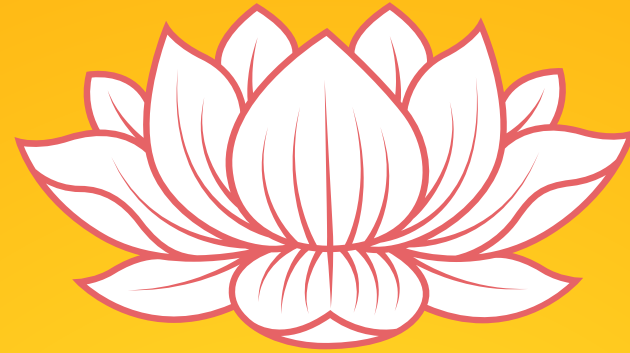


PADMAPRABHU SWAMI



Lanchan (Symbol): Lotus

**Chavan
Kalyanak**

Posh Vad Chhath

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

"Om Hrim Shri
Padmaprabhu Swami
Parmeshthine Namah"



If you can't mediate, pause
before every sip of coffee or tea.

If you can't pray, simply say
'thank you' before every meal.

If you can't manifest, enjoy
what's already yours.

And if you can't journal, talk
to yourself on the car.

There is no spirituality rulebook.

Just show up for yourself in
ways that feel good to you.

Your kindness speaks louder than your car, your
heart shines brighter than your house, and your
integrity matters more than your income.

Your compassion outweighs your credentials, your
authenticity is worth more than your address, and
your character surpasses any career title.

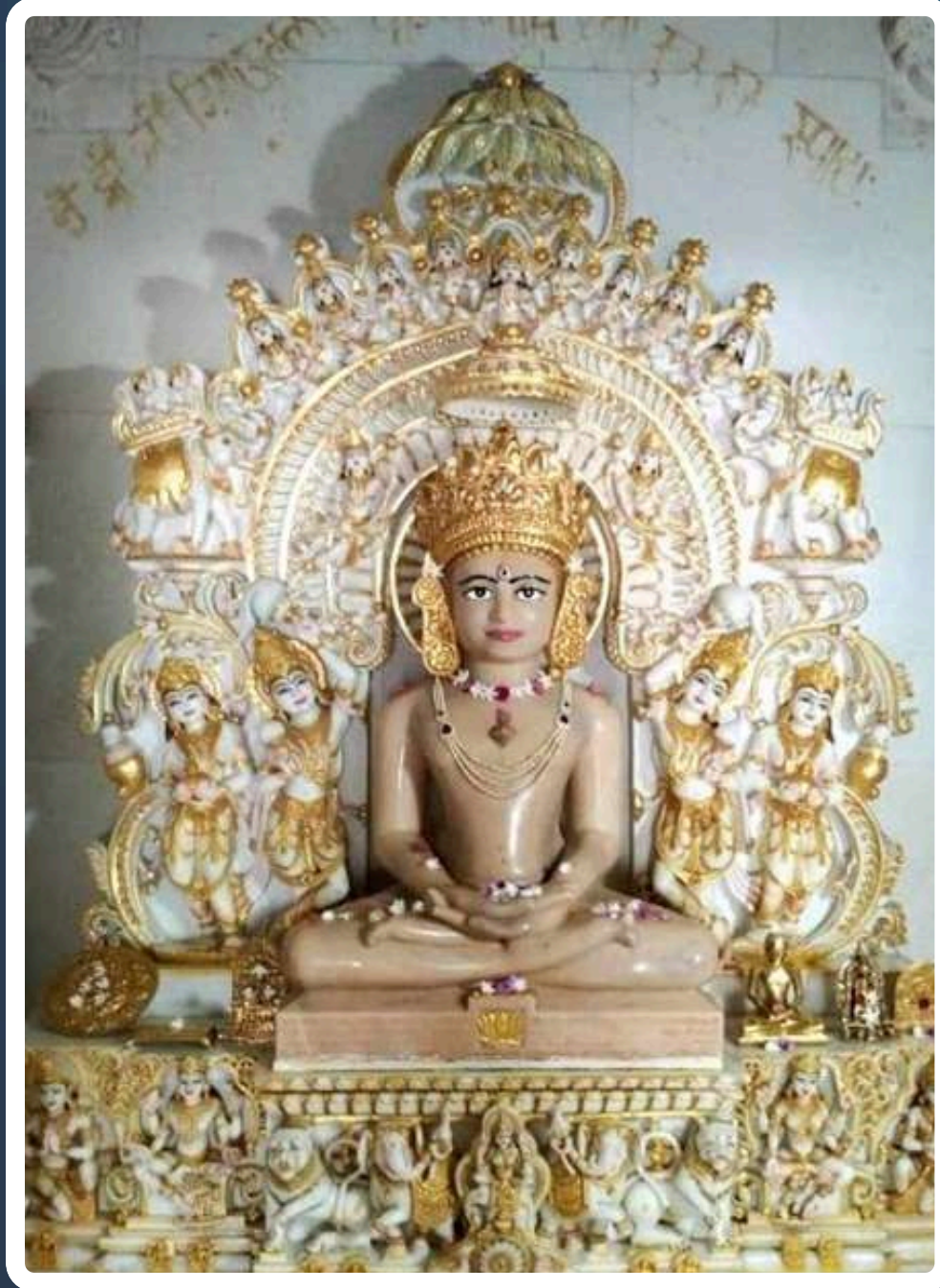
The way you make others feel will be remembered
long after they have forgotten what you wear or
where do you live.

Your grace under pressure tells more about you
than your possessions, and your genuine spirit is
worth more than any status symbol.

*Be rich in what truly counts - humanity, empathy,
and the courage to remain true to your values.*

These are the real measures of wealth that no bank
can hold.

..... Vex King



**PADMAPRABHU SWAMI
KAUSHAMBI TIRTH**

Bhagwan Padmaprabhu's life story illuminates the power of renunciation, spiritual devotion, and adherence to ahimsa and other Jain virtues. He exemplified that the path to liberation is open to all, from prince to pauper, through sincere effort. In an age of materialism and conflict, his message of non-violence and detachment remains urgently relevant – a reminder to seek inward for lasting happiness, live simply and cause no harm.

Padmaprabhu Swami's journey from a prince to a Tirthankara exemplifies the Jain path of purification of the soul and the attainment of ultimate liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

Reflecting on Padmaprabhu Swami's journey inspires us to ignite our own inner light of wisdom and compassion.

The life of Padmaprabhu Swami teaches us some valuable lessons:

- Detachment from worldly pleasures and renunciation (taking diksha) are key to spiritual progress. Padmaprabhu, and even King Aparajit in his previous birth, did not hesitate to give up their royal privileges to take diksha, in the pursuit of enlightenment.
- Intense spiritual practices and unwavering commitment to the path of Dharma can lead one to the highest state of self-realization, as seen from Padmaprabhu attaining Kevala Jnana within 6 months.
- The inevitability of pain and suffering in the cycle of birth and death across different life forms.
- His teachings emphasized detachment from worldly life as the key to escaping the cycle of birth and death
- Human birth is extremely rare and precious, providing an opportunity for liberation.

KAUSHAMBI TIRTH



Panch Kalyanaks

Chavan Klayanak

Posh Vad Chhath

Janma Kalyanak

Aaso Vad Baras

Diksha Kalyanak

Aaso Vad Teras

Kevaljnana Kalyanak

Chaitra Sud Poonam

Nirvan (Moksha) Kalyanak

Kartik Vad Agiyaras

Know Your Tirthankara

Padmaprabhu Swami Bhagwan – Sixth Tirthankara
(Also known as Padmaprabha and Padmaprabhanath)

Father	King Dhar
Mother	Queen Susima
Family / Clan	Ikshvaku
Born In	Kaushambi – about 60 kms from Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh. India
Lanchan (Symbol)	Lotus
Symbolic Colour	Reddish Complexion
After attaining Samyak Darshan, Padmaprabhu Swami took three bhavs to attain Moksha.	
Birth 1	As Maharaja Aparajita – King of Sushima town in the Purva Mahavideh area As a result of his long spiritual practices, he acquired the auspicious Tirthankara-naam-gotra karma..
Birth 2	As a celestial being
Birth 3	Padmaprabhu Swami Bhagwan
Height	250 Bows

Naming	lotus flowers (padma-shaiyya).
Diksha Palanquin	Nirvṛttikara
Place of Diksha	Sahasrāmravana grove
Breaking Fast	Hse of King Somadeva in the town of Brahmasthal
Time as Ascetic	Six months
Place of Kevaljnana	Sahasrāmravana grove
Tree	Banyan Tree
Deshna (First Sermon)	Sansar Bhavana, describing the pain and suffering one has to undergo in the four life forms (chaar gatiyo naa dukho)
No of Gandharas	107 – Chief Gandhara – Suvrata
Yaksha Yakshi	Kusuma Acyuta
Sangh	Monks – 336K Nuns 420K Laymen – 276K Laywomen – 500,005
Place of Moksha	Samet Shikhar
No of Ascetics who attained Moksha with Bhagwan	1000
Lifespan	30,00,000 Purvas

SANSAR BHAVANA

No Permanent Relationships in the World

*Daan Bina Nirdhan Dukhi, Trishna Vash Dhanvaan,
Khaoo Na Sukh Sansaar Mein, Sab Jag Dekho Chhaan*

The poor are unhappy because they do not have money. The rich are never content with what they have. There is no happiness in this world. I have searched the entire world for it.

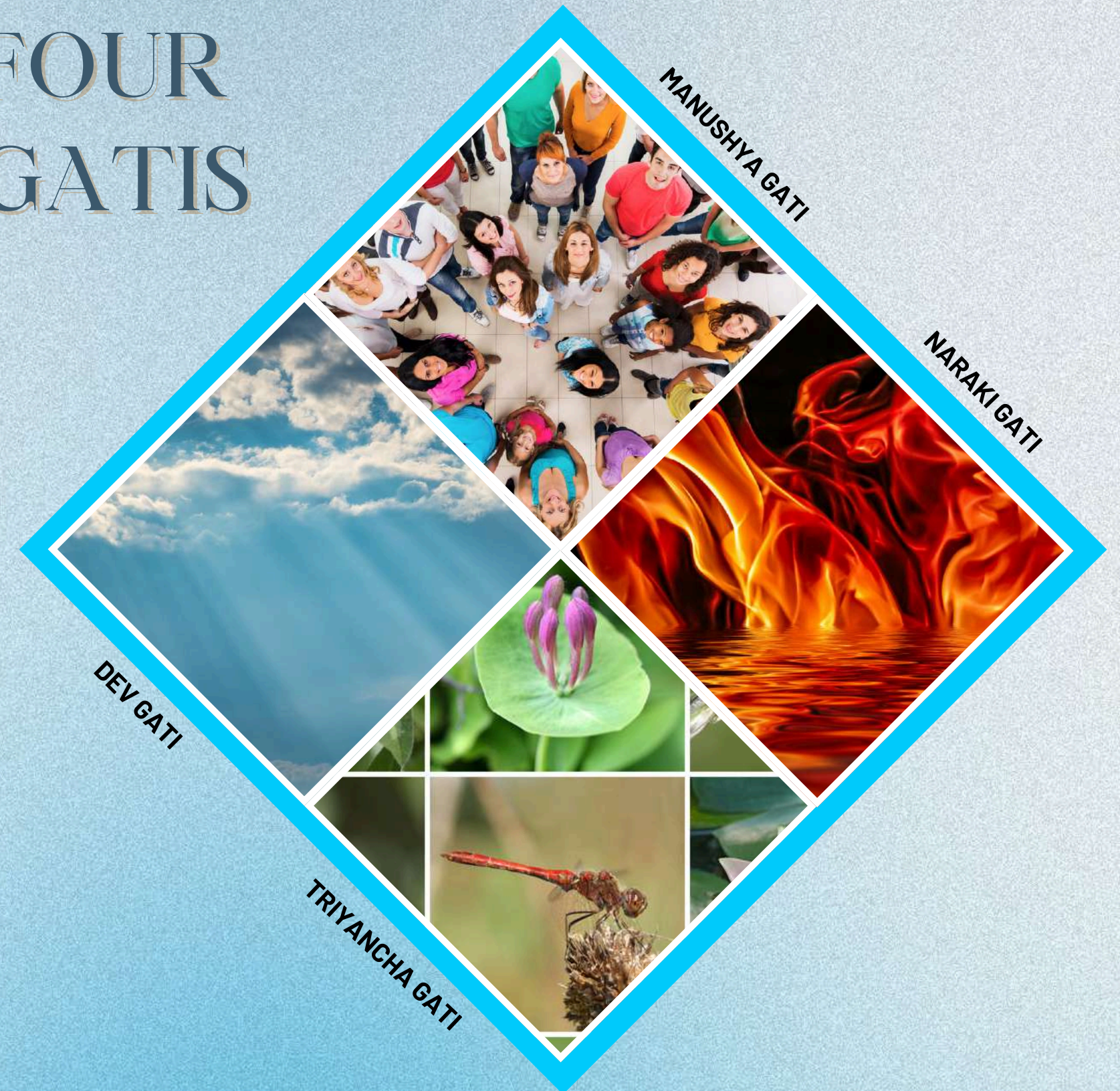
Sansar Bhavana' refers to contemplation of this sorrowful transmigration of the soul in the four gatis and further deliberation on the key issue - "when shall I get free from this cycle of birth and death; when shall I attain true happiness and bliss?"

Contemplation on 'Sansar Bhavana' helps an aspirant to understand the relation of the Self with the Universe and realise that wealth, power, sensual pleasures and all other materialistic things cannot give true happiness. True happiness can come with detachment, not attachment, to the material world.

Continuous contemplation of this Bhavana leads one to ponder whether we are in Sansar or is the Sansar within us? One comes to the conclusion that there is nothing wrong in living in Sansar but let the 'Sansar' not live within us.

Just as a boat can sail and reach the shore as long as water is outside but will sink if water is inside. Likewise, detachment from the worldly things and pleasures helps an aspirant to float across the ocean of Sansar and reach the ultimate destination – Moksha.

FOUR GATIS



- Manushya Gati – Human beings
- Dev Gati – Heavenly beings living in the heavens.
- Triyancha Gati – Animal, birds, insects, plants, vegetation
- Naraki Gati – Infernal beings living in hells.

