

Jai Jinendra

Brief Explanation about Various Pujas we perform at our Temple.

1. Snatra Puja:

This is a common Puja widely performed by most of the Deravasi Jain worshipers. It is also a starting Puja before any other main Puja.

Snatra Puja has been created by Pandit Shri Veer Vijayji Maharaj in a very poetic style. It illustrates the celebration of two of the auspicious (out of five) events (Kalyanaks) occurring in last life of Tirthankar Bhagwan. This Puja and celebration is for all Tirthankars and not specific to any particular one. Two Kalyanaks narrated in this Puja are Chyavan (conception) and Janma (birth) of Tirthankar. After this life the soul of Tirthankar reaches its climax and achieves liberation from life and death cycle (attains Moksha). This Puja recital explains the effect of Bhagawan's birth on the whole universe, narrates how glorious the occasion was and how much joys were shared by all the living souls including all heavenly souls. Puja in end includes Ashta Prakari Puja and wishes Shanti (peace) for all living beings and rejoices the event by performing Aarti, Mangal Divo, Shanti Kalash and Chaitya Vandan.

Total time duration is approximately 90 minutes.

2. Adeshwar Bhagawan's Panch Kalyanak Puja:

This puja is also known as Panch Kalyanak Puja of Adinath – Rushabhdev Bhagwan. It has been created by Shri Dharma Dhurandhar Vijayji Maharaj.

Puja narrates all five auspicious events of Adeshwar Bhagawan's life (Chyavan-Conception, Janma-Birth, Diksha-Monkhood, Kevalgyan-achieving Pire and Perfect Knowledge and Nirvan-Moksha-Complete Liberation from life and death cycle).

Puja talks about last 13 life cycles (Bhavs) of Adeshwar Bhagawan (last 13th being Rushabhdev-Adeshwar) and how this great soul earned the seeds of "SAMKIT" in the first "BHAV" of "Dhan Sarthvah Merchant" by looking after the wellbeing of Sadhu Maharaj(s)' journey (VIHAR) even in the toughest environment.

In 13th Bhav time frame Shri Dhurandhar Vijayji Maharaj explains the unthinkable and effortless, innocent life style blessed by "Kalpa Vruksha" (Trees with ability to fulfill the

desires) and declining time when two brothers like King Bharat and Bahubali were ready to kill each other to establish full sovereignty.

Puja talks about the greatest and first teacher (Rushabhdev) who taught everything to the mankind (from cooking, arts, science and all the way up to salvation of individual soul).

Puja also describes how well Rushabhdev worshipped the most auspicious Pilgrimage place of “Shatrunjay Giri” (Palitana) which was visited by him for countless times (for 99 Purvas – each Purva means 8.4 X 8.4 million).

The last of the Ashtaprakari Pujas illustrates Bhagawan Rushabhdev’s Nirvan on Ashtapad Giri.

Total Puja time is 120 to 150 minutes.

3. Navvanu Prakari Puja:

This Puja has been created by Pandit Shri Veer Vijayji Maharaj (about 279 years back). It is a poetic creation by Veer Vijayji Maharaj to worship “Shatrunjay Mahatirth”. As we know this tirth is also known as “Sidhdhachalam”, “Palitana” and many other historical and auspicious names.

There are eleven sub-pujas in this “Navvanu Prakari Puja”. In each Puja there is a historical count of nine (9) names by which this tirth place is known (totaling 99 names).

As it is noted in Jain scriptures the first tirthankar Shri Rushabhdev Bhagawan had visited this auspicious pilgrim place for ninety nine (99) PURVA times (each PURVA = 8.4 x 8.4 million). Panditji has described the visits of countless great liberated souls to this auspicious land and attainment of MOKSH by 20 tirthankars of this “Chauvisi” on this tirth.

The narration in this Puja tells us about rebuilding of the tirth place (JIRNODHDHAR) by many great and brave souls of “Shravak-Shravikas”, Merchants and Kings. It also talks about change in size (area) of this tirth place with change in time cycle. But it reiterates the ETERNITY (Sasvat State) of this tirth.

Puja starts with a Snatra Puja followed by Navvanu Prakari Puja, Aarti – Mangal Divo, Shanti Kalash and Chaitya Vandan.

Total time duration could be 150 to 175 minutes.

4. Sattar-Bhedi Puja

This Puja has been created by Shri Atmanandji Maharaj.

We (at Detroit center) are still trying to understand more about the meaning and purpose of this Puja. We will update this file once we get deeper and authentic information.

It seems that this Puja is in reference to seventeen different types of Bhed. Shravak(s) and Shravikas(s) in search of ultimate goals of achieving MOKSHA (liberation) perform this Puja to praise the virtues of Bhagawan. The puja is brings us in total celebrative mood.

Guru Maharaj has structured this Puja with 108 Gathas (stanzas) inspiring us to praise Tirthankar Bhagawan.

This Sattar-Bhedi Puja was created and performed for the first time in Samvat 1919 (144 years back)

Total Puja time (including Snatra Puja, Main Puja, Aarti, Mangal Divo, Shanti Kalash and Chaityavandan) could be 150 to 175 minutes.

5. Baar-Vratni Puja:

This Puja has been created by Pandit Shri Veer Vijayji Maharaj in Samvat 1887.

It has 13 sub Pujas (one for Samyaktva and other 12 for Twelve Vratas – Vows) that Shravak – Shravika should be observe to attain ultimate liberation (Moksha Gati).

In this time period of 5th Aara (with absence of Tirthankar Bhagawan to guide us) Panditji has created this Puja as a guideline (message from Bhagawan) to observe 12 Vratas and diminish our Karmas.

- First Puja explains the meaning of Samyaktva (to recognize TRUE Dev, Guru and Dharma)
- Second Puja explains 1st of Baar Vratas “Pranatipat” (not to kill any living being).

- Third Puja tells 2nd Vrata of “not to tell a lie” (to tell the truth).
- Fourth Puja speaks of 3rd Vrata of “not to steal” (to be honest).
- Fifth Puja gives us the message of 4th Vrata of “to be a person of good character” (not to cheat morally).
- Sixth Puja illustrates 5th Vrata of “Tyag – Giving Up” (Parigrah Pariman Roop Anuvrata).
- Seventh Puja is about 6th Vrat of “Dishi Pariman” (to travel with a limited distance in mind).
- Eighth Puja talks about 7th Vrata of “limited Upabhog – Paribhog” (to live a life with good restrain)
- Ninth Puja is about 8th Vrata called “Anarth Dand” (not to punish anyone without any fault).
- Tenth Puja explains 9th Vrata of “practicing Samayik” and observing
- “Jiv Daya” like Sadhu – Sadhvi Maharaj.
- Eleventh Puja is about 10th Vrata called “Shiksha Vrata” (to live a life with some sort of Pachchhakhan).
- Twelfth Puja is for 11th Vrata of “observing Paushadh” (to spend the time like Sadhu – Sadhvi Maharaj).
- Thirteenth Puja is for 12th Vrata of “Atithi Samvibhav” (to look after the care of Sadhu – Sadhviji Maharaj for Aahar – Gochari and other needs).

During the time of Bhagawan Mahavir Shrivak(s) and Shrivika(s) took these 12 Vratas. By creating this Puja Panditji has given an invaluable opportunity to all of us to recite, remember and observe these Vratas by praising Tirthankar Bhagawan.

Taking into the count of 124 “Atishayas” Panditji has composed this Puja with total 124 Gathas (Stanzas).

Total Puja time (including Snatra Puja, main puja, Aarti, Mangal Divo, Shanti Kalash and Chaitya Vandan) could be 150 to 175 minutes.

6. Shri Navpadjini Puja:

This puja has been created by Shri Padmavijayaji Maharaj. It illustrates nine most auspicious “Padas” shown in “Sidhdha Chakra Plate”. They are “Arihant”, “Sidhdha”, “Acharya”, “Upadhyay” and “Sadhu” as first five specific identities to whom we ought to worship and other four are the virtues that we ought to implement in our lives – “Darshan”, “Gyan”, “Charitrya” and “Tap”.

Saying same thing in different way is – first five are “Gunis” and last four are most auspicious “Gunas”.

Sincere and systematic worship of these Nine Padas (Nav-Pad) helps our souls in the upliftment. These Navpadas are also associated with Sidhdha Chakra Pujan and Ayambil Oli Tapscharya (penance). The story of King Shripal and Queen Mayanasundari is directly linked to pujan (worship) of these Nav-Padas.

There are nine sub pujas narrating and reciting the glory of nine auspicious padas. First five pujas are to worship “Panch Parmesthi” and last four pujas are for the virtues that we should implement in our lives to go forward on path of complete liberation (Moksha). In first five pujas the virtues of each state (identity) are explained for our own good to understand, worship, to stay away from misconception and to purify our souls.

This Puja’s meaning leads us to the heart of basic philosophy of Jain Religion and protects us from “Mithyatva Dasha” (a state of confusion and incorrect understanding).

Total Puja time (including Snatra Puja, main puja, Aarti, Mangal Divo, Shanti Kalash and Chaitya Vandan) could be 120 to 150 minutes.

7. Antaray Karma Nivaran Puja:

This puja has been created by Pandit Shri Veer Vijayji Maharaj.

This Puja is very meaningful for all of us to understand the journeys of our souls in four different “Gatis” (Manushya, Tiryanch, Devlok and Narki). It also explains why and how we go round and round in these four Gatis and what we should do to plunge out of it to achieve complete liberation.

It is an Ashtaprakari Puja (meaning 8 sub pujas). With our familiarity of four Ghatiya Karmas and four Aghatiya Karmas Panditji explains us the very existence and deep roots of "Antaray Karma" (one of the powerful among four Ghatiya Karmas).

In these eight sub Pujas Panditji has illustrated the causes by which soul gets bonded with each of these Karmas and the end results of miseries from each bondage. Panditji has alerted us to prevent such bondage (Samvar) and has also shown us the path of diminishing these Karmas (Nirjara).

Five main groupings of Antaray Karmas described in this Puja are: "Danantaray" (unwillingness to do Daan – give assistance to others in spite of all available resources on hand), "Labhantaray" (an act of resolution for own self by depriving others from their comforts – resulting in unhappiness with the bondage), "Bhogantaray" (one cannot experience happiness due to the bondage and even with all available resources on hand), "Upbhogantaray" (leaving a big gap between having it and making a use of it due to Karma Bandh) and last one is "Viryantaray Karma" (in spite of having all physical strength one becomes timid and lazy due to the Karma Bandh).

Total Puja time (including Snatra Puja, main puja, Aarti, Mangal Divo, Shanti Kalash and Chaitya Vandan) could be 120 to 150 minutes

8. Shri Parshwanath Panch Kalyanak Puja:

Since we know the meaning of Panch - Kalyanak(s) of the Tirthankar(s) let us proceed to talk about these five auspicious events in life of 23rd Tirthankar Shri Parshwanth Bhagawan and its Puja.

This Puja is created by Shri Virvijayaji Maharaj in a very poetic way with its deep meaning. This was done about 200 years back.

There are 8 Pujas (Ashtaprakari Puja). It is important to note that the order of Pujas is not in a traditional way that we know (meaning it is not in order of Jal, Chandan, Pushpa, etc). Here the first Puja is "Pushpa (flower) Puja".

The reason explained by scholars (like Dhirajbhai Panditji) is: When the soul of the tirthankar is ready to take birth in Manushyagati (as a human being) from Dev Lok – the soul becomes aware of it six months prior to the conception – at that time the Dev Lok soul feels a regret because leaving all the happiness behind and going thru conception to birth process will be painful etc. – as a result the face of Dev Lok soul becomes gloomy

and smile fades – to signify this process Shri Virvijayaji Maharaj has chosen first Puja to be flower which fades away.

- **1st Puja – Pushpa Puja** (Flower) → Chyavan Kalyanak → Conception
It explains how Ashadhi Shrivak (living in last Chauvisi) was educated by 9th tirthankar of the time “Shri Damodar Swami” that he (the shravak) will be the first “Gandhar” of 23rd tirthankar of future chauvisi (meaning current Chauvisi) Shri Parshwanath and he will be uplifted by Parshwanath. Out of joy and gratitude Ashadhi Shrivak made three Murtis of Shri Parshwanath (one being in Shankheshwar Tirth). This signifies the historical (how old it is) nature of the Murti. Puja also explains the kingdom of Shri Ashwasen Raja and Vamamata as queen of the town called “Varanasi” at the bank of ‘Varan & Ashi’ rivers. It also narrates the true faith of the couple in Jain religion. Please remember this is only 2800 year back from today’s date. The difference between the Nirvans of Parshwanath and Mahavir swami is only 250 years.
- **2nd Puja – Fal Puja** (Fruits) → Chyavan Kalyanak → Conception
It explains the conception of Shri Parshwanath’s soul in the womb of Vamamata and beautiful 14 dreams of the mother queen. It also explains the meaning explained by Indra Maharaj to King and Queen. A joyous event.
- **3rd Puja – Akshat Puja** (Rice) → Janma Kalyanak → Birth
It narrates the birth of Bhagawan’s soul when all the stars – (Naksharats) – were in best possible position to signify the birth of the great soul. It also narrates the celebration performed by 56 Dig-Kumarikas (angel girls). It also talks about how joyful environment it was with the news of birth of the son at King’s palace.
- **4th Puja – Jal Puja** (Water) → Janma Kalyanak → Birth
With the wonderful news of Tirthankar’s birth the throne of Indra Maharaj vibrates sending the good news. It explains how the Indra Maharaj comes to mother Vamamata’s palace and with great and solemn respect takes young Bhagwan (newly born) to Meru Paravat for Abhishek (leaving the doll image of Bhagawan with mother and putting the mother to a calm sleep). The whole kingdom celebrates the birth of the Bhagawan.
- **5th Puja – Chandan Puja** (Sandalwood – Kesar) → Janma Kalyanak → Birth
With the symbol (Lanchchan) a snake (Sarp) on the body Bhagawan gets the name of Parshwakumar. In this Puja Shri Pandit Virvijayaji Maharaj explains the growing up of Parshwakumar – his wedding with Prabhavati (daughter of King Prasenjit). In this Puja also the encounter of – meeting of Yogi Kamath and Shri Parshwakumar is narrated. It is important to refresh the memories that Kamath (a great Tapaswi) was the elder

brother of Parshwakumar nine lives back – due to a shameless act of Kamath a severe punishment was rendered to him and since then Kamath became an enemy of Parshwakumar's soul till the last life and ultimately was uplifted by Parshwanath Bhagawan. (two sons of Vishwabhuti Brahmin – Kamath and Marubhuti (soul of Parshwanath)). In this Puja Parshwakumar explains the incorrect way of doing Panch Agni Tapascharya because innocent souls of two snakes were burnt alive in the woods. Here also Kamath could not tolerate the advice of Parshwakumar and took it as a big insult in-front of many spectators.

- **6th Puja – Dhoop Puja** (Incense) → Diksha Kalyanak
In this puja Bhagwan's Diksha celebration is described – the participation by Indra and other Devs along with family members. Parshwakumar at the age of 30 years took Diksha.
- **7th Puja – Deepak Puja** (Divo – Lamp) → Kevalgyan Kalyanak
Bhagawan attained kevalgyan after 84 days from the Diksha celebration. He remained in this status for 70 more years preaching the basic principles. It is important to note that during Parshwanath time 4 Mahavrats were part of Sangh doctrine. During Bhagawan Mahavir's time Guru Gautam and disciples of Parswanath came together and fifth Mahavrat was added to the doctrine.
- **8th Puja – Naivedya Puja** (Sweet) → Moksha / Nivaran Kalyanak
In this Puja the narration explains how Bhagawan Parshvanath did final Anasan (Tapscharya) on Sametshikhar Parvat and attained Moksha (Shravan Vadi Atham). This was at the age of 100 years. Devs and Indras come together to perform the last ritual of Bhagawan and celebrated the life of 23rd Tirthankar Shri Parshwanath. In this Chauvisi even amongst the first Tirthankar Shri Adinath and most recent one last Tirthankar Shri Mahavir Swami – Shri Parshwnath stands alone with his strong and powerful "Naam Karema".

His popularity is un-parallel in spite of same virtues among all Tirthankars. He is known by more than 1001 names at different Tirth Places with different adjective added names. More Tapascharyas (Attham) are done to celebrate Shri Parshwanath's life.

Sincere apology and "Michchami Dukkadam" for unknown errors in the description – explanation.

9. Shri Panch Gnan-ni Puja:

This Puja has been created by Pandit Shri Roopvijayji Maharaj.

The word that will be used frequently in following explanation is “Gnan” or “Gyan” or Knowledge. Title is Puja of Five Gnan(s). It tells us that there are five types of “GYAN”. Before we go into to the details of five types let us understand the basic definition of “Gnan”.

Gnan is an integral and most valuable auspicious characteristic of each soul (Atma). Just like a lamp brightens – illuminates the darkest space, Gnan enlightens many dark spots of our souls. Five types of Gnans:

1. Mati Gnan: It gets acquired with the help of our five senses and mind.
2. Shrut Gnan: It comes with the help of scriptures and literature (by reading or listening).
3. Avadhi Gnan: With this Gnan soul becomes aware of other worldly matters even from a distance.
4. Manah Paryav Gnan: It is the Gnan which recognizes the thoughts of other minds.
5. Keval Gnan: This is the ultimate and eternal Gnan – Knowledge that helps Kevali soul to know everything in all three worlds (entire universe) and in all three eras (past, present and future).

Important Features of Five Gnans:

- A. First three Gnans (i.e. Mati, Shruti and Avadhi Gnan) can be attained (achieved) in all four Gatis (Bhav – Manushya, Tiryanth, Dev and Narak).
- B. Manah Paryav Gnan and Keval Gnan can be attained only in Manushya Bhav (in life of Human being).
- C. Keval Gnan is ETERNAL - means Kevali soul never loses this Gnan. But other four Gnans are destructible - it can be lost.

First Puja → Mati Gnan-ni Puja

The learned Panditji Shri Roopvijayji narrates this puja in a poetic way by a respectful worship of our 23rd tirthankar Shri Sankheswar Parshwanath.

Gnan is like a rising SUN that eradicates (removes) the darkness of our soul.

- Gnan is like a root of the tree of FAITH (Shradhdha).
- There are five types of Gnans (as explained earlier).
- Among all the five Gnans Keval Gnan is eternal and only one Gnan – Shrut Gnan – can be explained by speech.
- The one who attains all five Gnans reaches at the 13th Gun-Sthanak – achieves Arihant Pad.
- Let us all together make all good efforts to reach there.
- Let us worship and perform Jal, Chandan and Pushpa Pujas of our most respectful 23rd tirthankar Shri Parshwanath.
- With our prayers and worship of yours – please bless us with Mati Gnan that has 28 sub types. We are in search of it.
- Mantrakshar:
I (we) perform Ashta Prakari Puja of all five Gnans that enlighten the whole universe (all 14 Raj Lok)

Second Puja → Shrut Gnan-ni Puja

- By listening carefully and digesting (going thru complete process of thoughtfulness) each word of Tirthankar Bhagawan we can uplift ourselves and cross the ocean called 'Bhavsagar' that has nothing but miseries tied with life and death cycles.
- Let us all pray – worship and perform the Puja of Tirthankar Bhagawan to attain Shrut Gnan. First let us establish our eligibility.
- There are 14 sub types in Shrut Gnan. It has been identified by Tirthankar(s) and well explained to us by Gandhar Bhagawant(s) – disciples of Tirthankars. Let us worship Shrut Gnan.

- Shrut Gnan will lead us to VIRATI (a state of Tyagi soul who has renounced left all the violent activities). It further leads us to Samyak Gnan (true Knowledge).
- Shrut Gnan reaffirms our faith (Shradhdha) and ultimately leads us to Moksha Gati (ultimate freedom – liberated soul).
- Our activities without Shrut Gnan will lock us in worldly matters full of life and death cycles.
- Roopvijayji Maharaj tells us to worship “Agam-Granth” which has documented teachings of Tirthankar Bhagawan.
- In 45 Agams there are 11 volumes (Granth – Ang) of Shrut Gnan. Let us perform this Puja joyfully.

Third Puja → Avadhi Gnan-ni Puja

- While praying for Avadhi Gnan all three actions (i.e. doing, getting it done and to encourage others to do) are helpful in removal of Karmic dirt from our souls.
- Pandit Shri Roopvijayji preaches us and encourages us to perform Jineshwar Puja, to destroy and suppress four Kashay(s) – Anger (Kraudh), Honor (Maan) , Maya and Greed (Lobh).
- In this 3rd Puja Panditji also describes the Janma Kalyanak of Tirthankar Bhagawan (celebration by Devs and Indras on Meru Mountain).
- By performing the humble and joyous Puja we can destroy our Mithyatva Dasha (wrong beliefs) and open the door of true Avadhi Gnan.
- Panditji advises us (preaches) to get involved in true puja(Dhyan) of Bhagawan with purification of our minds, speeches and bodies (Kaya) and freeing ourselves from worldly attachments.
- As explained earlier Keval Gnani – Bhagawant has described six types of Avadhi Gnan (6 sub types).

Fourth Puja → Manah Paryav Gnan-ni Puja

- Manah Paryav Gnan (to see thru the minds of others) can be achieved by Sadhus and Sadhvijis with their immense – continuous – untiring – pure efforts as they climb the ladder of ‘Gun Sthanaks’.

- Tirthankar Bhagawan's soul attains this 4th Gnan (Manah Paryav Gnan) soon after the emancipation (Diksha).
- There are two sub types (divisions) of this Gnan.
- The soul of Tirthankar Bhagawan with Manah Paryav Gnan visualizes the thought process of other five sensed souls.
- Let us worship and adore the virtues of Guru Maharaj(s) who are in search of this Gnan and with their blessings we could follow their path.
- By praising the relentless efforts of Sadhus and Sadhvis (during their upliftment process) we should worship these souls who are moving ahead in their journey from 4th to 7th Gun Sthanak.
- This puja is fully rejoicing the state of Acharya Bhagawant and their efforts of upliftment.

Fifth Puja → Keval Gnan Puja

- As we all know the soul eradicates four Ghati Karmas (Gnanavarniya, Darshnavarniya, Mohaniya and Antaray Karma) to reach the state of Kevali Bhagawant.
- We are here to adore – worship and perform the Puja of 5th Gnan.
- This 5th Keval Gnan provides the enlightenment to all previously narrated four Gnans.
- This Puja also describes the virtues of Kevali Bhagawant and how they work thru their journey from 10th to 12th Gun Sthanak.
- This Puja also joyously praises the Kevali Bhagawant Shri Sankheshwar Parshwanath and eagerly wishes the upliftment of the devotees.

By performing Shri Panch Gnan Puja and understanding the intricacy of five Gnans we all pray for the blessings of Guru Bhagawant and Tirthankar Bhagwan.

10. Shri Ashtapad-Tirth-ni Puja (oct. 2012)

Puja Creator: Shri Deepvijayji Maharaj
(in disciple series of Gacchadhipati Pujya Shri
Vijayanandsuriji Maharaj/Shri Atmanandji Maharaj)

Timing: This puja was created in city of Rander (near Surat)
In Vikram Samvat 1892 (almost 176 years back)

Highlights of this Puja: It is an Ashtaparakari Puja using all eight dravyas.

First Puja - Jal Puja:

It illustrates various types of 'Jin Pujas' and its creators. It gives us the joy to read the names and makes us think about countless blessings upon us. This puja gives us the preliminary description about 'Ashtapad Tirth and the place of 24 Tirthankars' Pratimas along with tirth place's geographical location.

Second Puja-Chandan Puja:

It illustrates the 'Kal Chakra' close to end of third 'Aara' – Bhagwan Rushabhdev's Janma Kalyanak timing – Indras and heavenly Gods performing newly born Tirthankar's puja on 'Meru Parvat' – initiation of 'Ishvaku Vansh' etc.

Third Puja – Pushpa Puja:

It narrates the marriage of Nabhikumar/Rushabhdev with 'Sumangala & Sunanda' – establishment of Vinita-nagari/Ayodhya of that time – brief summary of Rushabhdev i.e 'growing as a young adult, taking care of the kingdom, diksha/monkhood, Kevalgnan and preaching as Arihant/Tirthankar.

Fourth Puja – Dhoop Puja:

It has detailed description of Kevalgnan – Bhagwan's Samavsaran – Arrival of Son Bharat Chakravarti and Bhagwan's resp. mother Marudevamata – Marudeva's Shubh-dhayan state and achieving Kevalgnan while sitting on Elephant and going to 'Moksha' soon after. It also narrates 'Tirth Sthapna/establishment' by Bhagwan Rushabhdev and ultimate 'Nirvan' on top of the auspicious mountain now known as "ASHTAPAD PARVAT".

Fifth Puja – Deepak Puja:

It has a very poetic narration of grief stricken son Bharat Chakravarti who arrives on the mountain of Bhagwan's Nirvan – worships the place of his cremation by Dev-Indras. It gives the description of a unique Jinalay (Jin Prasad) known as 'Sinh Nishadha/Nishadhya' like lion faced Phoenix – its Pratimajis of 24 tirthankars spread out in four directions of this Temple. To protect it from future downward time eight giant-like steps were created – in all eight steps – as Ashtapad to reach the temple at mountain top. Now this is known as 'Shri Ashtapad Tirth' a lost place in current geographical state.

Sixth Puja – Akshat Puja:

AS explained in previous puja Bhagwan's life span was of 84 lakh Purav years – his Janma and Nirvan were in 3rd Aara – about 3 years and few months prior (89 fortnights) to the

start up of 4th Aara. After a long long time (1/2 koda Kodi Sagaropam years time) second tirthankar Shri Ajitnath's Shasan came into existence.

Seventh Puja – Fal Puja:

Ajitnath's step-brother Sagar Chakravarti had 60,000 sons who wanted to explore the tirth-place Shri Ashtapad Tirth since it was built as a pilgrim place by their forefather Bharat Chakravarti. These brave sons thought of safeguarding this sacred place further by digging a deep valley and filling it with water to make it unconquerable – in this process they annoyed the deep earth living 'Nag Devlok's Kings' and fell a victim to their curse – burnt to death.

Eight Puja – Naivedya Puja:

This puja explains the existence of this tirth place in time period of Bhagwan Mahavir – yatra by many gnani/labdhidhar souls including Guru Gautam – his sermons on mountain top – his creation of auspicious sutras – his uplifting of 1503 'Tapas Souls' etc. In the end there is the explanation of 'Guru Parampara – Guru Pattavali' in which this puja creator Kavi Shri Deepvijayji was a Muni Maharaj and was blessed to create this Puja.

11. Shri Girnar Mahatirth Navvanu-prakari Puja

General information:

Girnar Parvat (Mountain) is located in Saurashtra-Gujarat about 3 miles away from Junagadh and about 3,675 feet high from sea level.

History tells us that this Tirth place is ages old mountainous place and it was part of vastly spread out mountain "Siddhachal – Shatrunjay Mountain Tirth".

It has been worshiped by Dev(s), Indras and many..many..many Mahatmas (saints), Kings and ordinary people for many years in past.

The most recent connection (reference) is with 22nd Tirthankar (of this Chauvisi) Shri Neminath Bhagawan and his Nirvan Kalyank on Girnar. A well-known story

Of Nemkumar and Rajul (the King and Queen to be) is associated with this Tirth place.

As explained by Kevali Bhagawants in our scripture – during next 'Utsarpini-Kal Chauvisi' all the 24 tirthankars to be will have their Nirvan Kalyanak on Girnar (similar to Samet Sikhar where 20 tirthankars of current Chauvisi attained their Nirvan-Moksha).

On this Nirvan Bhoomi Girnar from 1st tirthankar 'Shri Padmanabh' to 24th Tirthankar Shri Bhandrakar' will have their final Kalyanak on Girnar Tirth.

Puja Composer:

Maha Tapasvi Muni Bhagawant Shri Hem Vallabh Vijayji Maharaj has created this puja with his utmost devotion to Girnar and has generated great devotional inspiration in ordinary people like us during its recital.

Girnar Tirth is mentioned in our old Jain scripture including 'Aagam Sutra' and is worshiped with various names connecting with its glory – virtues and specific historic events such as 'Tirthoddhar – Sangh yatra etc.'

Here during the composition of this puja Muni Bhagawant has selected total 99 different names and they are mentioned in each puja as set of nine names with total eleven sub pujas making it 99 prakari puja.

Just like 'shatrunjay Tirth the physical size of Girnar Mountain has changed (going to smaller end) from years going back to thousands of years. It is considered as 5th peak of Shatrunjay Parvat Mala (series of peaks).

1st Puja

Each puja is performed with total nine 'Dravyas' – known eight dravyas plus 'Shrifal' as 9th one.

This puja illustrates Girnar as a Tirth place where three Kalyanaks of Shri Neminath Bhagawan occurred (i.e. Diksha, Keval-Gnan and Nirvan).

2nd Puja

In this puja seven various tunks (peaks) of this mountainous are given such as 1st being 'Guj-Pad' created by heavenly Gods (Indra Maharaja).

3rd Puja

This puja tells us of various Tirthoddhars (rebuilding – renovation) of not just one temple but of the Tirth complex – Tirth campus that occurred during 4th Aara that was the time period of Ajitnath Bhagawn to Mahavir Bhagawan.

First such Tirthoddhar was done by Chakravarti Bharat Raja and the last one in this 4th Aara was by 'Ratna Shravak'. Current Pratimaji of Shri Neminath Bhagawan was installed (Pratistha) by Ratna Shravak.

4th Puja

There has been numerous Tirthoddhar in current 5th Aara time period of past 2500-2600 years.

Very recently (32 years back) a new temple "Sahasavan" was built to mark auspicious Kalyanak of Shri Neminath i.e. Keval Gnan Kalyanak and Samavsaran.

Puja also explains the yatra events of past to this Tirth.

5th Puja

This puja explains the historical origin of Shri Neminath Pratima going back to last Chauvisi and 3rd Tirthankar "Sagar" Bhagawan's time period and worshiped by Indra Maharaja.

With passing of time this Pratima was given to Ratna Shravak by Ambika Devi to avoid deep sorrow of Shravak during his Sangh Yatra.

6th Puja

There are number of illustrations of past when many ill minded and sinful people came to this Tirth place asking for the forgiveness.

Pilgrimages by well reputed Shravak Shresti - Shravaks with good status in business – religious activities and political fields have been documented in this puja.

7th Puja

This puja shows deep devotion of Muni Bhagawant Shri hem Vallabh Vijayji and recital full of praises and celebrations.

8th Puja

It explains the uplifting of Ambika Devi, Gomedh Yaksha, and poor Ashokchandra's stories.

9th Puja

This puja encompasses the four auspicious events of Bhagawan Shri Neminath's life i.e. Diksha, Sadhana, Keval Gnan and Nirvan.

10th Puja

In this puja there is a narration about Eight Tirthankars of last Chauvisi who attained Three Kalyanaks (Diksha-Keval and Nirvan). It also explains two other Tirthankars of same last Chauvisi who attained Nirvan- Moksha on Girnar.

As it has been said by Kevali Bhagawants – all 24 Tirthankars of next Chauvisi will attain Nirvan on Girnar. Also many other great SOULS will have their 'Aradhana – Sadhana' on this Tirth Girnar.

11th Puja

In this last Puja it is explained that in well know 108 names of 'Shri Shatrunjay Tirth' 5th peak of Girnar is known as "Raivat Giri".

Pujya Muni Bhagawant Shri Hem Vallabh Vijayji Maharaj has composed this puja with great devotion and his great poetic style.

12. Shri Shantinath Bhagawan's Panch Kalyanak Puja

General Information

Referring to the word "KALCHAKRA" (a sequence of downward and upward trend of times) – that has two cycles – Avasarpini and Utsarpini (each has six koda kodi sagaropam – incalculable – immense times in years)....

In "Bharat Kshetra" the current Avasarpini Kal – in 24 Tirthankar's time – as we know the first Tirthankar being Adinath Bhagawan (Rushabhdev) and the last one was Bhagawan Mahavirswami.

In this sequence of 24 Tirthankars – 16th Tirthankar was Bhagawan Shantinath. The outstanding facts about Shantinath Bhagawan were that he earned two distinct honors – one being the CHAKRAVARTI (the conqueror of six continents) and being TIRTHANKAR in same life span.

The word 'SHANTI' means PEACE and that is a desire of all the living beings We (JANIS) also give an importance to this word and perform Snatra Puja with Shantinath Bhagawan's Pratima (as much as possible) and also perform the ritual of Shanti Kalash reciting Bruhad Shanti Stotra for the same reason (peace for all the living beings).

This puja of Shri Shantinath Bhagawan is to celebrate the FIVE Auspicious Events (called Kalyanaks) occurred in his last life span i.e. 'Chyavan Kalyanak' (conception of soul in mother's womb), 'Janma Kalyanak'(birth of the Tirthankar's soul), 'Diksha Kalyanak' (renouncing Samsari life – accepting Monkhood), 'Kevalgyan Kalyanak' (extreme purification of the soul-achieving perfect knowledge-being Omniscient) and the fifth Kalyanak is 'Nirvan Kalyanak' (end of birth and death cycle, achieving **Moksha**, freedom from four Gati-Bhraman, moving to Siddha Kshetra for eternity).

Puja Composition

This puja has been composed (created) by Muni Maharaj Shri Nityanandji in Vikram Samvat 2029 (about 43 years back).

This Puja consists of eight sub-pujas using eight dravyas in each puja.

- First Three pujas (1st to 3rd) are to celebrate Chyavan Kalyanak.
- Puja # 4 & 5 are to celebrate Janma Kalyanak.
- Puja # 6 is in celebration of Diksha Kalyanak.
- Puja 7th is to celebrate the Kevalgyan Kalyanak.
- Puja # 8 is the recital celebrating the last phase of Shri Shantinath Bhagawan's last phase of worldly life – establishing TIRTH – preaching his vision and completing his Ayushya – i.e. Nirvan Kalyanak.

1st Puja:

This puja explains us the first nine lives (bhav) of Bhagawan's soul after achieving "SAMYAKTVA"- pure unquestionable understanding and faith in "DHARMA".

2nd Puja:

It explains 10th and 11th Bhav of this soul.

Puja # 3, 4 and 5:

In these three sub pujas 12th Bhav (final birth) is narrated explaining the arrival (Chyavan) of this great soul from 'Sarvarth-siddha Devlok' (Anuttar Devlok) to Queen Achiramata's womb (family of King Vishvasen and Queen Achira) in Hastinapur.

The narration of 14 auspicious dreams that Achiramata envisioned in her sleep – its explanation by King and the learned Scholars is in this puja.

Also the birth of Shantinath's soul and the puja celebration by Indras and Devs on 'Meru Mountain' – parents naming the newly born Kumar as Shantinath (the one who brought the peace to the kingdom) are the events described in this puja.

Puja # 6:

This puja illustrates the success-filled events in Shantinath's (Shantikumar's) life including the enthronement as The Chakravarti (conqueror of six continents).

Turning events in the life of this GREAT SOUL encourage him to go on the path of ultimate victory. He renounces the worldly riches and happiness of kingdom and accepts the Monkhood (becomes Sadhu Mahatma). Soon, he acquires the 4th Gnan 'Manah Paryav Gnan'.

Puja # 7:

At the end of his 'Sadhana Kal' – this great soul achieves 'Vitaragta – Omniscience – Sarvagnata – Kevalgnan'.

Puja narrates the creation of 'Samavsaran' (deshna assembly) by Devs-Indras. Bhagawan Shantinath delivers the SERMANS to guide all the living beings on path of their own freedom (Mukti).

Puja # 8:

Shantinath Bhagawan with the congregation of 900 other Muni Bhagawants goes to 'Samet Sikhar' for his final Sadhana – completes his Ayushya Karma Bandh and achieves ultimate state of NIRVAN.