



Jain Ramayana

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Writing in the simple language of children! The story of Ram-Laxman and Sita is popular among Jains and non-Jains. Among the kings and emperors who have attained Jain rule, the characters of Ramayana have made a separate identity of their own. Jain Shasan Jyotirdhar Kalikalsarvagya Shri Hemchandracharyaji had written Ramayana in Sanskrit language in a very interesting style 900 years ago, which is available even today in the form of the seventh Parva of Trishastisalakapurush. Paumchariyam, the very ancient text of Prakrit language, is also a basic text. This Ramayana, written years ago in Gujarati language by the pen of Sri Jayakirti, inculcated children and adults. Even today it has a distinct identity in 'fiction'. 'Shri Smruti Mandir Prakashan' has got the privilege of publishing the English version of the simple, lucid and concise 'Jain Ramayana' for the first time. If injustice has been done to the intention of the author, we sincerely apologize. We have used the pictures of the illustrated Jain Ramayana published from Shri Jingun Aaradhya Trust.

Offering the Ramayana with regards.

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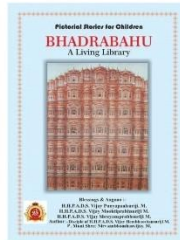
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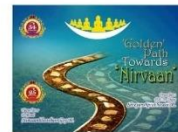
Books



This book is a collection of pictorial stories on Acharya Bhadrabahu, to educate children on Jain values and practices for self-development and leading a better life.

No. of Pages: 16

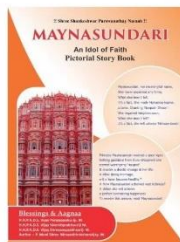
Published: 2023



This booklet explains many key terms like 'Dharma', 'Atma', 'Sin', 'Samyak Darshan', 'god', 'guru' etc., and their significance from the point of view of Jain religion.

No. of Pages: 56

Published: 2023



This story book gives knowledge of Jain values to children through interesting pictorial stories on a famous Jain character Mynasundari. Reading this book will cultivate and develop high moral values among kids and teenagers.

No. of Pages: 25

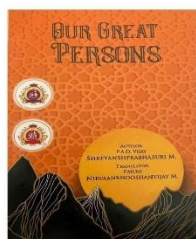
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This book includes Questions and Answers on Jainism for the Parliament of Religions held at Chicago 7U.S.A. in 1893. It will help readers know the eternal truths of Jainism.

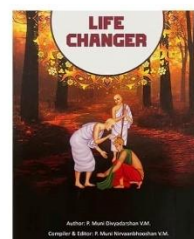
No. of Pages: 214

Published: 2018



This book is a collection of small stories of great Jain persons in order to inspire new generation for adopting morality, human values, Jain religion and culture in their lives.

Coming Soon



This book will change your life, how? - To get this answer, read this book "Life Changer".

Coming Soon

1. Ancient History

It's a very old matter. It's numerous years old story.

The second Tirthankar Lord Shri Ajitnath Swami was roaming on the earth. Sitting in the *Samavasaran*, he used to preach religion to the grand creatures and show them the way to salvation.

In *Bharatkshetra*, there was an island named *Rakshasa*, in which there was a magnificent city named *Lanka* – so beautiful city that filled hearts and minds with joy to dance like a peacock.

A king named Dhanvahan ruled that city. Though he ruled the city, but he didn't enjoy it. He didn't like the luxury. He ate tasty food, but could not feel its taste. He rejoiced but there was no peace in his heart.

Every day the thought came to the king's mind that no matter how green the world is, one day it will definitely dry up. When the *Punya* (virtue) will end, this green garden of the world will not remain without withering (drying up).

The king felt like leaving the kingdom and becoming a monk.

One day King Dhanvahan's wish came true. Lord Ajitnath Swami visited the city of Lanka. King Dhanvahan's disinterest became stronger due to his preaching. Ultimately, he left the kingdom and took *Diksha* (initiation) at the feet of Lord Ajitnath Swami.

Diksha – Grand festival of Jain life.

Diksha - The ambition of a Jain.

Diksha - Life Mantra of Jain clan.

The life of a Jain is incomplete without *Diksha* (initiation).

King Dhanvahan followed initiation very well. He washed away the dirt of the *karma* of birth and rebirth by performing severe penance.

Life was over and King Dhanvahan attained salvation by worshiping the best of restraint.

Moksha (salvation) – The only goal of Jain life

Moksha(salvation) – Such a place where there is no body but only the soul remains in pure condition in its own form.

Six months passed like this. Tears are not drying from Ram's eyes.

Vasudev's body is amazing. There is no foul smell in his dead body, it does not rot for six months.

After six months, Ram's eyes opened. Then he believed that Lakshman had died.

Ram became '*vairagi*'

Ram said: "Shatrughna! You manage the kingdom. I will take *diksha*."

Shatrughna said: "I will also take *diksha*."

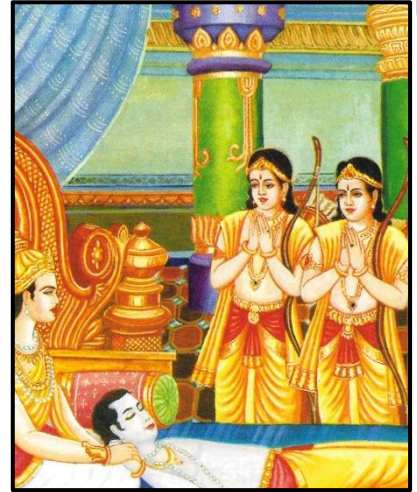
The Kingdom was given to Anangdev, who was the son of Lavan.

Ram accepted *diksha*, who was once laughing on Hanuman. Shatrughna, Sugriva and Viradh also accepted *diksha* with many kings and people.

Ram does the hardest penance. He stays without food and water for two/ four months also.

Where king Ram and where ascetic Ram. Where *ragi* Ram and where is *tyagi* Ram.

Ram does various types of penance. He does different types of meditation. Ram came to Kotishila and sat in meditation.



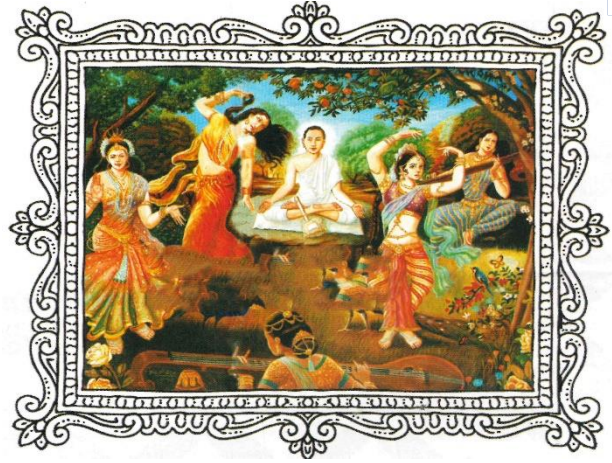
Sita has become Indra – Sitendra. As he came to know, his love boomed for Ram. He thinks that if Ram attains salvation, he will leave and if he attains Devlok (abode of gods), he will remain with him. I will break his meditation by tempting him.

Sitendra came and made many efforts to make him move, but he was not successful in a single attempt. Ram remained stable.

Ram got *keval gyan* (ultimate knowledge).

Ram changed from human to God. His soul became divine.

Sitendra organised a festival, bowed down to Ram and sat down. Lord Ram gave preaching.



Sitendra makes effort to move Sage Ram

Sitendra said: “God! Where did Lakshman and Ravan go? What happened to their soul?”

Ram said: “Dashanan and Shambuk are in the fourth hell. Lakshman is also there. They suffer great sorrow. Remembering the old enmity, they fight.”

The matter of *karma* is something else... King and emperors also have to suffer for their *karma* (deeds). Everyone has to suffer. God Tirthankar also has to suffer the same *karma*, then what can we talk about others.

Sitendra said: “God! their future?”

Ram said: “Ravan will be a Tirthankar. You will be his Ganadhar and Lakshman also will be a Tirthankar.”

Sitendra became happy. Sitendra went to Lakshman. He narrated Lord Ram's sermon to everyone. Pacified them, and got them stop fighting with each other.

Sitendra got the idea to take everyone to Devlok. But their bodies were like mercury. When Sitendra picked them up, they scattered into small parts. The same parts started screaming and saying: “Let it be, let it be brother. This is even more troublesome for us.” Sitendra failed and got disappointed.

There is liberation only after enduring own deeds. No one can erase it. That's why you should think while tying up your deeds.

Sitendra 'informed' Paramadhami that all of them are great souls. They should not be given any more trouble. Sitendra returned. He bowed down to Ram. Then he went on the journey to Nandishwar and then reached his place.

Time passes.... Paramarshi Ram attained salvation.

Bow down to Lord Ram.

Salutation to Ravan, the soul of Tirthankara.

Salutation to Lakshman, the soul of Tirthankar.

Hanuman too attained salvation (*moksha*).

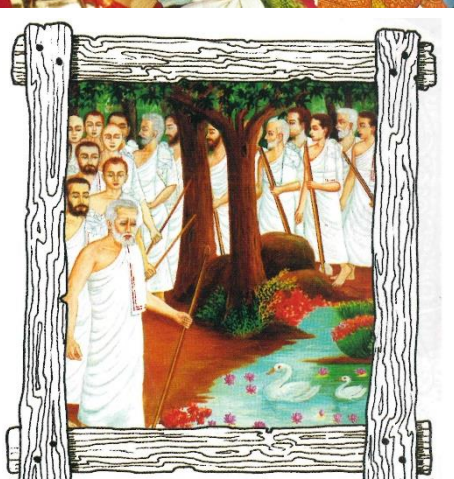
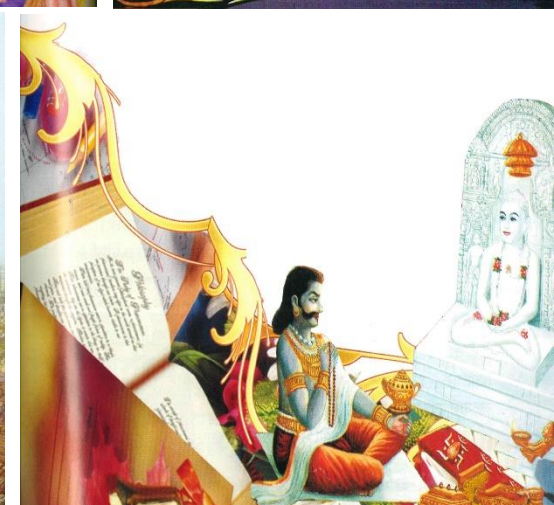
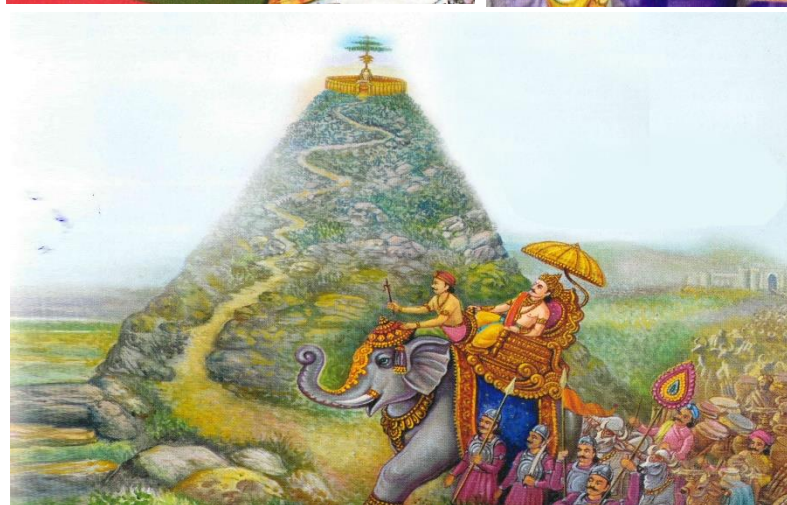
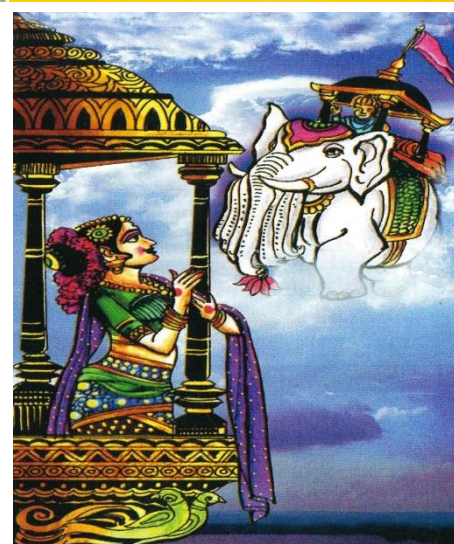
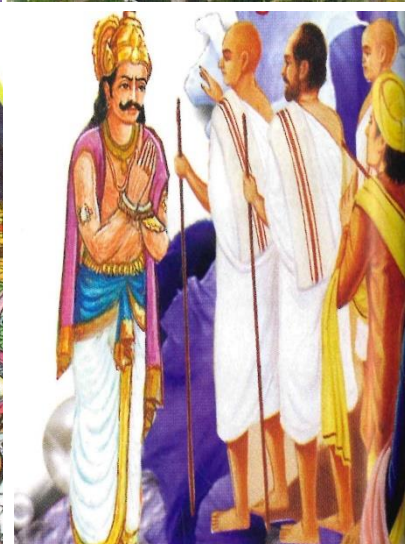
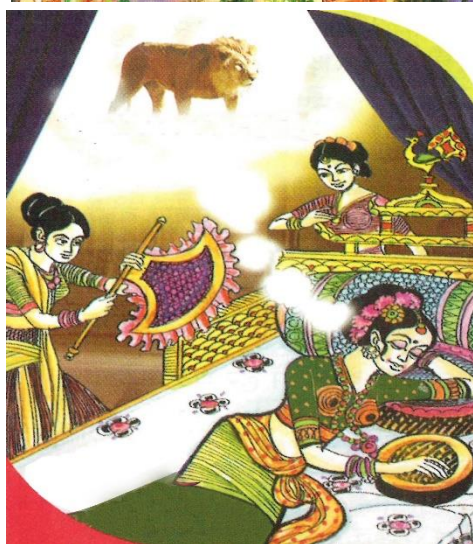
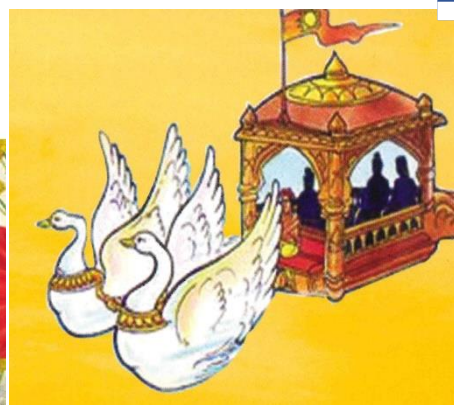
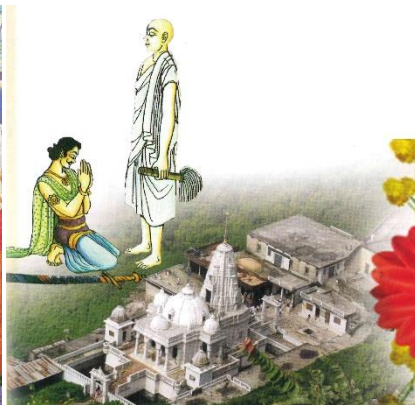
Salutation to those who become divine from soul.

By leading a life like them, we too can attain salvation. Let us also become divine. Become the Lord.

Salvation means the auspicious palace of infinite happiness.

Salvation means only happiness and happiness.

Salvation means eternal happiness.



Not long ago, there was a time when every household used to praise and give examples of the auspicious book Ramayan's Ram & Mahabharat's Yudhishtir. Every grandparent used to tell stories from the epic book of Ram & Sita to their grandchildren. They used to discuss about the brotherhood love of Ram-Laxman, and also explain the discipline and respect hold by Bharat for brother Ram. Mahabharat's "Bhim" was the strongest warrior of his time and had such a good quality of being loyal to his brothers.

The lifestyles of Janki (Sita) and Draupdi were explained to the family members as examples to follow. The achievements of Luv-Kush (sons of Ram) and their life events were continuously talked about.

Grandparents knew that these stories will assist the kids in character building and will be remembered by them for lifetime.

"Kaushalya" as a mother and "Kaushalya" as a mother-in-law was on the people mindset and they used to imitate her in their lives.

"Dashrath's" sacrifice was appreciated; Sita's chastity was lauded highly; Draupadi from "Mahabharat" book was appreciated too. Historical characters of Ramayan were highly spoken with appreciation. Their beliefs and character were given as example.

Jain Ramayan book is translated in English not only for entertainment but its stories can touch our lives and teach us in developing ourselves to be a good human being as per Aagna of Tirthankar Bhagwan.